

THE QUARTERLY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
IN PALESTINE

SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. IX

JERUSALEM
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ANTIQUITIES IN PALESTINE

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ABBREVIATIONS IN
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(THE NEAR EAST, 200 B.C. — A.D. 1100)

BY

M. AVI-YONAH

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I. PREFACE

A FEW years ago, when just beginning to study Greek epigraphy, I had to deal with a Byzantine inscription full of complicated abbreviations. I searched for a list of Greek abbreviations similar to the list of Latin abbreviations given in Cagnat's *Cours d'épigraphie latine*, Paris, 1914, pp. 408 ff., but soon found there was none, beyond an incomplete list published by S. Reinach in his *Traité d'épigraphie grecque*, Paris, 1885, pp. 229 ff., and based mostly on a still older list by Franz, *Elementa epigraphices graecae*, Berlin, 1840, pp. 354 ff. Partial lists of abbreviations in Greek inscriptions of the pre-Roman era were to be found in Simon, *Zeitschr. f. österr. Gymnasien*, 1891, pp. 673-711, and for Attic inscriptions in Larfeld's *Handbuch der griech. Epigraphik*, II, pp. 515 ff. One of the aims of the present catalogue has been to complete the material contained in these various lists from (1) Greek inscriptions published after 1885; (2) inscriptions of the Roman and Byzantine periods; (3) inscriptions of Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, &c.; and thus to give the beginner and the student a list which they can consult when in need. For this purpose the boundaries of the material included have been drawn as wide as possible, so as to include any unfamiliar letters, signs, or groups of signs and letters which may puzzle inexperienced epigraphists. Thus omissions caused by mistakes, whether mistakes of the stone-cutter or of his manuscript copy, involutions, haplographies, isopsephisms, symbols, have all been listed; even where an abbreviation occurs in an unusual orthographic form, it has been listed separately (e.g. ΙΚΩΔ for οἰκοδόμος), as such forms also may give trouble.

On the other hand, even master-epigraphists, who probably have most of the abbreviations listed here at their fingers' ends, might also like to have a list of parallels handy, with dated examples whenever available; alternatively they might like to know when an abbreviation seems unique (although I fear that owing to the great dispersion of epigraphical material—and the lack of books and periodicals in Jerusalem—I must have overlooked many abbreviations). Nevertheless the list might be useful. Recently, in the fifth volume of the Dura-Europos reports (1931/2), the very important abbreviations used in the Early Christian chapel (A.D. 232-3) were published on p. 241. The editor states (p. 285) that he knows of no parallel to ΧΡΙC(ΤΟΣ). A reference to this catalogue shows that a parallel exists in Dussaud-Macler's *Mission dans les régions désertiques de la Syrie*, No. 57. To help the student and the epigraphist has been the twofold aim of this catalogue.

2. Arrangement of the catalogue.

The abbreviations listed are given in alphabetical order of the forms appearing in the inscriptions; such forms are printed in capitals and are followed by abbreviation

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marks (if any), also copied from the inscription. In suspensions the abbreviated form is followed by the rest of the word in small letters (in brackets); in contractions, &c., the abbreviated word is repeated in full. The solutions are given in the following forms: nouns and adjectives in the nominative singular, unless the form of the abbreviation itself shows a declined form was intended, thus ΠΡ Π(ΑΤ)Ρ(ΟΣ) is given as Π(ΑΤΗ)Ρ, but ΠΡΙ as Π(ΑΤ)ΡΙ. The same applies to plural forms: CEB may stand also for Σεβαστοί but CEBB is given as Σεβαστοί only. Verbs and pronouns are given in the conjugated or declined form occurring in the text. The accents are put only on the part supplied and in the place and form indicated by the correct spelling of the word, whatever the actual spelling of the abbreviation might be.

The abbreviation proper is followed by a reference to the earliest known inscription containing the abbreviation. For an explanation of the references, see the list on pp. 5-8. It should be noted that an asterisk * before the reference in that list shows that reference is to Nos.; all other sources are quoted by pages. Numbers in brackets indicate the fascicles, e.g. *IG* XII (3), 343 stands for *Inscriptiones graecae*, Vol. XII, fascicle 3, No. 343.

The reference to the source is followed by the date, if known (in brackets at end). Numerals without any addition denote years A.D.; years B.C. are marked as such. Roman numerals stand for centuries.

As far as possible the abbreviations have been copied from photographs, facsimiles, or epigraphic copies; where none of these were available, publications in minuscules had to be quoted; preference has, however, always been given to the former.

The abbreviations and their solutions are given as indicated by the sources, even where the reading proposed is, in my opinion, wrong. Where different solutions have been discussed (the classical example is the abbreviation ΧΜΓ), all have been listed. In such cases the order adopted has been as follows: (i) symbols ΧΡ ἑκατοντάρχης; (ii) ordinary abbreviations unaccompanied by any signs (*a*) contractions ΧΡ χ(ά)ρ(ις), (*b*) suspensions ΧΡ(ΙΣΤΟΣ); (iii) ligatures ΝΕ(ωκόρος); (iv) compendia 𐀀; (v) forms with abbreviation marks; these are given in a certain order beginning from the simplest and most common marks (• ∓ s /) and giving those rarer, or more complicated, at the end.

3. *Limitations.*

The present catalogue has been compiled subject to certain limitations as regards the provenance, the time, and the material of the inscriptions included; again, in order to render the list as serviceable as possible, certain exceptions to these limitations had to be admitted.

I. *Provenance.* The inscriptions included are from Cyrenaica, Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Asia Minor, Armenia, the Crimea

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and the northern shore of the Black Sea, Thrace and the Balkan peninsula. Greece, Thessaly, Macedonia, Italy, and the West, are excluded, as well as inscriptions from the islands lying off the Greek coast.

The exceptions under this heading are: (i) Proper names included in the lists given by Reinach after Franz (unless names of localities in the excluded area) are given. (ii) The Byzantine inscriptions given in the *Corpus inscriptionum graecarum* from Greece and Italy under Nos. 8686, 8694-5, 8704-5, 8785, 8936, 8965, 9298, 9303, 9330-425 are included. (iii) Also included are the abbreviations in the fragments of the edict of Diocletian found in Greece (*Ath. Mitt.* VII, 22 and *Waddington*, No. 535). (iv) Abbreviations of early Christian symbols in Dölger's *IXΘYC*, Ramsay's *Cities and bishoprics of Phrygia*, Traube's *Nomina sacra*, and Kaufmann's *Handb. d. altchristl. Epigraphik*, Freiburg i/B., 1917, pp. 39 f. are included whatever their provenance and material. (v) The following inscriptions are included for the sake of completeness: *Suppl. epigr. graec.* III, 250; *Mélanges*, XIV, 10, and *Rev. archéol.* 1922B, p. 398.

II. *Time.* Inscriptions dating from the second century B.C. to the year A.D. 1100 have been included; but here also many later abbreviations have been admitted to complete the list, especially inscriptions from the last period of Greek epigraphy in Islamic countries.

In this connexion it should be noted that Nos. 564, 636, 664-7 of Lefebvre's *Recueil* have had their dates corrected as indicated by Seymour de Ricci in *Comptes rendus*, 1909, p. 155 and Nos. 596-7 as indicated by Jalabert in Cabrol-Leclercq's *Dictionnaire*, Vol. V, col. 367.

III. *Material.* The list includes abbreviations found in inscriptions on buildings (including masons' marks), tombstones, and milestones, and also on parts of buildings such as brick stamps, mosaics, graffiti.

Excluded are movable objects of whatever material, papyri, parchments, ostraca, coins, seals, gems, the *instrumentum domesticum*, stamps on pottery or other vessels.

Exceptions admitted: Early Christian inscriptions listed under I (iv); wooden mummy-tablets published *Arch. Anz.* IV, p. 3 and Breccia, *Iscrizioni greche e latine* (of Alexandria), Nos. 513, 520; the Rhodes lead roll variously dated (Traube, *Nomina sacra*, p. 64, Cabrol-Leclercq, *Dictionn.* III, col. 1746 and Grégoire, *Inscr. chrét. Asie Min.*, No. 128); also the inscriptions on objects published in *Syria*, VII, p. 108; *Aréthuse*, VII, p. 42; *Altert. v. Hierapolis*, No. 15 and Cumont, *Fouilles de Doura-Europos*, p. 325 f.; *CIG* 8785, 8694-5.

IV. *Language.* Latin words written in Greek characters and forming part of Greek inscriptions have been included, e.g. *ΛΟΥCITANOP(ΟΥΜ)*.

The periodicals quoted have been consulted up to January 1936. An appendix gives the addenda till the end of 1938 (pp. 115-18 below).

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The whole manuscript and the proofs have been read with the minutest care by Prof. Dr. M. Schwabe, of the Hebrew University, to whose suggestions this work owes much of whatever merit it may possess. To Mr. M. N. Tod, University Reader in Greek Epigraphy, Oxford University, I owe a series of illuminating remarks and much-needed corrections. Prof. L. A. Mayer, of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Mr. W. A. Heurtley, former Librarian, Department of Antiquities, also read the manuscript and contributed their advice. I take this opportunity to thank these gentlemen for their generous help.

II. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CATALOGUE

N.B. An asterisk * before an item indicates reference to numbers; other references are to pages.

<i>AA</i>	Archäologischer Anzeiger in: Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts.
<i>AAA</i>	Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology. Liverpool.
* <i>AAES</i>	American Archaeological Expedition to Syria, 1899-1900. Part III: Greek and Latin inscriptions, ed. Prentice. New York, 1908.
<i>AEM</i>	Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
* <i>AHI</i>	Die Altertümer von Hierapolis . . . Ergänzungsheft IV zum Jahrbuch des Kais. Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts.
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology.
* <i>ALT</i>	A. Alt, Die Inschriften der Palästina Tertia (Wissensch. Veröff. d. deutsch-türk. Denkmalschutzkomm. No. 3). Leipzig, 1921.
<i>AM</i>	Athenische Mitteilungen.
<i>ANN</i>	Annuario della R. Scuola archeologica di Atene.
<i>ANS</i>	Anatolian Studies presented to Sir William Mitchell Ramsay. Manchester, 1923.
* <i>BAILLET</i>	Baillet, J.: Inscriptions grecques et latines des Tombeaux des rois ou syringes (<i>MIFAO</i> , Vol. 42). Le Caire, 1926.
<i>BASOR</i>	Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research.
<i>BCH</i>	Bulletin de correspondance hellénique.
<i>BD</i>	Brünnow, R. E. und Domaszewski, A.: Die Provincia Arabia. Strassbourg, 1904. 3 vols.
<i>BIFAO</i>	Bulletin, Institut français d'archéologie orientale. Le Caire.
* <i>BRE</i>	Breccia, E.: Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes, Musée d'Alexandrie. Iscrizioni greche e latine. Le Caire, 1911.
<i>BSA</i>	Annual of the British School of Archaeology. Athens.
<i>BSRAA</i>	Bulletin, Société royale d'archéologie. Alexandria.
<i>BUR</i>	Buresch, Karl: Aus Lydien. Leipzig, 1898.
<i>BYZ</i>	Byzantion.
<i>BZ</i>	Byzantinische Zeitschrift.
* <i>CCB</i>	Cumont, F.: Catalogue des sculptures et inscriptions des Musées royaux. Bruxelles, 1913.
* <i>CIG</i>	Corpus inscriptionum graecarum.
* <i>CIL</i>	Corpus inscriptionum latinarum.
<i>CL</i>	Cabrol-Leclercq, Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie. Paris, 1907- .

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<i>CL RH</i>	Clara Rhodos.
<i>CRAI</i>	Comptes-rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres.
<i>DAI</i>	Documenti antichi dell' Africa italiana. Bergamo.
* <i>DAIN</i>	Dain, F.: Inscriptions grecques du Musée du Louvre. Les textes inédits. Paris, 1933.
<i>DE</i>	Cumont, F.: Les fouilles de Doura-Europos, 1922-3. Paris, 1926.
* <i>DM</i>	Dussaud, R. et F. Macler: Mission dans les régions désertiques de la Syrie moyenne. Paris, 1903.
<i>DÖLGER</i>	Dölger, F.: $\text{IX}\Theta\Upsilon\text{C}$. Münster i/W., 1928- .
<i>EDE</i>	Excavations at Dura-Europos. New Haven, 1929- . (28/9: Report for 1928/9, &c.)
<i>EO</i>	Échos d'Orient.
<i>EP</i>	Ramsay, W. M.: Studies in the history and art of the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire.
<i>ER</i>	Jerphanion, G. de: Les églises rupestres de Cappadocie. Paris, 1925.
<i>ERA</i>	Eranos.
<i>F</i>	Franz, J. Elementa epigraphices graecae. Berlin, 1840, pp. 354 ff.
* <i>FE</i>	Forschungen in Ephesos, veröffentlicht vom Österr. Archäol. Institut, Wien, 1906- . (Vols. I and III quoted by pages, Vol. II by nos.)
* <i>G</i>	Grégoire, H.: Recueil des inscriptions grecques chrétiennes de l'Asie Mineure, fasc. I. Paris, 1922.
* <i>IG</i>	Inscriptiones graecae.
* <i>IGR</i>	Inscriptiones graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes, ed. R. Cagnat. Paris, 1908- .
<i>JDAI</i>	Jahrbuch, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut.
<i>JEA</i>	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.
<i>JHS</i>	Journal of Hellenic Studies.
* <i>JM</i>	Jalabert, L. et Mousterde R.: Inscriptions grecques et latines de Syrie I. Paris, 1929.
<i>JPOS</i>	Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society.
<i>JRS</i>	Journal of Roman Studies.
* <i>K</i>	Keil, J. und A. Wilhelm: Denkmäler aus dem rauhen Kilikien. (Monumenta Asiae minoris antiqua III.) Manchester, 1931.
* <i>L</i>	Lefebvre, G.: Recueil des inscriptions grecques-chrétiennes d'Égypte. Le Caire, 1907.
<i>LANC</i>	Lanckoroński, K.: Städte Pamphyliens und Pisidiens. Wien, 1890.
<i>LASSUS</i>	Lassus, J.: Inventaire archéologique de la région au nord-est de Hama. Damas, 1936.

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- **LAT* Latyshev, B.: Inscriptiones antiquae orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini graecae et latinae. Petropoli, 1885— .
- **MA* Kern, O.: Die Inschriften von Magnesia am Maeander. Berlin, 1900.
- **MAMA* Monumenta Asiae minoris antiquae. Vols. I, II, IV, V. For Vol. III, see under *K*.
- MEL* Mélanges de la faculté orientale de l'Université St.-Joseph. Beyrouth.
- Mi* Milne, J. G.: Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire: Greek inscriptions. Oxford, 1905.
- MIL* Milet: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen, ed. Th. Wiegand. Berlin, 1913-14.
- MN* Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des deutschen Palästina-Vereins.
- **MPP* Avi-Yonah, M.: Mosaic Pavements in Palestine. Oxford, 1934.
- **OGI* Orientis graeci inscriptiones selectae, ed. Dittenberger, Vol. II. Leipzig, 1905.
- OJH* Österreichische Jahreshefte (*BB* = Beiblatt).
- **PAES* Syria. Publications of the Princeton University Archaeological Expedition to Syria. Division III: Greek and Latin inscriptions, ed. Littmann, Magie, Stuart, Prentice. Leyden, 1921-2.
- **PE* Hiller v. Gaertringen, Die Inschriften von Priene. Berlin, 1906.
- **PERG* Fränkel, M.: Die Inschriften von Pergamon (Altertümer von Pergamon, VIII, 1-2). Berlin, 1890— .
- **PH* Paton, W. and E. L. Hicks: The inscriptions of Cos. Oxford, 1891.
- PJB* Palästina-Jahrbuch.
- QDAP* Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine.
- QSt.* Quarterly Statement, Palestine Exploration Fund.
- R* Reinach, S.: Traité d'épigraphie grecque. Paris, 1885, pp. 229 ff.
- RA* Revue archéologique. (Of the two annual volumes, the first is marked A and the second B).
- RAC* Rivista di archeologia cristiana.
- **RAM* Ramsay, W. M.: The cities and bishoprics of Phrygia. Oxford, 1895.
- RAMB* Ramsay, W. M. and G. L. Bell: The 1,001 Churches. London, 1909.
- RAO* Clermont-Ganneau, C.: Recueil d'archéologie orientale. Paris, 1888-1924.
- RB* Revue biblique.
- REG* Revue des études grecques.

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<i>REJ</i>	Revue des études juives.
<i>REN</i>	Renan, E.: Mission de Phénicie. Paris, 1864.
<i>RM</i>	Römische Mitteilungen.
<i>ROTT</i>	Rott, H.: Kleinasiatische Denkmäler. . . . Leipzig, 1908.
<i>RQ</i>	Römische Quartalschrift.
* <i>SA</i>	Dussaud, R. et F. Macler: Voyage archéologique au Safâ et dans le Djebel ed-Drûz. Paris, 1901.
<i>SAARISALO</i>	Saarisalo, A.: The boundary between Issachar and Naphtali. Helsinki, 1927.
* <i>SARD</i>	Sardis, Vol. VII. Greek and Latin inscriptions, ed. Buckler and Robinson. Leyden, 1932.
<i>SCHNEIDER</i>	Schneider, A. M.: Die Brotvermehrungskirche von eṭ-ṭâbga. . . . Paderborn, 1934.
* <i>SEG</i>	Supplementum epigraphicum graecum.
<i>SP</i>	Studia Pontica. Recueil des inscriptions grecques et latines du Pont et de l'Arménie, ed. Anderson, Cumont, et Grégoire. Bruxelles, 1910 (Vol. II).
<i>SYR</i>	Syria.
<i>TRAUBE</i>	Traube, L.: Nomina sacra. Munich, 1907.
* <i>W</i>	Waddington, W. H. et Ph. Le Bas: Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure. Inscriptions, Vol. III. Paris, 1870.
<i>WIEG</i>	Wiegand, Th.: Sinai (Wiss. Veröff. d. deutsch-türk. Denkmal-schutzkommandos, 1). Berlin, 1920.
<i>WZ</i>	Woolley, L., and E. T. Lawrence: The wilderness of Zin. London, 1936. (Inscriptions by M. N. Tod.)
<i>ZDPV</i>	Zeitschrift des deutschen Palästina-Vereins.
<i>ZU</i>	Zucker, Les temples immergés de la Nubie. Von Debod bis Bab Kalabsche. Cairo, 1912.

III. INTRODUCTION

1. GENERAL

(a) *Definition. Rational and Irrational Abbreviations.*

ABBREVIATIONS are labour-saving devices in which words are indicated by part of their letters only, with or without the addition of a distinguishing mark. The aim of the abbreviation is to express a maximum of meaning with a minimum expense of space and labour, and hence time. Thus abbreviations first occur either where space is limited, as on coins or milestones, or where quick writing is essential, and the copy contains many repetitions, as in accounts, &c. Once, however, the use of abbreviations becomes a habit, they are used without much consideration of space for the sake of saving labour only.

Abbreviations are conventional and therefore limited in their appeal to those familiar with the convention. From the purely logical point of view the greatest saving of space and labour is obtained when a whole inscription is written out with the first letters of the words composing it (this is actually done in some Latin inscriptions). Such extremes are, however, usually avoided in inscriptions, the whole purpose of which is to proclaim their contents to as wide a circle as possible; the use of abbreviations which are not commonly understood robs the inscription of its *raison d'être*.¹ It follows that only such words are abbreviated which are universally known, at least in the place and among the people for whom the inscription is intended.

The double criterion of a rational abbreviation is therefore: (1) that it saves space and labour; (2) that its meaning is clear, either because the word is well known or because it can be easily completed from the context. The majority of Greek abbreviations correspond to these criteria, indeed much more so than the Latin abbreviations. There are, however, some exceptions: sometimes abbreviations whose meaning is obvious in Latin become meaningless in Greek; again, the common knowledge of Greek in the first centuries of the present era among the populace of the Near East may well be doubted; in such surroundings the use of complicated abbreviations is due to slavish imitation and nothing else. Many modifications of the Roman practice of abbreviation in Greek inscriptions may be explained on the assumption that the people concerned knew little Greek and even less Latin; e.g. Roman *praenomina* are abbreviated in Latin as a rule with one letter only; in Greek more commonly with two, three, or even four letters. Again, the Latin Gaius is abbreviated C; but in Greek commonly Γ(άιος) (K occurs once).

The correct way to use abbreviations is to avoid the two opposite pitfalls: obscurity

¹ The exceptions to this rule are (a) magic formulae which are abbreviated *in order* to veil their meaning to any but the initiated, and (b) inscriptions for temporary use, such as mason's marks, graffiti, &c. (*MIL* I, 7, p. 304; *BZ* 1913, p. 461 f.).

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and prolixity. A rational method of abbreviation requires that enough letters be left of the abbreviated word to make its identification certain and not a matter of guess-work. Hence abbreviations restricted to the first letter of a word are not rational, unless the word be very well known. Such letters have the character of symbols rather than that of true abbreviations. The other danger to be avoided is that of saying too much. There comes a point where the omission of a letter (plus, as is often the case, the addition of an abbreviation mark) fully equals the labour required to write the word out in full. Some abbreviations, especially, in Egypt from the second and third century onwards, in Syria from the fifth and sixth, and in Asia Minor much later, belong to this class; only the last letter or one letter from the middle has been dropped, and the saving of space and labour is almost nil. Many of such cases may be just mistakes of the stone-cutter; but in cases where there is an abbreviation mark, the abbreviation is clearly a matter of design.¹

The use of abbreviations is, on the whole, as foreign to the Greeks as it is congenial to the Romans and Byzantines. Abbreviation marks do not agree well with the Greek epigraphical script, especially when restricted to some words only. When, as happens frequently in Byzantine inscriptions, almost every word is abbreviated, the aesthetic balance of the inscription is recovered. Another reason for the paucity of purely Greek abbreviations may be the greater variety of their political and social life. The standardized nomenclature of the Romans, their fixed official titles, especially in the imperial era, lend themselves easily to the use of abbreviations, just as the liturgical and dogmatic formulae of the Byzantines and the high-flown superlatives of their official titles.

(b) *The Subject-matter of Abbreviations.*

This short summary of the subject-matter of abbreviations is compiled from a detailed index. The following facts of more general interest emerge from the list:

1. Among the proper names and the names of the Roman *tribus*, those of the emperors occur more often than the others; this is especially the case with emperors who were lavish in their grants of citizenship.

¹ This degenerated form of abbreviations appears in Egypt in the quarries of Wadi Kerdase and the graffiti of the Theban tombs (Zucker, *Von Debd bis Bab Kalabsche*, pp. 15 ff.) and BAILLET, *passim*: ΛΕΓΕΩ (147); CHMEP^o (209); ΑΛΛΩ ΤΕΚΝΩ ΧΡΥC (233); CΥ (488); ΨΥ (890); ΠΡΩΤC (1157); this system of dropping the last letter (especially the ν) and marking the abbreviation with a horizontal dash is used later in uncial codices and Christian theological papyri; cf. Thompson, *Introd. to Gk. and Lt. Palaeography*, p. 78, n. 1. In Syria compare the following: Π (218), ΦΥΛ• ΦΥΛC (320), Ω (497), ΗΜΩ (448), ΜΗΤC (524/5), ΗΜΝ (567), in Asia Minor still later: ΜΟΝ^Α (1061).

Undated examples are: Egypt ΓΝ^ΑΦΕ^Ω ΕΘΑΥΜΑCΑ ΜΗΝ^{ΔΟΥ} ΠΑΝΤΩ ΤΗ; Syria ΑΠ• ΠΡΟCΦΩΡ ΤΡΙΤ; Asia Minor: ΑΜΝ ΠΡ• ΤΑΥΤΗ ΤΩC ΧΑΡΩ

Cases like ΕΔΙΔΑCΚ^Κ ΘΕC are explained by the influence of the common abbreviations Κ for καὶ and the so-called *nomina sacra* (see below, pp. 24 ff.).

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2. The most common abbreviations of Roman titles of office refer to provincial governors and their subordinates. In Byzantine times there is more mention of officials of the central state administration, especially of members of the secretariat services (notaries, *scriniarii*, &c.).

3. The names of the legions stationed in the East naturally predominate among military titles; comparatively many native cohorts are mentioned, and more lower ranks and private soldiers than officers; obviously the number of Greek-speaking (and writing) persons was larger in the auxiliaries and among the lower ranks than in the higher command. Again, there is no other class of inscriptions in which abbreviations of Latin words (written with Greek letters) are so common.

4. Artisans are more commonly mentioned among the professions; this might be due to the fact that artisans as a class were poorer than merchants and had to be satisfied with smaller tombstones and in consequence their names and titles were more often abbreviated.

5. The abundance of abbreviations of ecclesiastical subjects and titles is explained by the fact that in the Byzantine period the clergy were the literate class of the population. Also the periods of persecution had accustomed the Christians to the use of abbreviations as a means of hiding their meaning. As a result we find e.g. 46 different abbreviations of the word *πρεσβύτερος* alone.

The main categories of words commonly abbreviated are:

I. *Proper names*: (a) of *individuals*: some Greek and almost all Roman *praenomina*, names of Old and New Testament personages and saints, common Christian names. (b) *Collective*: names of provinces, districts, towns, town-quarters, demotic names, names of *phylai* and Roman *tribus*, names of sub-divisions of synoecized towns.

II. *Administrative terms*: (a) of *individuals*: titles of office, Roman, Late Roman, and Byzantine, especially the imperial protocol; Late Roman and Byzantine honorific appellations of the various classes of officials, usually in superlative; provincial, municipal, and village functionaries; functionaries connected with local institutions, such as the *prytanis*. (b) *Collective*: collective appellations of capital towns, towns, townlets, head-villages and villages; generic appellations of town districts, town boundaries, &c.; corporative municipal institutions, the assembly, the council; appellations of their resolutions.

III. *Military terms*: (a) *Individual*: titles of soldiers, lower and higher officers, commanders of irregular corps, &c. (b) *Collective*: names of legions and their subdivisions, their titles of honour, names of corps of auxiliaries.

IV. *Commerce*: *Money* in general, Greek and Roman denominations, *weights* and *measures* (of length and cubic), special signs used in the nilometers and in cadasters, names of *goods*, names of *trades and professions*, especially those of artisans.

V. *Religion*: (A) *Pagan*: names of gods, sacred functions and feasts, titles of priests,

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expressions of adoration and worship. (B) *Christian*: (a) *Individual*: all degrees of secular and regular clergy, church servants and assistants, with their proper honorific appellations. (b) *Collective*: religious bodies and institutions, churches and monasteries. (c) Expressions relating to the *Deity*, divine attributes, the persons of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary, titles of saints, prophets and martyrs, phrases taken from prayers and liturgical formulae, terms referring to the Church and the Christian way of life and feelings.

VI. *Funerary*: expressions referring to the deceased, the fact of his decease, the length of his life; consoling words and phrases addressed to him; appreciations; terms referring to the tomb and the burial.

VII. *Dedicatory*: expressions referring to the building; the act of building in general as referring to the building or to the builder; special terms denoting the laying of the foundations or the completion of the construction; descriptions of the architect, the founder or the construction; stock phrases used in dedication or on the lintel of churches and houses, especially the formula of Ps. cxxi. 8.

VIII. *General and various*: (a) *Dating*: terms connected with dating, general expressions for divisions of time, names of days, months (Macedonian, Roman, Egyptian, and Attic), eras and other indications of period (eponymic regions, consulates or archonships, eras of provinces and towns, of Diocletian, era of the indiction); (b) *Family relations* and *legal relations*; (c) common *grammatical terms*, pronouns personal and relative, conjunctions and prepositions; (d) special technical terms relating to gladiators (used in three inscriptions: *JHS* XXXIV, 20; *RM* XV, 101, 106; *CIG* 2889), their classes and prizes.

(c) *Historical Note.*

The Greeks in the Near East inherited from their ancestors in Greece proper the beginnings of a system of abbreviation effected by suspension¹ combined with overwriting of the last letter of the abbreviated word, or with ligatures;² certain forms, such as $\overset{\text{H}}{\text{M}}$ for $\mu\eta(\nu\acute{o}\varsigma)$ had become almost standardized. The subject-matter of the abbreviations was as yet restricted to ethnica and demotica, technical terms, money, weights and measures, dating formulas, military and civil titles. Lack of space caused the early adoption of abbreviations on coins (where the emblems usually helped to explain the meaning)³ and in columnar writing at the end of the line, where the temptation to

¹ Cf. the thirty-three male names abbreviated by suspension in the so-called 'hetaerae' inscription at Paros (*AM* XVIII, 16 and XXIII, 410).

² *CL RH* II, 179 and *PH* 43. The view of Larfeld (quoted *AM* XXIX, 163) that ligatures increase in frequency after Hadrian is not supported by our evidence; cf. p. 31.

³ Bilabel, *PW Realenz.*, s.v. Siglae, 2283-4; Hill, *Handbook of Greek and Roman coins*, 1899, pp. 197 f., 207 f.

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cast off the suffixes was especially great.¹ The contracted or syncopated abbreviation also occurs first of all on coins and only occasionally in inscriptions.²

This basic stock of Greek abbreviations received its first extension in Ptolemaic Egypt. There the enormous amount of official writing connected with the bureaucratic régime of the Ptolemies naturally led to the creation of the extensive system of abbreviations known to us from the papyri. Such official correspondence was, of course, sometimes copied out on inscriptions and thus passed into epigraphy some of its abbreviations.³ Another centre for the creation of abbreviation was Rhodes, where the commercial writing and the abbreviated forms of the inscriptions on jar-handles had familiarized the public with abbreviations at an early date. As a whole, however, the sum-total of abbreviations in Near-Eastern inscriptions of the centuries B.C. does not compare either in number or in variety with those of the centuries A.D. One of the causes may have been the desire not to make the inscriptions still more difficult to understand by the populace, where the use of Greek was as yet sporadic.

The habit of abbreviated writing was transferred to the Roman word or words translated from the Latin as soon as they appeared in Greek inscription, partly under the influence of the Latin abbreviations and partly by analogy from the Greek abbreviations. It is noteworthy that the earliest abbreviations of Roman names occur in Egypt, in the Nilometer inscriptions and the Theban graffiti⁴. The inscriptions from Rhodes of the Flavian era continue the Greek system of ligature and over-written letters in preference to the Roman system, but add a few Roman names.⁵ The Roman system of abbreviation soon extends to Greek words which are translations of Roman names, such as ἑπαρχος or ἀνθύπατος.⁶ In Syria and Asia Minor abbreviations begin to increase from the middle of the FIRST CENTURY onwards,⁷ with a few fore-runners.⁸ The loaned abbreviations of Latin words include personal names (especially of those emperors who were lavish with citizenship grants, as Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος), titles, legionary names, money and dating formulas. The rise of the Flavian dynasty is promptly reflected in the spread of a new set of abbreviated names, as Τίτος, Φλάουιος.⁹ On the whole, however, the spread of Roman influence into Greek epigraphy in the first century A.D. is less than one might expect. The proportion of the two elements B.C. is 62 Greek to 4 Roman; it becomes now 83 Greek to 38 Roman.

¹ In later times the mason sometimes made a virtue out of necessity; cf. *ZDPV* 1924, p. 93.

² Hill, *JHS* XVIII (1898), p. 304 f.; for contractions on early inscriptions see Nachmanson, *Eranos*, X, and Wolters, *AM* XXII (1897), pp. 139 ff.

³ Cf. *BRE* 162 (II/I cent. B.C.); *Mi*, p. 9 (95 B.C.); *ibid.*, p. 26 (80–69 B.C.) (includes one contraction).

⁴ *CIG* 4863 (Nilometer iss., from Augustus to Sept. Severus); cf. also *IGR* I, 1317 (6); *CIG* 4922 (8); *Mi*, p. 34 (after A.D. 50—first abbrev. of military titles).—Thebes: *BAILLET* 1587, (25/6 B.C.); *ibid.* 1206 (16 B.C.).

⁵ *IG* XII (1), 4.

⁶ *CIG* 4922; *AM* XXVII, 47.

⁷ Ephesus, *OJH*, XXVI, BB 51 ff. (54–9); *EDE* 1931/2, p. 121; *W* 709.

⁸ Sardis, 8 (5 B.C.); *W* 700 (A.D. 36).

⁹ For Φλάουιος cf. also p. 16.

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The great inrush of Roman abbreviations into Greek epigraphy took place in the SECOND CENTURY A.D. The proportion is 204 Greek to 212 Roman; the Roman abbreviations never reach such a high proportion again. In the second century the abbreviated titles of the Roman emperor occur first on a bilingual milestone.¹ It is interesting to note that Roman rule lasted two centuries before the official nomenclature penetrated sufficiently deep into the popular consciousness to make such abbreviations possible. By the end of the century the process has been much accelerated; the new titles adopted by the later Antonines and the Severian dynasty appear almost at once in their abbreviated form.² In the second century A.D. the use of abbreviations spreads to Syria and Asia Minor,³ although Egypt and Rhodes continue to lead the way in the invention of new marks, which were then adopted elsewhere.⁴ The great building activity leads to an increase of abbreviations of words common on dedicatory inscriptions, but in all other respects there is little change in the subject-matter of inscriptions as regards categories, although the quantity of abbreviations increases enormously. The activity of Trajan and Hadrian multiplies names such as Οὐλπίος and Αἰλίου. The use of abbreviation marks also becomes more widespread and much more fanciful, although the common marks still hold their ground.⁵ Contractions are incidental and do not exceed 4 per cent. of the total (15 out of 416).

The troubled THIRD CENTURY led to a decline in the number of inscriptions and in consequence the number of abbreviations also declined. Greek words now regain the first place among the new abbreviations; after the second century A.D. there were not many Roman titles or names which had not found their Greek abbreviated form. The proportion is 170 Greek to 136 Roman. The abbreviations continue to reflect the trend of Roman politics, as, e.g., the fact that three Augusti were reigning simultaneously⁶ and the new Imperial titles adopted by the Severian house,⁷ as well as the changes of titles following upon the creation of the absolute monarchy at the end of the century. A series of Egyptian inscriptions from the farthest end of the Empire⁸ introduces various expressions connected with religious worship and foreshadows later developments;⁹ the series of graffiti at Thebes continues to furnish evidence for the creation of abbreviations in cursive script which later became common in formal inscriptions. Greek names appear again in abbreviated form in the Pontus;¹⁰ at the same time the name Αὐρήλιος gains an enormous extension after A.D. 212.¹¹ The earliest

¹ *JHS* XX, 163.

² *RA* 1907 B, 416.

³ For Syria note the horoscope of A.D. 176 (*EDE* 1928/9, p. 162); for Asia Minor the prytanic inscriptions from Cyzicus (*CIG* 2661-4; *AM* VI, 45; XIII, 304; XXVI, 124; *JHS* XXII, 205).

⁴ *BAILLET* 1575; *Mi*, p. 29; *IG* XII (3) index, s.v. Μάρκος.

⁵ For the history of the abbreviation marks in detail see below, pp. 29 ff.

⁶ *SEG* VI, 11.

⁷ *CIG* 3484 (211-17).

⁸ *ZU*, pp. 104 ff.

⁹ Cf. p. 10, n. 1.

¹⁰ *LAT* II, 29 (25 names).

¹¹ Ramsay, *JHS* 1930, p. 269; *AM* XIII, p. 234; *AM* XXIV, p. 438.

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Christian abbreviations begin to appear in Syria,¹ in Asia Minor,² and Egypt³ (altogether there are 16 Christian abbreviations recorded out of 316).⁴ The graffiti of Dura-Europos supply us with an interesting series of abbreviations in commercial use.⁵ The century is one of transition from the Roman to the Byzantine system, not only in the subject-matter, but also as regards the abbreviation marks; the prevailing confusion resulted in a relatively high number of abbreviations without any mark. The proportion of contractions increases to over 7 per cent. (23 out of 316).

THE FOURTH CENTURY is slightly poorer in new abbreviations than the preceding one; its characteristic is the gradual elaboration of the Christian Byzantine type of inscription. The pompously inflated titles in the superlative invented by the fertile imagination of the new court are almost at once abbreviated,⁶ usually by the dropping of the suffix. The new method of dating by indiction appears. Christian prayers occur much more frequently,⁷ with a generous use of the *nomina sacra*. Syria plays a leading role in the epigraphical development of these.⁸ Ecclesiastical titles begin to be abbreviated and to inherit many of the older Roman abbreviations; ΠΡΕΣΒ which meant before πρεσβευτής, now becomes πρεσβύτερος; * before χρεοφυλάκειον or χιλιάρχης now becomes Χριστός. A group of cadaster-inscriptions from the beginning of this century⁹ contains numerous abbreviations denoting family relations, the domiciles of the property-owners, kinds of property in land, slaves, plantations, and cattle. The normal Byzantine signs S, ~ are now very frequent and contractions increase to 12 per cent. (26 out of 224).

In the FIFTH CENTURY the number of inscriptions containing abbreviations, and of the abbreviations themselves, sinks still lower; the percentage of contractions rises to 18 per cent. (32 out of 178). The importation of Roman abbreviations ceases and the abbreviations may now be divided into three groups: General, State, Church; the latter amounts to 34½ per cent. (65 out of 178). The prevailing type now is the Christian inscription with numerous S signs; often combined with *nomina sacra*, which keep their peculiar form of abbreviation mark.¹⁰

The SIXTH CENTURY marks the apogee of the Byzantine system of abbreviations, and corresponds to the second century, the palmiest era of the Roman invasion into Greek epigraphy. Here, again, one can observe the curious time-lag between the introduction of a new system and its penetration into the popular consciousness; only after

¹ In the chapel of A.D. 232/3 (*EDE* 1931/2, p. 241).

² *ANS* p. 71; *RAM* II, 526; *CL* IX, 2789.

³ *L* 21 and 33.

⁴ For the earliest Christian abbreviations such as the monogram, &c., see *BYZ* II, pp. 383 ff., and Dölger, *IXΘYC* I, pp. 1*-16*; Kaufmann, *Hdb. d. altchr. Epigraphik*, pp. 36 ff.

⁵ *EDE* 1930/1, pp. 85-100.

⁶ *W* 1652 d (387-8); *RB* 1934, p. 262.

⁷ *W* 2558 (318); *W* 2124 (354?).

⁸ See below, p. 27.

⁹ *Ma* 122; *BCH* IV, 420; *BCH* XLVI, 403; *IG* XII (2), 76; XII (3), 180, 343-9; *AM* XIII, 44; *CIG* 8656.

¹⁰ e.g. *DM* 48 (497); *CL*, III, 1746.

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250 years of official Christianity the abbreviations of names of the saints, isopsephisms, liturgical formulae and ecclesiastic titles become an adequate expression of the new faith (33 per cent., 139 out of 424, are now ecclesiastic). The prevailing magical and dogmatic tendencies find their expression in abbreviations.¹ The long reign of Justinian with its extensive building activity greatly increased the number of dedicatory inscriptions; the funerary formulas of the Christians become also standardized, especially in Syria and Southern Palestine. The name Φλάβιος now occupies the position of Αὐρήλιος in the third century.² Characteristic samples of the sixth-century type of inscription are *REG* XIX, 292 (550) and *BZ* V, 319 (578–82). The number of words which may now be abbreviated is almost without limit; an inscription like *STR* IX, 167 (524/5) shows the new harmony of form now achieved with almost all the words abbreviated. The number of contractions rises to 21 per cent. (73 out of 351).

The fully elaborated Byzantine system continues in the SEVENTH and EIGHTH CENTURIES, but there is a rapid decline as regards the number of abbreviations, and abbreviation marks again became anarchic.³ The percentage of contractions continues to rise: 25 per cent. in the seventh century, 50 per cent. in the eighth, 40 per cent. in the ninth; later on contractions exceed suspensions. The system of *nomina sacra* is extended and becomes the rule.⁴ The abbreviations begin to disappear together with Greek inscriptions in general: in the ninth century from Syria, in the tenth from most of Asia Minor; in Egypt the use of *nomina sacra* in the liturgical formulas used on tombstones continues for centuries.⁵

¹ See below, p. 42 f.

² Ramsay, *JHS* XXV, 173; *ibid.* 1930, p. 269; *CL* IX, 2789; cf. *CCB* 170 (c. 529); *G* 219 (538).

³ *BZ* 1930, 647; *ANN* VI/VII, 442 (1019) with contractions only. The influence of palaeographic abbreviations increases, Miller, *RA* 1874 A, p. 155 f.

⁴ Cf. *ER*, *passim*.

⁵ *L* 564, 666, 664; *CRAI* 1909, p. 155.

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APPENDIX TO PART I OF INTRODUCTION

I. *Statistical Tables of Dated Abbreviations: (a) By centuries.*

Note: *S.* = suspensions; *C.* = Contractions. From the fifth century A.D. for Roman and Christian read State and Church.

	Greek			Roman			Christian			Abbreviations		Inscriptions	Proportion of abbrev. to inscr.
	<i>S.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>C.</i>		
B.C.	60	2	62	3	1	4	..	..	..	63	3	66	2.75
First century A.D.	70	13	83	36	2	38	..	..	..	106	15	121	1.61
Second century	192	12	204	208	3	212	..	..	..	401	15	416	2.12
Third century	154	16	170	129	7	136	10	6	16	293	23	316	2.16
Fourth century	123	7	130	52	6	58	23	13	36	198	26	224	1.87
Fifth century	72	5	77	34	2	36	40	25 (11)*	65	146	32	178	1.56
Sixth century	152	26	178	98	9	107	101	38 (23)	139	351	73	424	2.23
Seventh century	29	5	34	19	4	23	29	8 (3)	37	77	17	94	2.24
Eighth century	5	1	6	1	..	1	2	3 (2)	5	8	4	12	1.33
Ninth century	6	1	7	2	1	3	4	3	7	12	5	17	1.7
Tenth century	10	2	12	1	..	1	7	10 (9)	17	18	20	38	2.92
Eleventh century	8	5	13	4	6	10	15	19 (5)	34	27	30	57	2.29
Twelfth century													
and later	3	..	3	1	..	1	11	15 (12)	26	15	15	30	2.14

* Numbers in brackets indicate *nomina sacra* contractions.

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1. Statistical Tables of Dated Abbreviations (b) By reigns

	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Abbreviations Total</i>	<i>Inscriptions</i>
Augustus (1-14 A.D.)	8	3	..	11	10
Tiberius	10	3	..	13	8
Caligula-Claudius	2	4	..	6	4
Nero	4	4	..	8	7
Flavians	37	18	..	55	24
Nerva-Trajan	24	30	..	54	25
Hadrian	83	97	..	180	46
Antoninus Pius	19	35	1 (?)	55	37
Marcus Aurelius	43	23	..	66	39
Commodus-Severus	11	6	..	17	12
Severian dynasty	37	57	..	94	70
Macrinus to Alexander Severus	31	27	2	60	27
Maximinus to Valerianus	50	16	3	69	24
Valerianus to Gallienus	8	11	..	19	15
Illyrian Emperors	33	11	..	44	11
Diocletian Tetrarchy	13	28	..	41	26
Constantine I	14	9	9	32	24

	<i>General</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>Abbreviations Total</i>	<i>Inscriptions</i>
House of Constantine	18	11	10	39	26
Jovian to Theodosius	16	10	6	32	21
Arcadius	12	8	2	22	13
Theodosius II	17	10	18	45	35
Leo I and II	10	7	8	25	15
Zeno	13	10	11	34	17
Anastasius	35	9	33	77	45
Justin I	8	6	9	23	8
Justinian I	91	42	48	181	85
Justin II	18	14	15	47	21
Tiberius II	8	9	12	29	8
Maurice	14	7	13	34	20
Phocas	11	7	5	23	14
Heraclius	13	4	9	26	15
Constantine III to 700 A.D.	8	3	13	24	10

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2. *List of notable dated inscriptions, with numerous or interesting abbreviations.*

B.C. *AM* XVIII, 16 and XXIII, 410 (Paros 'hetaerae' inscription); *CL RH* II, 179; *PH* 43; *BRE* 162; *Mi*, p. 9 (95), 26 (80-69); *BAILLET* 1587 (25/6), 1491 (16), 1206 (16); *OJH* XVIII BB 287; *SARD* 8 (5).

FIRST CENTURY A.D.: *Augustus*: (*CIG* 4863 (5); *IGR* I, 1317 (6); *BRE* 328 (7/8); *CIG* 4922 (8); *BAILLET* 1591 (14). *Tiberius*: *CIG* 4863 (23); *W* 700 (36). *Claudius*: *BAILLET* 1679 (44); *Mi*, p. 34. *Nero*: *OJH* XXVI BB, 51 ff. (54-9); *EDE* 31/2, p. 121 (54); *W* 709 (64); *AM* XXVII, 47 (68?). *Flavians*: *IG* XII (1), 4; *DAI* II (1), 132 (71/2); *RAM* I, 146.

SECOND CENTURY A.D.: *Trajan*: *IGR* IV, 1101 (103); *SYR* XI, 275 (104/8); *W* 2296-7 (104/8); *PERG* 554 (105); *OJH* XXVII BB, 237 (111/13). *Hadrian*: Cyzicus group of prytanic inscriptions: *CIG* 3661-4; *AM* VI, 45; *AM* XIII, 304; *AM* XXVI, 124; *JHS* XXII, 205; *BCH* XII, 205; *PERG* 374; *CIG* 3157; *BSA* XXI, 176 (118/19); *CIG* 4713 f. (119); *JHS* XX, 163 (122). *Antoninus Pius*: *BAILLET* 1575 (147); *Mi*, p. 29 (148/9); *SARD* 47 (c. 150); *IGR* III, 739 (153); *RA* 1919 B, 436 (161); *L* 54 (148?). *Marcus Aurelius*: *RA* 1907 B, 416 (161/6); *RAO* I, 281 (162); *PAES* 11 (162); *PRIENE* 155 (169); *SYR* IV, 221 (175); *EDE* 1928/9, 162 (176). *Commodus*: *SARD* 151 (185/95); *OJH* II BB, 103 (192).

THIRD CENTURY A.D.: *Septimius Severus*: *FE* II, 53; *SYR* II, 289; *RA* 1913 B, 460 (206-11); *ZU* 134 (208); *SEG* VI, 11 (208-11); *BRE* 82 (211). *Caracalla*: *RA* 1902 B, 362 (211-17); *CIG* 3484 (211-17); *ZU* 137 (213); *ZU* 127 (216); *ZU* 126 (216/17). *Macrinus*: *ZU* 128 (217-23); *EDE* 1930/1, p. 107 (218). *Heliogabalus*: *W* 1707 (219); *FE* III, 102 (220). *Alexander Severus*: *DAI* I (2), 178-9 (224); *CIG* 5002=*ZU* 133 (232); *EDE* 31/2, 241 (232/3); *RB* 1927, 95 (234/5). *Maximinus*: *ZU* 111 (235-8); *EDE* 1930/1, pp. 85-100 (235-40). *Gordian III*: *AJA* 1906, 290 (238/9). *Philippus Arabs*: *CIG* 5069 (248/9). *Decius*: *ANS* 400 (249); *ZU* 114 (250). *Aurelian*: *W* 8 (270-5). *Tacitus/Probus*: *LAT* II, 29 (275-9).

FOURTH CENTURY A.D.: *Diocletian*: *W* 535; *AM* VII, 22 (301—the price edict); *BCH* XLVI, 328 (305/6). *Constantine I*: *BAILLET* 1832 (c. 306); *W* 2558 (318); *W* 2393 (320); *BAILLET* 1889 (326); *RAM* II, 737. *Constantius II*: *W* 2034-6 (342/3); *W* 2124 (354); *PAES* 1075 (355). *Julian*: *AAES* 377 (361/2). *Valentinian I*: *CIG* 8611 (364-78); *Theodosius I*: *W* 1652 d (387/8); *RB* 1934, 262 (390). *Fourth century, general*: Cadaster lists: *Ma* 122; *BCH* IV, 420; *BCH* XLVI, 403; *IG* XII (2), 76-80; *IG* XII (3), 180, 343-9; *AM* XIII, 44; *CIG* 8656.

FIFTH CENTURY A.D. *Theodosius II*: *BZ* 1908, 485 (408-50); *QSt.*, 1900, 238 (420-58); *PAES* 1139 (421?); *CRAI* 1909, 149 (434); *BD* I, 393 (447). *Leo I*: *SARD* 18 (459); *PAES* 714 (466). *Zeno*: *W* 2692 (479); *PAES* 170 (485?); *RB*

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1927, 93 (490). *Anastasius*: *RB* 1911, 289 (491-518); *EO* XIV, 208 (495?); *DM* 48 (497). *Fifth cent. in general*: *G* 128 (Rhodes lead roll, cf. *TRAUBE*, p. 65).

SIXTH CENTURY A.D. *Anastasius* (cont.): *PAES* 1120 (500); *CL* XII, 1622 (504); *W* 2497 (512). *Justin I*: *RB* 1933, 555 (521/2); *BCH* XXVI, 166 (524); *STR* IX, 167 (524/5); *PAES* 1029 (524). *Justinian I*: *PAES* 18 (529); *CCB* 170 (c. 529); *G* 219 (538); *W* 1916 (539); *RB* 1905, 598-600 (590); *SARD* 19 (c. 539); *REG* XIX, 292 (550); *QDAP* III, 96 (555); *QSt.*, 1929, 16 (p. 558); *BZ* 1913, 461-71 (527-65). *Justin II*: *PAES* 1088 (567); *REN* 613 (575); *RB* 1934, 259 577); *W* 1369 (565-648). *Tiberius II*: *AAES* 367 (578); *RB* 1902, 426 (578-9); *BYZ* V, 319 (578-82). *Maurice*: *AAES* 75 (588/9); *RB* 1904, 267 (588); *CL* XI, 1604 (597). *Sixth century in general*: *OJH* XXX BB, 40; *JRS* 1928, 170; *BCH* XIV, 616. *Sixth and seventh century*: *RQ*, 1931, p. 317 ff.; *L* 562; *L* 561.

SEVENTH CENTURY A.D. *Phocas*: *AAES* 319 (604); *Heraclius*: *RB* 1934, 395 (617/32); *W* 2412 m (623). *Constans II*: *QSt.* 1895, 277 (652); *RB* 1930, 565 (661). *Bullet. Soc. Archéol. Alex.*, 1936, p. 28 (698). *Seventh century in general*: *CL* XII, 2080; *G* 233³⁻⁴.

TENTH CENTURY A.D.: *BZ* 1930, p. 647 (969-76); *L* 626 (993).

ELEVENTH CENTURY A.D.: *G* 115 bis (1012/7); *ANN* VI/VII, 442 (1019); *EO* III, 238 (1093).

TWELFTH CENTURY A.D.: *L* 564 (1157); *L* 666 (1173); *GRAI* 1909, 155 (1181); *L* 664 (1243).

3. Abbreviations from the Near East compared with Attic abbreviations

On comparing W. Larfeld's list of dated abbreviations from Attica¹ with the present list, it was found that there are 98 abbreviations common to both lists; these are nearly all proper names (70 of which were Roman) from the first and second centuries A.D. A comparison of the relative dates has shown that in 51 cases the abbreviations were first used in Attica and in 47 cases first in the Near East; the flow in both directions is therefore nearly equal. Of the Roman names 36 were first abbreviated in the Orient and 34 in Attica; considering the general proportion between the two as stated above, viz. 47: 51, it will be seen that there is slight indication that the Roman names were abbreviated in the Orient at a somewhat earlier date. The average difference of years between the two lists shows that abbreviations first used in Attica were adopted in the Orient after 112 years on the average, while the Athenians adopted abbreviations from the Orient after only 67 years on the average. The flow of abbreviations into Attica from the East was therefore nearly twice as rapid as in the reverse direction.

¹ W. Larfeld, *Handbuch d. griech. Epigraphik*, Leipzig, 1902, II, 2, pp. 524-32. For a comparison of the abbreviation marks in the two lists, see p. 44.

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2. METHODS OF ABBREVIATION

This catalogue of abbreviations contains 4,130 entries.¹ Of these 3,497 (84·7 per cent.) are *suspensions* and 633 (15·3 per cent.) are *contracted* or syncopated abbreviations.

(i) *Suspension* is the technical term for dropping letters from the end of the word (e.g. ΑΓΑ = ἀγαθός). The number of letters thus 'suspended' or omitted may be anything from one to all minus one, in which last extreme case the first letter alone stands for the word abbreviated (Α = ἀγαθός). If, however, the word is indicated by its first letter only, it might easily be confused with other words beginning with the same letter; the one-letter abbreviation is therefore the exception rather than the rule, from the time the use of abbreviations has become common; in the classical Greek system of few abbreviations, the first letter was usually sufficient to distinguish between the possible alternatives of meaning.

The number of letters left varies naturally with the length of the word. The most common practice was either to drop the suffix or to conclude the word with a syllable, an emphatic letter, especially a consonant.

(ii) *Contraction* is abbreviation by the omission of one or more letters from the middle of the word (ΧC = Χριστός). This method allows the inflexions to be indicated, and is thus a more refined form of abbreviation than suspension, where the plural only is occasionally indicated by a conventional doubling or trebling of the last letter (see below, p. 41). It is, however, precisely because of their complicated character that contractions appear later (see the tables, p. 17) and less frequently than the simpler suspensions. The full development of the contracted abbreviation is to be found in papyri and manuscripts rather than in inscriptions.

(iii) Contraction is sometimes combined with suspension; in such cases the first half of the word is contracted and the second half dropped (ΠΡΒ = πρεσβύτερος).

(iv) There are also a few cases of *reversed suspension*, where the beginning of the word is dropped; these are sometimes combined with a contraction, one or two middle letters standing for the whole word. Examples of this method are: ΘΑΤ = ἄθάνατος, Τ = ἔτους,² Ἀ = μοναχός, ΓΡΑΦ = ἐγράφη, ΜΝ = ἀμήν. With the exception of Ἀ for μοναχός, for which there is manuscript authority,³ all these seem to be ordinary mistakes.

In suspension there is only one possible method of abbreviation: variations are only in the abbreviation-marks (see below, pp. 29-41). In contractions, on the contrary, there are several possible methods, which we shall proceed to discuss below.

Before, however, discussing the technique of contraction, reference must be made

¹ More abbreviations are listed in the Addenda, pp. 115-118.

² Prof. Dr. Schwabe suggests a comparison of Τ = ἔτους with the Egyptian L.

³ Miller in *RA* 1874 A, p. 155.

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to a difficulty which, indeed, occurs also with regard to suspensions, but which is much more common in the case of contractions. This is the necessity to distinguish carefully between true abbreviations and omissions caused by mistakes either of the man who wrote the text of the inscription or of the workman who executed it from the written copy. In some cases the writer may have used abbreviations in his manuscript which he was habitually employing in his ordinary writing, intending the stone-mason to write the words out in full, while, owing to the mason's carelessness or ignorance, these have crept into the inscription. In sifting true contractions from mere omissions the following rules should be observed:

(a) All cases in which contraction is indicated by a special mark are true abbreviations; although not always intended as such from the first. Sometimes the writer noted that he had inadvertently omitted a letter and he inserted a sign to draw attention to the omission. Such cases seem to be $\Lambda\text{B}\epsilon\omega\bar{\text{N}}\epsilon\text{OC}$ (111/12) and $\tau\bar{\text{Y}}\text{BOC}$.

(b) Omission of over three letters can hardly be the result of an oversight.

(c) Omission of two letters of a special character, such as the syllable $\tau\alpha$ marking the superlative or omissions of other penultimate syllables, are to be considered true contractions.

Sometimes the stone-mason seems to have noticed too late that the space available would not suffice to finish the word; in such cases he ordinarily kept the last syllable of the word to help to identify the meaning and dropped the penultimate one or the penultimate two.

(d) Contractions resulting from haplography should, of course, be discounted.

The above rules are of special importance for tracing the early history of contractions, as they enable us to sift true contractions from false ones.

The technique of contraction. Judging from the part omitted we may distinguish two methods of contraction, the *continuous* and the *discontinuous*. In the first, one or more letters are preserved at the beginning and at the end of the contraction, while *all* the middle letters are omitted ($\Pi\text{C} = \text{πρεσβύτερος}$). In the second case one or more letters, either singly or in groups, are left in the middle, supporting the meaning as pillars support a bridge of several spans ($\Pi\text{BC} = \text{πρεσβύτερος}$).¹

Both methods are frequently combined with suspensions. In such cases the contraction is the characteristic part of the abbreviations and such cases are therefore dealt with under contractions.

Statistically the continuous method is the predominant; out of 633 contractions listed 568 are continuous, consisting of 339 pure contractions and 229 contractions combined with suspensions; there are only 60 cases of discontinuous contractions, of which 17 are combined with suspensions.² Continuous contractions combined

¹ Of the 60 contractions of this class, 52 consist of three parts and 21 of three letters.

² The remaining 5 cases are irregular (see p. 24).

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with suspensions (ΠΒ = πρεσβύτερος) are different in theory from discontinuous contractions, but in practice they resemble them in so far as one or more letters from the beginning of the word are combined with one or more letters from its middle. These are therefore considered together as regards the kind of letter usually left standing in the middle (see below).

The technique of contractions can also be considered under three other aspects:

(a) As regards the letters selected from the beginning and the end. Here two methods are followed: (i) One or two letters from the beginning are combined with an equal number of letters from the end (ΑΚΟΙ = ἀκόλουθοι). Such *balanced* contractions account for 106 cases out of the 339 cases of simple contraction and 97 out of 229 cases of contractions combined with suspensions. In both cases the combination of the first and last letter alone accounts for 78 and 86 items. (ii) *Unbalanced* contractions, i.e. contractions where one part predominates (ΑΒΡΜ = Ἀβραάμ). This is usually the first part; if the end of the contraction has more letters than the beginning, it is usually due to some special cause, of which more below. There are 233 unbalanced simple contractions, of which 147 are top-heavy (i.e. have more letters left at the beginning than at the end); and 132 contractions combined with suspensions, of which 95 are top-heavy.

The reasons why in certain unbalanced contractions the last part is longer than the first are the following:

(i) In combined words the first part might be abbreviated and the second written out in full. This applies specially (a) to words combined with the preposition πρὸς, e.g. ΠΡΕΝΕΝΚΑΝΤ; (b) to words the first part of which is very commonly abbreviated, e.g. where Κλαύδιος is the first part, as in ΚΛΛΑΘΔΙΚΕΩΝ; (c) to words combined with the so-called *nomina sacra* (see below, p. 26 ff.), such as ΘΥΔΕΟΣ, ΘΩΦΙΛΑΤΟΝ, ΠΡΙΑΡΧ, CΤΡΟCΩΝΤΟΝ.

(ii) Again, where a syllable sounds like a word very commonly abbreviated, for instance καί (κέ), it tends to be so abbreviated;¹ e.g. ΑΝΕΚΝΙCΘ ΕΞΕΚΝΗCΑΝ ΚΚΙ ΚCΑΡΙ ΚCΑΡΟC ΚΦΑΛ, CΑΚΡΔΩΝ; for ἀνεκαίνισθη, ἐξεκέντησαν, Καικίλιος, &c.²

(iii) In cases where well-known contractions were declined, the suffixes attached to the contracted root might cause the preponderance of the second part of the contraction: ΠΝΑΤΩΝ for πνευμάτων.

(b) We may next consider the principles guiding the selection of the middle letter (or letters) left standing in discontinuous contractions or in continuous contractions combined with suspension. These seem to have been the following:

(1) In composite words the natural tendency is to select the first letter of the second word (and the first letter of the third, if any); e.g. ΑΚ = αὐτο-κράτωρ. This rule

¹ And sometimes even replaced by a symbol: ΔΙCOCΥΝΗ = Δικαιοσύνη.

² Cf. also ΟΥΚΓΝΟΝ, ΟΥΚΧΗC.

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applies also to Latin words: ΒΦ = βενε-φικιάριος, ΙΔ = ἰν-δικτίων, ΠΠ = πριμι-πιλάριος.

(2) In contractions showing the inflections the letter selected is commonly the last letter of the root: ΠΡΙ = πατήρ + ι = πατρί.

Statistical Tables of Contractions

Contractions only

Number of letters of the first part

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1	78	51	17	4	11	5	4	170
2	17	19	16	11	7	4	1	75
3	9	17	8	7	..	5	1	47
4	7	4	2	1	3	2	..	19
5	5	5	1	1	..	1	1	14
6	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	5
7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
8	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	120	100	48	26	21	17	7	339

Contractions combined with suspensions

(For contracted part only)

Number of letters of the first part

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1	86	42	22	11	4	5	1	171
2	14	10	3	1	2	2	..	32
3	8	3	..	..	..	1	..	12
4	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	7
5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	112	61	27	13	6	9	1	229

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(3) In some cases the letter selected is the same as the first letter of the word or the last letter before the omitted part, if it is repeated within the word: BB = βιβλίον, cf. ΚΕΚΟΙΜΜΕ, ΚΕΝΝ, ΜΜ, ΠΠΤΩΝ, ΧΧ.

(4) The first letter of a syllable. Out of 229 continuous contractions combined with suspensions, plus 68 middle letters in discontinuous contractions, i.e. a total of 297 cases, 190 correspond with the beginning of a syllable.

(5) Certain letters were felt to be emphatic, especially consonants. Such 'back-bone' letters left standing in the middle of a contraction are, in the order of frequency: P (43 times), T (19), K (17), B and Λ (15), X (14), O (12), Θ (11), N and C (9), Δ and Π (8), Γ and M (6), H, I, and Φ (5), A (4), Ξ, Υ, and Ω (3), E and Z (1). Except for O, the special position of which is explained by its use in numerous suffixes, the letters most commonly used are consonants difficult to pronounce and therefore regarded as specially emphatic, viz. the liquids P, Λ, the dental T and aspirate Θ, the aspirate guttural X, and the mute labial B.

(c) The influence on the technique of contractions of the division of words into syllables is the third point of interest. The form of such abbreviations as ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ, ΠΑΝΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ, ΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΕΙC shows at once that the syllabary construction of the abbreviated word caused the selection of the letters used in the construction; incidentally as the number of letters in syllables is mostly equal, such contractions are usually of the type called 'balanced' above. Statistically, of 633 contractions, in 286 the first part of the contraction is influenced (in 111 cases the contraction ends with the first letter of a syllable, in 175 cases it ends with a syllable itself); in 631 the second part or later parts commence with the beginning of a syllable.

Remarks on the history of the contraction and the 'nomina sacra'

The development of contractions can be divided into two distinct periods: the pagan and the Christian. The contractions in both periods differ in quantity, technique, and subject-matter.

(a) Before the fourth century contractions are few, both absolutely and relatively to the general total of abbreviations in use (cf. the table, p. 17). The pagan contractions amount to 45 in 54 inscriptions, as compared with 191 Christian in 171 inscriptions.¹ This result is confirmed by a consideration of the steadily rising percentage of contractions as time passes on: second century, 4 per cent. of the total; third, 7 per cent; fourth, 12 per cent.; fifth, 18 per cent.; sixth, 21 per cent.; seventh, 25 per cent.; eighth, 50 per cent.

¹ These totals exclude any undated contractions or contractions which should be disregarded according to the rules stated on p. 22 f. If undated contractions be added and divided among the pagan and Christian groups on internal evidence, the proportion becomes 181 and 244; but it must be remembered that the 181 'pagan' contractions include many in use in later periods, which were included in this group because they were not clearly religious or ecclesiastical in character. A certain deduction must be made on their account.

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(b) Pagan contractions differ from the Christian also in technique. The standard type of the pagan contractions is a combination of contraction and suspension, as $\Delta\text{K} = \Delta\text{ΙΚΑ}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$. This type of contraction is based ultimately on the Roman practice of writing the first letters of both components in a composite word to stand for that word, as BF *bene-ficiarius* ($\text{B}\Phi = \beta\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\text{-}\phi\iota\kappa\iota\acute{o}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$); from this practice developed another of writing the first letter of the word and another letter from the middle, which letter was selected according to the principles explained on pp. 23–25.

The Christian contraction, on the contrary, is based on a system of simple continuous or discontinuous contractions, i.e. a letter is taken from the beginning and the end of the declined noun, sometimes with another letter from the middle (χC or χPC for $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$). This at least is the constant practice in the case of abbreviations called *nomina sacra*, which are the most characteristic kind of Christian abbreviations. Whereas the relation between pure contractions and contractions combined with suspensions was, before the fourth century, 0.46 (14 : 30), it becomes in the Christian era 1.37 (117 : 78).

(c) Pagan contractions are not limited to any single subject, although proper names are rarely abbreviated in this manner. From among the Christian contractions stands out a group of abbreviations by contraction which is restricted to fifteen words; and this group amounts to almost half of all the dated Christian contractions (94 out of 191). It is the group known since Traube's remarkable work as *nomina sacra*.¹

The theory of Traube contains two parts, a negative and a positive one:

1. The few contractions of the pre-Christian era were spontaneous inventions used without a system.

2. There is a well-defined system of Christian contraction applying to thirty-three forms of fifteen words of a sacred character, the *nomina sacra*. This practice was derived from the habit of the Jewish scribes of the Holy Writ, who were used not to write out in full the sacred name in the Hebrew original and who transferred this custom to their Greek writings. Their method of contraction was to take one or two letters from the beginning and one or two letters from the end and write them out with a horizontal stroke over the whole ($\overline{\text{K}\epsilon} = \kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\epsilon$).

Traube based his theory on the manuscripts and papyri, and used inscriptions only in confirmation of his views. As regards manuscripts and papyri his theory has been accepted in the main, without much contradiction.² However, as regards inscriptions, Nachmanson has proved³ that contractions in pre-Christian inscriptions were much

¹ L. Traube, *Nomina Sacra, Versuch einer Geschichte der chr. Kürzung*, Munich, 1907. For the controversy caused by this book, see *BZ* 1908, pp. 228, 672–3; *ibid.* 1909, p. 627; *SP* II, p. 99, and especially *Eranos*, X, pp. 71 ff., 101 ff.

² Thompson, *Introd. to Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 76, n. 1.

³ *Eranos*, X, 1910, pp. 101–41. He counted 104 cases of contractions in 96 inscriptions before A.D. 300. On Nachmanson's principles the present list would contain 244 such contractions.

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more numerous than suspected by Traube, who was no epigraphist. The present list confirms and expands Nachmanson's results as regards the quantity of contractions, but there can be no doubt that Traube was right as regards the difference in system and quality of pre-Christian and Christian contractions. That the *nomina sacra* were felt as a thing apart is confirmed by numerous inscriptions in which they stand out amongst other abbreviations, and even amongst other contractions, as a special kind restricted in scope and having an abbreviation mark differing from others employed in the same inscription.¹

As regards abbreviations in inscriptions, the following modifications of Traube's theory are necessary:

1. There is one instance (perhaps accidental?) of a *nomen sacrum* abbreviated in the Christian manner on a pagan inscription of 207 ΘΩ = θεῶ, *W* 2455.

2. The earliest examples of contracted *nomina sacra* on inscriptions are the Dura-Europos graffiti in the chapel, dated A.D. 232-3 (*EDE* 1931/2, p. 241). These have no mark over them. Such unmarked *nomina sacra* continue to crop up in the course of centuries, but they probably represent little more than individual freaks; it seems, however, probable that the system as described by Traube was not adopted for inscriptions before the fourth century.

3. There are some *nomina sacra* where the horizontal stroke does not extend over the whole of the word: $\overline{\text{ΑΝΙC}}$, $\overline{\text{ΑΝOC}}$, $\overline{\text{ΠΝΑΤΩ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΠΝΑΤΩΝ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΠΝΥ}}$; on the other hand a stroke of this kind over whole words is employed in many cases with words outside the fifteen sacred names: $\overline{\text{ΑΓΝ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΑΜΝ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΑΝ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΑΠΕ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΔΕΥΤ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΔΝΜ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΔΞC}}$, $\overline{\text{ΕΚΑΗ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΕΝ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΕΡ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΕΡΕ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΙΕΝΔ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΚΟ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΜΑΡ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΝΕ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΝΟΝ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΟΥΕΡ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΠΟ}}$, $\overline{\text{CΥΜΒ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΧΩΝ}}$.²

4. The words ἱερουσαλήμ and ἱσραήλ are included by Traube, but are not found in inscriptions; on the other hand the following four words are abbreviated in the same manner and should be included in the list of *nomina sacra*, both as regards their contents and the way in which they are abbreviated: $\overline{\text{ΘΚΕ}}$ θεοτόκε, $\overline{\text{ΙΩΥ}}$ Ἰωάννου, $\overline{\text{ΠΑΝΤΩΡ}}$ παντοκράτωρ, $\overline{\text{ΦΙΛΑΝΟC}}$ φιλόανθρωπος.

5. Syria and not Egypt is the country where *nomina sacra* were adopted for use in inscriptions. Of the earliest 57 inscriptions in which such abbreviations are used, 21 come from Syria, 10 from Asia Minor, and 14 from Egypt; of the latter not one is earlier than the sixth century (see list at end, p. 29). The influence of the school of Antioch on the development of this method seems quite clear; but owing to the lack of Syrian material comparable with the mass of Egyptian papyri, we cannot establish

¹ Cf. *LAT* II, 363 (307); *PAES* 1049 (389); *BCH* II, 289 (450-2); *DM* 48 (497); *SP* 201; *G* 128, &c. In *PAES* 1099 (480) *nomina sacra* are marked differently from other contractions. The view of Mouterde (*SYR* 1925, p. 361) that contractions are not found in the fourth or fifth centuries is not supported by our evidence.

² Sometimes different signs are used: $\overline{\text{ΠΝΑ}}^s$, $\overline{\text{Κ}}^s\text{Ε}$, $\overline{\text{Ι+Υ}}$, $\overline{\text{Θ+Υ}}$, $\overline{\text{Θ+Ω}}$, $\overline{\text{Χ+Υ}}$.

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this fact for other kinds of material, except inscriptions. On the other hand, *nomina sacra* continued to be used on Coptic tombstones for a longer period than anywhere else in the Near East; also these follow more closely the palaeographic model.

APPENDIX TO PART 2 OF INTRODUCTION

1. *Methods of Contraction by Centuries*

	<i>Continuous contractions</i>	<i>Continuous contractions plus suspension</i>	<i>Discontinuous contractions</i>	<i>Discontinuous contractions plus suspension</i>
B.C.	..	I	I	..
First century A.D.	3	2	I	..
Second century	4	4	..	..
Third century	6	10	..	..
Fourth century	17	8	I	I
Fifth century	14	7	5	..
Sixth century	35	12	4	2
Seventh/Eighth century	11	14	I	..
Ninth century	I	I	..	I
Tenth century	10	I	..	I
Eleventh century	9	13	2	4
Twelfth century	13	2	..	..

2. *Pre-Christian dated Contractions*

80-69 B.C. $\hat{\text{B}}\text{A}$.

FIRST CENTURY A.D. *Marked*: 83-96: $\overline{\Delta\kappa}$, $\overline{\Delta}$. *Unmarked*: AKOI , EPICE , KALLICTC .

SECOND CENTURY: *Marked*: $\text{TB}\cdot$ 111/12: $\overline{\Delta\kappa}$, $\text{LABE}\omega\overline{\text{NEOC}}$. 138: X . 161: F . 167/8: $\text{ANE}\cdot\text{CEN}$, $\text{TE}\cdot\text{TA}$. 198: K-CAP I. *Unmarked*: 144/5: MC . 171: MPK . 176: FL .

THIRD CENTURY: *Marked*: c. 200: $\text{PP}\cdot\overline{\text{B}\Phi}$. 224: $\overline{\text{V}}$ (?). 232: $\overline{\text{M}}\text{C}$. 248: $\text{ELE}\Phi\text{N}$. 255: $\text{B}\Phi$. 292: $\overline{\text{PP}}$. *Unmarked*: PI . 207: $\Theta\omega$. 208: APOΓENOY . 213: MP . 218: ΠPEB . 241/2: OIKOY . 274: XX , HN , AXT .

FOURTH CENTURY: *Marked*: 301: F . 348 ΔH . *Unmarked*: 307: EYX .

3. *Nomina Sacra*

THIRD CENTURY: *EDE* 1931/2, p. 241 (232-3): IN XN .

THIRD TO FOURTH CENTURY (?): *TRAUBE*, p. 65: $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{C}}$ $\overline{\Theta\epsilon\zeta}$ $\overline{\Theta\zeta}$ $\overline{\Theta\gamma}$ $\overline{\text{K}\epsilon}$.

FOURTH CENTURY: *DÖLGER* I, p. 14*: XC . *LAT* II, 363 (307): $\overline{\Theta\gamma}$. *W* 2558 (318): CP . *W* 2704 (331): XE . *BYZ* I, 696 (340): XY . *JRS* 1920, 48 (350): $\overline{\Theta\gamma\Delta\epsilon\omicron\text{C}}$. *BZ* 1929/30, p. 645 (375): ΘN , IHY . *PAES* 1049 (389): ΘC . *ANS* 82 (late fourth): $\overline{\Theta\gamma}$.

FIFTH CENTURY: *CRAI* 1934, p. 260: $\overline{\Theta\zeta}$. *CIG* 9298: $\overline{\Theta\text{N}}$. *SP* 201: $\overline{\text{CPC}}$. *PAES* 1140 (424): $\overline{\text{PNY}}$, $\overline{\text{PTP}}$. *PAES* 1146 (427): PNY . *PAES* 1077 (431): PINAS . *PAES*

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977 (436): $\overline{\chi\epsilon}$. *RB* 1925, 579 (450): $\overline{\pi\eta\alpha}$, $\overline{\pi\eta\zeta}$. *BCH* II, 289 (450-2): $\overline{\theta\omega}$. *W* 2087 (473): $\overline{\kappa\rho\epsilon}$. *PAES* 1099 (480): $\overline{\iota\nu}$. *DM* 48 (497): $\overline{\chi\omicron\nu}$. *BCH* XXVII, 372 (Vth-VIth): $\overline{\kappa\omega}$.

SIXTH CENTURY: *BCH* XIV, 616: $\phi+\chi$, $\iota+\chi$, $\chi+\chi$. *QDAP* IV, 78: $\Delta\Delta\Delta$. *L* 79: $\overline{\omicron\gamma\eta\omicron\zeta}$, $\overline{\omicron\gamma\eta\omicron\iota\zeta}$. *TRAUBE*, p. 114: $\overline{\chi\rho\gamma}$ $\overline{\zeta\omicron\zeta}$. *RA* 1907 B, 282 (508): $\kappa^s\epsilon$. *AAES* 120 (516): $\overline{\gamma\zeta}$ $\overline{\theta\gamma}$. *PAES* 1029 (524): $\overline{\iota\zeta}$. *L* 3 (533): $\overline{\chi\omega}$. *SARD* 20 (535): $\overline{\theta\eta}$. *PAES* 1016 (546): $\overline{\kappa\eta}$. *ZDPV* 1893, 179 (549/50): $\overline{\kappa\gamma}$. *BZ* 1905, 37 (569): $\theta+\omega$. *BYZ* V, 319 (578/82): $\overline{\alpha\eta\omega\eta}$. *PAES* 867 (579-80): $\gamma\zeta$. *RB* 1904, 267 (588): $\overline{\pi\eta\zeta}$. *QSt.* 1895, p. 44 (590): $\iota\zeta$. *MAMA* IV, 37 (VIth-VIIth): $\overline{\chi\omicron}$.

SEVENTH CENTURY: *PAES* 27 (646): $\kappa\epsilon$. *L* 661 (699): $\overline{\pi\rho\omega\eta}$.

EIGHTH CENTURY: *L* 645 (775): $\overline{\pi\alpha\rho\eta}$ $\overline{\pi\eta\epsilon\gamma}$.

NINTH TO TENTH: *G* 338: $\kappa\eta$, $\theta\kappa$.

TENTH CENTURY: *CIG* 8695: $\overline{\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\eta\delta}$. *CIG* 8694 (963): $\overline{\mu\rho}$ $\overline{\theta\gamma}$ $\overline{\zeta\rho\omicron\eta}$. *G* 2268 (988): $\alpha\eta\omicron\gamma$. *L* 636 (993): $\overline{\alpha\eta\iota\zeta}$ $\overline{\pi\eta\eta}$ $\overline{\pi\rho\iota}$ $\overline{\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\eta\omicron\zeta}$.

ELEVENTH CENTURY: *L* 665 (1007): $\overline{\omicron\gamma\eta\omega\eta}$ $\overline{\iota\omega\gamma}$. *W* 1508 (1053): $\chi\omega$ $\theta\eta$. *CIG* 8704 (1027): $\overline{\theta\omega}$ $\overline{\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\tau\omicron\eta}$, $\overline{\zeta\tau\rho\omicron\zeta\omega\eta\tau\omicron\eta}$.

TWELFTH CENTURY: *BCH* XXVI, 457 (1157): $\overline{\alpha\eta\omicron\zeta}$ $\overline{\pi\eta\alpha\tau\omega}$ $\overline{\pi\eta\eta\tau\iota}$ $\overline{\gamma\omega}$. *L* 666 (1173): $\overline{\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\eta\epsilon}$. *CRAI* 1909, 155 (1181): $\overline{\pi\eta\zeta}$ $\overline{\pi\eta\alpha\tau\omega\eta}$ $\overline{\gamma\gamma}$.

LATER: *L* 664 (1243): $\overline{\pi\eta\alpha\tau\omicron\eta}$ $\overline{\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\eta\omicron\zeta}$ $\overline{\pi\eta\alpha}$.

Influence of nomina sacra on other Christian abbreviations: $\overline{\pi\rho\iota\alpha\rho\chi}$ (V/VI); $\overline{\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\chi\rho\varsigma}$ (VII) $\overline{\alpha\zeta\eta\kappa\epsilon}$ (1061).

3. ABBREVIATION MARKS

The present list contains 1,001 marked and dated abbreviations, as compared with 992 unmarked ones.¹ In the latter case one is not always able to decide whether the abbreviation is intentional or whether it is simply due to the carelessness of the writer. Doubtful cases of this kind are, of course, most common in informal inscriptions, such as graffiti, &c.

Abbreviation marks can be divided into two main classes:

A. Abbreviations marked by a change in the position or shape of one or several letters.

B. Abbreviations marked by the addition of special conventional signs.

A. (1) Abbreviations indicated by the change of position of one of the letters, almost always the last one. The methods are:

(a) *Lifting* the last letter: $\overline{\alpha\gamma\alpha}^{\theta}(\acute{\omicron}\varsigma)$. This method is used with 14 letters only: $\overline{\alpha\Delta\epsilon\eta\theta\kappa\lambda\mu\eta\omicron\zeta\tau\chi}$, in the following order of frequency: $\omicron$ (6), $\lambda\lambda\chi$ (4), $\epsilon\gamma$ (3),

¹ For a comparison of the number of marked and unmarked abbreviations by centuries, see p. 44. The development of the abbreviation marks is discussed on pp. 43-4. For a chronological list of marked abbreviations see pp. 118-125.

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ΔΘΚ (2), ΗΜΝCΤ (1). Thus it will be seen that the reason for the employment of this method is technical: apart from O, which, when reduced in size, resembles a small dot, all the letters lifted can be produced by very few small strokes of the chisel and fitted into the cramped space available.

The first dated example of this method is: Δ^{AP} (II/I B.C.); the last: ΓΡΑΜΑ^{TY} (1062). It is employed 35 times in dated inscriptions.

The distribution of frequency by centuries is as follows:

B.C.	A.D.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
I		5	6	4	I	3	3	5	I	..	3	3	..

Variants of (a): (I) Lifting several letters and (i) placing them side by side: ΑΥΡ^{OP} Μ^{EP} (V/VI); (ii) one over the other: Μ^Λ.

(II) Reversal of the lifted letter: ΠΡΑ^L Θ^L (πραγματευτής, θεοτόκος).

(III) Placing the lifted letter between the other letters of the word and not at the end: (i) placing it between the penultimate and the last: Δ^{AP} (II/I B.C.), Δ^{KI} (111/12), Α^{XP} (155/6), ΛΑΜΠ^{OP} (IV), ΑΕΙΠΑ^{OP} (950-1000), ΕΒΕCΤ^{TA} (1019), ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕ^{TI}; (ii) placing it elsewhere: Μ^{TA} (1157).

(IV) Lifting and/or transposing another letter but the last: ΟΥ^{AA} (284-305), ΕΚΑΛ^HΕΡ^{HO} (969-76).

(b) Sinking the last letter and lifting the penultimate letter over it: Μ̂ (69-96), ΥΨΗΛΟ^T (1396), CΚΕΥ^ω ξ̂

Variants: (I) Lifting and sinking of several letters: ΚΙΝC^{XA}

(c) Writing the last letter over the one before it: ΔΕCΠ̂ = λεσπότης. This is the most common method of indicating abbreviation by a change in the position of the letters. The letters used with this method are 17: ΑΒΔΕΗΘΙΑΝΞΟΠΤΥΧΨΩ. In order of frequency: Ο (26), Α (13), Λ and Χ (8), Τ (6), Η, Ι and Τ (5), Δ and Ω (4), Ε (3), Β, Θ and Π (2), ΝΞΨ (1). Here again the letters ΟΑΛΧ lead the rest in the same order. The first example of this method is ΔΡ^{XA} dated II/I B.C., the last: ΤΗ^N (1243). The frequency by centuries is:

B.C.	A.D. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
4	6	14	8	11	9	32	3	3	2	5	16	4

Total: 117.

Variants: (I) Over-writing of several letters: (i) placing them side by side: ΑΜΑΡ^{TO} (1012-17) ΙΓ^{AT} ΜΗΝ^{ΔOY} Ν^{OY} ΠΡΟΠ^{TC}; (ii) placing one on top of the other: Μ̂

(II) Extending the lifted letter over two letters (occurs only with the long Ω): Η^B (138 B.C.), Κ^L• (117-38), ΑΝΑΓ^N (IV/V).

(III) Writing the last and not the penultimate letter over any middle letter: Β^A (80-69 B.C.), ΑΜΝ^T (69-96), Χ^P (720), Μ^H (969-76), Μ^I (1030), ΜΑΡ^NΥ Μ^{LA}

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(IV) Writing over the rest of any letter not the last one: $\overset{\wedge}{\text{A}}$ (352)^I, $\epsilon\overset{\wedge}{\text{Y}}\text{AB}$ (480), $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}\overset{\Delta}{\text{Z}}\text{TE}\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}\text{TEP}$ (969-76), $\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\overset{\tau}{\text{A}}\text{PN}$ (775), $\overset{\omega}{\text{A}}\overset{\tau}{\text{G}}\overset{\text{H}}{\text{N}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{K}}\overset{\text{Y}}{\text{E}}\overset{\tau}{\text{O}}\overset{\tau}{\text{K}}\text{ON}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\overset{\tau}{\text{I}}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{P}}$

(d) Writing the last letter *under* the others: (I) under the penultimate: $\overset{\tau}{\text{J}}$ (c. 249), $\overset{\tau}{\text{J}}$ (1055), $\overset{\Delta}{\text{A}}\overset{\Delta}{\text{O}}\overset{\text{M}}{\text{X}}$

(II) Under and within the penultimate: $\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}$ (I B.C.), $\text{KAP}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}$ (69-96), $\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}$ (120), $\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}$ (c. 149), $\text{A}\overset{\tau}{\text{E}}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}$ (238/9), $\text{AI}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}$ (242?), $\overset{\Delta}{\text{A}}\text{IMATIO}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\text{PS IMATIO}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\text{PS}$ This method is employed only with the letters Γ Λ Π which allow space for inserting another letter within and under them.

Variations: (I) Writing the last letter entirely within the one before the last (used only with round letters Θ , O , C and usually in two-letter abbreviations: $\overset{\Delta}{\text{A}}\overset{\oplus}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{O}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{D}}\text{IONY}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{C}}$

(II) Under-writing any letter but the last: $\overset{\Delta}{\text{A}}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\text{RO}\overset{\tau}{\text{E}}\overset{\tau}{\text{P}}\overset{\tau}{\text{W}}$

(e) In the case of abbreviations consisting of one letter only, this is sometimes suspended above the line: $\overset{\wedge}{\text{M}}$ (161), or placed over the word preceding it: $\text{T}\overset{\text{H}}{\text{N}}$ (1157), $\text{T}\overset{\Delta}{\text{O}}\text{N}$ (1181), $\text{T}\overset{\Delta}{\text{H}}\text{N}$ (1243).

(f) Change of form of the last letter (I) whether left in its place $\overset{\Delta}{\text{P}}\text{O}\overset{\Delta}{\text{P}}\text{A}\overset{\Delta}{\text{E}}\text{T}$ (577), $\text{OCI}\omega\text{T}\overset{\Delta}{\text{X}}$ (698) or (II) lifted: $\overset{\text{H}}{\text{G}}\overset{\text{E}}{\text{AM}}\overset{\text{E}}{\text{GENAM}}\overset{\text{E}}{\text{E}}$ (all 550), $\overset{\text{H}}{\text{DH}}\overset{\text{H}}{\text{M}}$. In such cases the change of shape is probably due to the cramped space between the lines. In contractions both the lifted and the over-written letters appear in various positions inside the contraction: (a) *before* the letters omitted: $\text{BA}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{A}}\overset{\text{O}}{\text{B}}\overset{\text{O}}{\text{O}}\overset{\text{E}}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{C}}\overset{\text{M}}{\text{AP}}\overset{\text{H}}{\text{X}}\overset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{E}}{\text{B}}\overset{\text{E}}{\text{TER}}\overset{\text{X}}{\text{X}}\overset{\text{H}}{\text{K}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{RI}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{A}}{\text{KAN}}\overset{\text{A}}{\text{IDATOC}}$ (b) *after* them: $\overset{\text{A}}{\text{A}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{BA}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{B}}\overset{\text{A}}{\text{I}}\overset{\text{A}}{\text{B}}\overset{\text{O}}{\text{O}}\overset{\text{K}}{\text{ACAP}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{C}}\overset{\text{E}}{\text{N}}\overset{\text{K}}{\text{ENT}}\overset{\text{A}}{\text{H}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{P}}$ ³ The lifted or over-written letter sometimes changes its place in the correct sequence of the word: $\overset{\Delta}{\text{BA}}$. Sometimes lifted and over-written letters are combined with each other, or with changes in their proper places: $\overset{\Delta}{\text{A}}\overset{\text{R}}{\text{E}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{PKK}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{O}}\overset{\Delta}{\text{A}}\overset{\text{R}}{\text{M}}\overset{\text{A}}{\text{N}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{AX}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{RE}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{K}}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{O}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{I}}\omega\overset{\Delta}{\text{Y}}$ Once a small over-written letter, identical with the last letter, is added to the word: $\text{EP}\overset{\text{N}}{\text{N}}$ A sunk letter and a letter inside another occur both once: $\text{EN}\overset{\Delta}{\text{D}}\text{IONY}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{C}}$

(2) *Ligatures:* 145 abbreviations are indicated by the ligature (AP) of the last two letters or (more rarely) by the ligature of three letters or two letters not the last two. The frequency of the dated ligatures is as follows: first: $\overset{\text{P}}{\text{E}}$ (III B.C.), last: $\text{MAT}\overset{\text{P}}{\text{P}}$ (1243).

B.C.	A.D.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
5	16	21	6	9	2	48	4	..	1	2	9	1	

Composition of ligatures: The use of the ligature is conditioned by the shape of the various letters; some letters, having long vertical strokes (Γ H M N Π T), are especially apt to serve as the first letter of the ligature to which the other is joined, while others, which have a long downward stroke and of which the upper part is

¹ ἀνάλωμα.

² <π>όδες.

³ In $\overset{\text{T}}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{T}}{\text{P}}\overset{\text{C}}{\text{P}}$

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sufficiently distinctive to indicate the rest (P Y) are commonly employed for the second part of the ligature. H N can be used as first or second letters or as middle letters of three-letter ligatures at will; other letters can be attached to them on the right or the left.

P occurs 55 times in ligature (over 47 per cent. of all cases). The following letters are most commonly combined with P: Π (14 times), X (13); then follow T (7), Γ (5), M (4), Φ (3), H K Ω (2), A E O (1).

The predominance of the combinations ΠP and XP (✱) is also assured by considerations other than the mere convenience of the ligature. Π̐ Π̐ stand for common abbreviations such as πρὸς, πρεσβύτερος, and ✱ for the monogram of Christ and has influenced many Christian abbreviations. ΠP accounts also for 7 out of the 17 known ligatures used within a word.

Y occurs 31 times in ligature; with: Θ (10 times), Φ (8), O (4), Λ (3), K Π P (2), A B Δ I T (1).

Of the remaining letters M is combined 14 times; T 6; other letters used are: B Γ E Z I K N Π Φ X

In *two-letter* ligatures there is a clear distinction between the first and the second component. The frequency of *first components* is: Π (18), M (16), X (14), T (13), Φ (12), Θ (8), Γ (6), Λ O (5), K (4), N Y (3), H Ω (2), A B Δ E Z I (1). The most frequently employed letters are therefore: Π M X T Φ Θ Γ. These should be sub-divided into two classes, according to the two methods of ligature adopted, the horizontal and the vertical. Π and M have long vertical side-strokes, and it is easy to join other letters to them (as MP). X T Φ Θ Γ keep their distinctive shape even if another letter is superimposed on them, especially if the second letter has a long downward stroke (as ✱ Θ̐ P̐). In *second components* P predominates (47 cases), followed by Y (32); the other letters cannot compare with the frequency of these two: H (8), E (5), B Π (3), I N (2), A Γ K O T Ω (1). P and Y are typical second letters of a vertical combination, while H lends itself to horizontal additions on its right and left and E joins easily with a preceding letter horizontally, as also B and Π

In *three-letter ligatures* the same factors produce the same results as regards the frequency of letters: (a) *First components*: Π (4), M (3), A N T (2), H Y (1). (P is entirely absent). (b) *Second components* P (5), H I T (2), Θ N Π Y (1). (c) *Third components*: P (5), O (3), A B K M T Y (1).

Methods of ligature: (A) The *vertical* method: letters are superimposed on each other by (i) prolongation of the strokes of a lower letter either (a) vertically: K f φ p φ K y B P̐ (b) crosswise: X (υ+λ) Å Δ̐ (ii) By placing the upper letter on top of the lower (a) as a whole: Π̐ P̐ M̐ Θ̐ Θ̐ M̐ Z̐; (b) in part: Θ̐ Θ̐ Θ̐ Θ̐ P̐ A̐ (iii) The upper letter cutting into the lower: Π̐ Γ̐ Γ̐ P̐ P̐ P̐ P̐ P̐ P̐ P̐ P̐ P̐ or placed below it: Λ

(B) The *horizontal* method: (i) letters of the ligature on the same level: (a) second

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letter attached to vertical strokes: Π HP HM MH ΓE NE TE ΠP TP ΓB MN NK MT ; (*b*) to sloping strokes: A Y A° A° ; (*c*) to round strokes: ΦN (ii) Second letter lifted: Π^e r^e ; reduced in size: x ; sunk: $\text{e}_\circ$

Three-letter combinations: with Θ as the central letter: ϖϖ; with Η: Ν-Μ Ν-Κ; with Ν: ΜΜ ΜΡ; with Ρ: ΓΕ; with Τ: ΗΡ ΠΡ Α; with Ο: Ψ

[illegible]

In *contractions* the ligated letters are (i) the two letters preceding the omission: ΑΥ ΑΙϚ ΙϚΦ; (ii) the two letters following it: ΜΑΡΡΙΟΝ; (iii) the letter preceding it and the letter following it: Ἀ ἈϚ ΜΡ; (iv) any other letters of the word: ἈΡ ΜΟΠΟΛΗΟΥ; (v) in triple ligature: the last two letters preceding the omission and the letter following it: ΜΜΗϚ

B. *Abbreviation marks proper:* (1) *The dot:* The dot is habitually employed in Latin epigraphy (and frequently also in Greek) to divide the words; the idea, therefore, of using it for abbreviation marks is fairly obvious. It appears in 107 dated abbreviations; the frequency by centuries is:

B.C.	A.D.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
..		II	39	36	12	3	4	I	..	..	..	..	I

First case: $\Lambda \in \Gamma \bullet (50)$; last $K \bullet (1415)$.

The normal use of the dot as an abbreviation mark is the same as its use as a word-divider: Α• = Αὔλος. It occurs, however, also inside round letters Θ (IV/V), over letters Μ (I 98-2 I I), Ν (although in the last case it might stand for a shrunk over-written ο). Dots are sometimes also used between the letters of an abbreviated word, either between all the letters or between some: Α•Ι•Α•Ι• Ι•C•X• Α•Ι•Κ•Ι• and Κ•ΑC (I 50).

Double dots are used either vertically: ΤΡΑ: (133), ΔΗ: ΔΙΑΚ: ΙΠ: ΧΠ: or horizontally on both sides of the abbreviation, but only with abbreviations composed of one (and once of two) letters: •Φ• (69), •Θ• (117), •Μ• (139-61), •Ρ••Λ•; •ΒΦ• (262); they occur also once with a letter carrying another, •ϕ• and once combined with a horizontal stroke, •Ᾱ•.¹

(2) *The horizontal stroke:* (A) *Over the abbreviation.* This is commonly placed over the last letter of the abbreviated word, as in ancient tachygraphy: $\Lambda \Gamma \overline{\omega}$ (v). The variations of this rule are: (I) an abnormal position of the single stroke; (II) its extension over several letters, or the whole of the abbreviation; (III) its duplication.

(I) The stroke is sometimes placed over the penultimate letter: ΕΚ $\overline{\Lambda}$ Η, ΙΩ $\overline{\Lambda}$ Ν or a letter in the middle; this occurs especially in abbreviations compounded with the so-called *nomina sacra*, as: Φ $\overline{\chi}$ ΦΠ.

¹ For the combination of several abbreviation marks see pp. 39 ff.

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The single stroke occurs sometimes over the *first* letter of the abbreviation, e.g. in the inscription published *DAI* I (2), 179 (A.D. 224), which contains a list of Roman proper names, as: $\overline{\text{AB}}$ I; this method is employed occasionally in other inscriptions: $\overline{\text{AP}}$ $\overline{\text{BO}}$

The single stroke occurs also *under* the last letter: CTOP (IV), $\text{KA}\underline{\text{O}}$; *under* the first letter: $\underline{\text{ET}}$; and *over and under* the last: $\text{B}\overline{\underline{\text{O}}}$

Another use of the single stroke is *after* the last letter: ΠΕΝΤΑΚ- (I/II), ΕΠΙΚΑ- (157), ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤ- (III), ΗΛΚΥΣΑ- (216/17), ΦΛ- (61/3), ΑΡΧ- ΕΝΑΡΧ- ΠΑΤΡ- CΙΚΙΑ- This method is much used by writers of graffiti in Egypt, as recorded in *ST* and *ZU*.

In contractions the single stroke is often used where a letter seems to have dropped through inadvertence: $\text{ΛΑΒΕΩ}\overline{\text{NEOC}}$ (111/12) $\text{T}\overline{\text{YBOC}}$; and over either the last letter preceding the contraction: $\text{A}\overline{\text{YH}}$ or the first letter following it: $\text{KA}\overline{\text{APW}}$ KY $\text{PN}\overline{\text{Y}}$

The horizontal stroke appears in contractions marking the omission: $\text{A}\overline{\Delta-\text{WN}}$.

(II) The stroke is sometimes extended over several letters:

(a) Over two, usually the last two: $\text{KA}\overline{\text{IC}}$ (16 B.C.), $\text{HM}\overline{\text{W}}$ (448), $\text{ΓOP}\overline{\text{I}}$ (554), $\text{AΘANA}\overline{\text{TO}}$ $\text{AP}\overline{\text{OL}}$ $\text{ΛE}\overline{\text{WN}}$ ΠPECBY $\text{XAP}\overline{\text{I}}$; in contractions over the last letter before and first letter after the contraction: $\text{EYCE}\overline{\text{BC}}$ (548/65), $\text{AN}\overline{\text{WN}}$ (578/82), $\text{AN}\overline{\text{IC}}$ (993), $\text{AN}\overline{\text{OC}}$ (1157), ABPM $\text{KY}\overline{\text{PO}}$; before it: ΠPEC ΠPOC TAYC ; after it: $\text{ΠA}\overline{\text{IOTC}}$ $\text{ΠP}\overline{\text{WN}}$ (699). In declined *nomina sacra* only over the part representing the root of the word: ΠPOC cf. $\text{ΠNA}\overline{\text{TW}}$ $\text{ΠNA}\overline{\text{TWN}}$; and in words composed with *nomina sacra* over these: $\text{OY}\overline{\Delta\text{EOC}}$ (350), ΠPIAPX (V/VI), $\text{O}\overline{\text{WΦIΛATON}}$ (1027), $\text{ΦI}\overline{\text{AOXY}}$; this is sometimes extended to words in which letters occur identical with the common abbreviation of a sacred name.

A variation of this method is the underlining of the last two letters: $\text{AM}\overline{\text{ΠE}}$

(b) Extension of the stroke over three or four letters: Three: $\text{ETE}\overline{\text{AEYTHC}}$; Four: $\text{YPO}\overline{\Delta\text{IAK}}$; in contractions: $\text{ΠNA}\overline{\text{TW}}$ (1157), $\text{ΠNA}\overline{\text{TWN}}$

(c) Extension of the horizontal stroke over the whole of the abbreviated word. This method has been claimed by Traube as restricted to *nomina sacra* (above, p. 27). While such abbreviations use almost exclusively this system and form the largest proportion of such cases, it occurs also with other abbreviations, whether contractions (mostly of religious character): NON (876/7), ANM $\text{A}\overline{\text{ETC}}$ $\text{ΦA}\overline{\text{EN}}$ AGN AMN XWN EO or common suspensions: FA KO MAP PO (all 103), NE (I/II), AN OYEP (132), CYMB (233), $\text{IEN}\overline{\Delta}$ (507/8), $\text{EK}\overline{\text{AH}}$ (540/58), $\text{AEY}\overline{\text{T}}$ (565), APTE ENs EP $\text{EP}\overline{\text{E}}$.

(d) A rarer case is the combination under one stroke of two abbreviated words: $\text{IH}\overline{\text{XY}}$ (586), $\text{AOY}\overline{\text{AC}}$ (993).

(III) A duplicated stroke occurs several times, over suspensions: HM (263), $\text{ANTIC}\overline{\text{TP}}$ BOH $\text{HM}\overline{\text{N}}$; in contractions: $\text{B}\overline{\text{O}}$; this is different from the case of other contractions,

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where it is in reality a single stroke repeated inside the word to mark the contraction: $\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\Phi}$ (II), $\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\Delta}\overline{\varsigma}\overline{\text{N}}$ (573).

A doubled slanting or horizontal stroke occurs in two cases after the last letter: $\text{MEΓAΛOΠP} \approx$ (430), $\text{MONA} =$ and once below the word: KYPH .

The use of the horizontal stroke over the abbreviation begins: $\text{KA}\overline{\Theta}$ (27 B.C.); ends: $\overline{\text{ΠP}}\overline{\text{I}}$ (1243). Frequency by centuries:

B.C.	A.D.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
2		11	23	31	15	20	37	5	1	2	8	8	10

Total of dated cases: 173.

(B) The horizontal stroke is frequently marked *across* the last letter. (In contractions: across the last letter before the contraction: $\text{ΔΙΑΦΕPTΩN ΠPΕNENKANP}$) This method occurs on 53 abbreviations, in 42 of which it is used with the letter P. The other eleven are: B (117–38), $\text{M} \approx \text{Γ}$ (212–13), ΠPΕNENKANP (478–86), $\text{ΠPO}\overline{\Phi}$ (512), $\text{ΠΑNΕY}\overline{\Phi}$ (604), $\text{BN}\overline{\Phi}$ $\approx$ $\times$. Prima facie, of course, this method can be employed with any letter having a long vertical stroke; the predominance of the form P can be only due to its connexion with the monogram of Christ. As it was, therefore, very familiar in the Christian era, it was used with words absolutely unconnected with religious ideas, such as titles: MEΓAΛOΠP (489), BECTITO P (529), ΠAT P (578), ΛAMP P (588–9), TOΠOTHP (VII); datings: XP P (c. 529), YΠEPBEP (555), NOEMB P (623); names: AY P (418), ΓO P (466), CE P (564); boundary marks: O P (418), ME P (485); varia: ΠE P (551), YΠEPΘY P (559), ΠP . The earliest case of a horizontal stroke across a letter is P (III); the latest ΠP^{E} (1012). Frequency by centuries:

B.C.	A.D.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
..	..	..	..	I	I	8	18	5	..	..	..	I	..

(C) The horizontal stroke occurs several times jutting out from the vertical stroke of a letter: P (220), P ; or from the middle of K in καί (198) and words containing the καί or its sound: TPICKI (150), KCAPI (198).

(3) *The vertical stroke* occurs but rarely and must in all cases be distinguished from a ligated I. Examples: ΠI (224/5), K (529) TI (535/45), ΠPIMI (VI/VII), CIΓΓ (VII), KANΔI^{T} (876/7), M MONI ΦIΛOCEBI (X) X . A double vertical stroke occurs once: M^{II} (173) but this might be a badly written η *subscriptum*.

(4) *The cross*, a combination of the horizontal and the vertical strokes, is used as an abbreviation mark in a few inscriptions of the Christian period, e.g. those published in *BCH* XIV, 616; *BZ* 1905, 37 and *QSt.* 1895, 277. EPICKO+ Θ+Y I+Y X+Y (all VI), Θ+ω (569), $\text{I}\overline{\omega}$ (579), M (616), TPAΔ+ M^{C} (1027–8), Π+NI .

(5) *The diagonal stroke*: The full-length diagonal stroke, slanting to the left, is often found after the last letter; dated examples: KI (14), NI (216), CYMB/ ΦIΛ/ (217–23),

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ΤΙ (221), ΧΡΥC/ΙΕΡ/ ΕΔΩΚ/ (all 233), ΧΡΥ/ (250), ΔΙΑCΗΜ/ (306-20), ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙ/ (434).

Another use is across the whole or part of the last letter, especially across parts of such letters as Α, Δ, Κ, Λ, Χ which are slanting to the right, i.e. in the opposite direction: with Α: Α̅, ΟCΙΩΤΑ̅ (698); with Δ: ΕΒΔ̅ (652); with Κ: Κ̅ (364-78), ΔΙΑΚ̅ (354?), ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙC̅ (512), ΔΕCΠΟΤΙC̅ ΙΝΔΙC̅ ΥΠΑΤΙC̅ (all 529), ΕΠΙC̅ (c. 553), ΚΛΕΡΙC̅ ΟΙC̅ (VII), ΜΑC̅ (698) ΕΔΙΔΑC̅ΚΝ (X), ΑΝΕΚΝΙCΘ (1092), ΔΙΑC̅: ΑΡΧΔΙΑC̅ ΟΙC̅^ω CΑΚΡΔΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΙC̅ ΥΠΟΔΙΑC̅; with Λ: Λ̅ (301), ΠΕΡΙΒΛ̅ (491-505), ΘΕΟΦΙΛ̅ (578/82), ΕΘΕΜΕΛ̅ (623), ΦΙΛΧΡ̅S (VII), ΑΜΑΡΤΟC̅; with Χ: ΕΛΑΧ̅ (698). Rarer uses are: across the last letter: ΙΝΔ† (403), ΕΚ† (553), ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟ† (584), ΑΛΕ≠ ΓΡ (987-8), ΑΑΜ† or cutting it into two: ΕΝΔΟ† (573), ΚΩΝC† (1042-3), below a lifted letter: ΕΓΚΛΕC̅ (248), ΕΚΟ (466); across the first letter: ØΡ; across the whole abbreviation: ΒΦ Κ (335?), ΧΡ (529).

Once it occurs also across the upper slope of a Υ slanting to the right: Υ̅ and once across the upper stroke of a Κ; in this case the stroke itself slants to right: ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙC̅Κ̅.

The *doubled diagonal stroke* (||) occurs several times, mostly in Egyptian inscriptions:¹ ΑΥΡ|| (V/VI), ΔΙΟΚΛΕ|| (698), ΑΝΑΧ|| ΖΕΥC|| ΗΝΔΙΚ|| ΙΔΙΚ|| ΙΝΔ|| ΚΡΑΤ|| ΠΡΕCΒ|| ΠΡΙΜ|| (VIVII), ΤΡΙΒ|| Υ|| (539), it slants usually to the left; in two cases to the right: C̅^ω Τ^ω

The *short diagonal stroke* is to be distinguished from the full-length one. It occurs frequently with the Cadaster inscriptions of the fourth century,² and earlier at Pergamon,³ it almost always slants to the left. Normally it is used lifted after the last letter: ΤΑΥΡΟΒ' ΤΥΛ' Π' (all c. 105), ΔΗΜΑΡΧ' ΕΞ' (177/80), ΓΡΑΜΜ' (III), ΕΠΙΦ' Φ' (286-305), ΚΡ' (293-305), ΦΙΛΟCΕΒ' ΓΥΡ' (IV), ΚΕΚΑΘΑΡΜ' (301), ΓΑΛΕΡ' ΦΛΑΒ' (305/6), ΘΗΒ' (306) Κ' (364-78), ΑΡΡ' ΔΕΥΤ' ΔΕΥΤΕΡ' (IV), ΒΑCΙΑ' (567), ΝΙΚΩΛ' (VII).

Other positions are: above the last letter, especially letters opening out upwards: ΚΟΜ̅ (588), ΔΙΑΚΟ̅ (1149), ΔΟΥ̅; below it: CΥΝΒ̅

Other common uses of the short diagonal stroke are:

(a) sunk after the last letter: ΓΥΡ, (IV), ΒΑCΙ, (550), ΜΕ, ΚΥΡ, ΚΤΙ, ΚΟΜ, (after 558), ΠΕΡ, (597), ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡ, (VI) ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕCΤΑΤ, (698) ΑΓ, ΘΑΥΜΑΤ, ΚΕΚΟΙΜ, CΤΡΑΤ, CΒΤ, CΒΤ, ΧΡ,

(b) joined to the last letter; with two exceptions (CΩΜΑΤΟΦ (135), ΖΩΟΤΡ (652)), this occurs with the letter Ρ; here the short stroke represents the full-length horizontal stroke cutting the Ρ. ΔΥCΤΡ (580), ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ ΗΜΕΡ (588), ΓΡ^Α ΔΕΦΕΡ ΚΡ

¹ The short double stroke appearing in the typographical copies of inscriptions in L 119, 186, 245, 291, 301, 340, 429, 444, 561 and BCH XXVII, 369 has here been assimilated to the long stroke, as, in the cases which could be checked from photographs or copies, it turns out to be of full length.

² References, p. 15, n. 11.

³ PERG 554.

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ΠΡΒS ΧΡ (590). The joint is usually at the end of the vertical stroke and the sign slants to the left; in a few cases it is joined to the P about the middle of the letter and then the sign slants to the right: ΜΑΡ (178) ΒΑΡΒΑΡ

(c) exceptions to the general usage are the following positions: (i) slanting to the right after the last letter, but detached from it: Φ (383-95), CΩΤΗΡ (575), ΦΙΛΟCΕΒ (IV); (ii) placed above or before the first letter: Ċ `Θ; or above any letter other than the last: ΚΑΤΗΤS ΤΕΤΡ (in the latter case it is very often meant for an accent). It occurs twice over the line following an over-written letter: ΑΦΕCΕ^Τ ΜΑΤ^Θ. The short diagonal stroke is a predominantly fourth-century sign; its earliest example is ΤΑΥΡΟΒ' (c. 105); the last: ΔΙΑΚΟ' (1149). Frequency by centuries: II—3, III—3, IV—19, VI—1, VII—1, XII—1. Total dated examples: 28. It occurs three times in contractions: ΕΥΕΡΗΝ ΚΩCΤΤΙΝ⁸ ΠΡΒS

(6) *The S sign.* This is the favourite abbreviation sign of the Byzantine period; its earliest occurrences are: Ε̇ (78), ΤΡΑ̇ (147); its latest: ΙΓΝ̇^{AS} (1129). Frequency by centuries:

B.C.	A.D. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
..	2 (?)	3	2	15	28	123	19	..	I	I	I	2

Total of dated examples: 195. It is a typical sixth-century sign.

The sign appears in three forms: (a) upright S; (b) horizontal ~; and (c) twisted.

(a) The upright shape is the most common. It occurs normally *after* the last letter: ΑΒΡS A variation is its use inside the last letter, within the lunate C: ΟĊS (478-86), ΑΡΤΕΜΙĊS (565). In contractions it occurs in the place of the contraction: ΚSΕ (508), ΘSΔO (534), ΔΟΜSΚS (527-65), ΑΡΧSΠΡΒ (555), ΙΔSΝ (573), ΝΗSΛΑΘ (VII), ΕΚSΠĊE; as it stands sometimes by itself for the word καί, it replaces this syllable inside a word: ΔΙSOCYNH. In contractions it appears also after the contracted word ΑΥΡĊS; and once before it: SΑΡ.

Another position of the upright S is *above* the last letter: ΛΑΜ̇S (459), ΑΡΧ̇S ΜΑΡΧ̇S (495?), ΤΕΤΑΓΜ̇S (500-5), ΜΑΚ̇S (518), ΔΕCΠ̇S (566/7), ΟCΙΩ̇S ΑΓΙΩ̇S (578/9), ΙΝΔ̇S ΚΟΜ̇S ΦΛ̇S; if the last letter is N it tends to form a ligature within its upper part: ΕΛΟΥCΗΝ̇ (544).

Another variant of the upright S is a small lifted sign after the last letter: ΠṖS (211/17), ΕΚΔ̇S (459), ΑΡΧΙΜ̇S (580), ΑΓ̇S Γ̇S; it occurs more rarely below the last letter: ΠṖΕΡṖS (495?), ΑΡΑΒ̇S (588), ΕΥΑṖS; it is sometimes joined to a K as in Κ̇S (VI) and in the contraction: Κ̇SΦΑΛ̇S (c. 505). The S written below a Γ and Τ is sometimes joined to that letter: ΕΡṖS (495?), ΑṖS ΓΕΟΡṖS (524/5), ΙΑṖS; in contractions: ΑΥṖS (578-82). A doubling of the sign occurs once without reason: ΚΟSS. In other cases it is doubled to indicate the plural (see p. 41).

A figure of 8 might be also a doubled S sign: ΕΚΚΛ̇S (V/VI).

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(b) The horizontal $\sim$ sign: This is placed: (1) after the last letter: $\Phi\Lambda\Theta\text{C}\epsilon\text{B}\sim$ (198–217), $\text{K}\Lambda\Lambda\sim$ (204), $\Lambda\Theta\text{Y}\text{K}\sim$ (270), $\Delta\Theta\text{Y}\text{K}\sim$ $\text{H}\rho\Theta\Xi\epsilon\text{N}\sim$ $\Theta\Lambda\text{Y}\text{M}\sim$ $\text{T}\epsilon\text{I}\text{M}\text{O}\text{K}\rho\Lambda\sim$ $\text{K}\Lambda\text{T}\alpha\text{K}\epsilon\text{K}\text{O}\text{C}\text{M}\text{H}\text{N}\sim$ $\text{K}\epsilon\text{K}\text{T}\text{H}\text{M}\sim$; or (2) over it: $\tilde{\epsilon}$ (78), $\text{K}\tilde{\text{O}}\tilde{\text{M}}$ (524), $\epsilon\text{Y}\text{C}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\text{B}}$ INd $\text{K}\tilde{\text{H}}$ $\text{M}\text{A}\text{K}\tilde{\text{A}}\tilde{\text{P}}$ (all 550), $\Phi\tilde{\Lambda}$ (578–82), $\epsilon\text{I}\rho\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\text{N}}$. A variant of this method is the placing of this sign across the last letter: $\epsilon\text{N}\Delta$ (VII) or developing out of it: $\Delta\text{I}\tilde{\Lambda}\tilde{\text{K}}\tilde{\text{Y}}\tilde{\text{M}}^{\epsilon}$ (578–82), $\text{C}\Phi\text{A}\text{I}\rho\tilde{\Lambda}$. (3) The horizontal $\sim$ occurs also below the letters ρ , τ and ϕ across the lower part of their vertical strokes; with ρ : $\text{P}\Lambda\text{N}\Lambda\text{A}\text{M}\text{P}\tilde{\rho}$ (489), $\text{M}\epsilon\text{M}\text{O}\tilde{\rho}$; with τ : $\text{K}\text{O}\text{Y}\rho\text{A}\tilde{\tau}$; with ϕ : $\text{P}\rho\text{O}\text{C}\tilde{\phi}$. It stands here for a horizontal stroke $\tilde{\rho}$. The horizontal $\sim$ occurs once over contracted two letters: $\Theta\tilde{\text{Y}}$ (307).

(c) Freak versions are: $\text{P}\tilde{\rho}^{\epsilon}$ (578–82), $\text{Z}\text{O}\tilde{\text{O}}\tilde{\text{R}}$.

(7) *The leaf* β . The ivy leaf (*hederae distinguentes*, Cagnat, *Cours d'épigr. latine*, p. 28) is used in Roman inscriptions as a word-divider; its use was taken over by Greek inscriptions under Roman influence and it is employed ten times as an abbreviation mark. Normally the leaf points downwards and stands after the last letter: $\text{O}\text{Y}\epsilon\text{I}\text{K}\beta$ (I?), $\Phi\Lambda\beta$ (150), $\text{C}\epsilon\text{B}\beta$ (162), $\text{I}\text{N}\Delta\text{I}\text{K}\beta$ (474), $\text{B}\epsilon\text{T}\rho\text{A}\beta$, $\text{I}\text{O}\text{Y}\Lambda\text{I}\text{A}\text{N}\beta$, $\text{P}\text{O}\beta$; twice it points upwards: $\text{I}\text{O}\text{Y}\Lambda\beta$ (150), $\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\beta$ (185); and once it stands between the penultimate and the last letters: $\text{A}\text{Y}\beta\text{P}$.

(8) *Miscellaneous signs*: The number of such signs is considerable, some being used systematically, while others are clearly corrupted forms or inventions *ad hoc*. In general the miscellaneous signs can be grouped into two classes: (A) Rectilinear; (B) Curvilinear. Some are (C) Mixed or dubious.

A. *Rectilinear signs*. (i) *The wedge*: $<$ The wedge is another example of Roman influence on Greek abbreviations; it is used as a word-divider on the best class of Roman inscriptions (Cagnat, *op. cit.*, p. 28). The wedge is most commonly placed sideways and opening to the right: $\text{C}\text{H}\text{M}<$ (80–69 B.C.), $\rho\text{A}<$ $\text{N}\epsilon<$ (198–208), $\Phi\text{Y}\Lambda<$ (320), $\epsilon\text{P}\epsilon\text{N}<$ (364–78), $\Delta\epsilon\text{C}\tilde{\text{P}}<$ (556), $\tilde{\text{M}}<$ (1027–8). Exceptional cases are: wedges opening out wide: $\epsilon\text{N}\Delta\text{O}\Xi<$ (491–505); and placing the wedge over the last letter: $\text{A}\tilde{\text{P}}\tilde{\text{T}}$ (95 B.C.). The reverse position ($>$) is less frequent; it occurs five times after the last letter: $\epsilon\Lambda\text{O}\text{Y}\text{C}>$ (581), $\Theta\text{H}\text{B}>$, $\text{I}\epsilon>$, $\Lambda\text{I}\text{M}>$, $\text{C}\text{T}\epsilon\Phi>$, and once joined to it: $\text{K}>$ (364–78).

Other positions of the wedge are: (a) pointing upwards; this is found only with one-letter abbreviations: $\hat{\text{M}}$ $\hat{\text{O}}$ $\hat{\text{T}}$. A wedge pointing upwards is found once cutting into a letter: $\text{P}\Lambda\text{N}\text{O}\text{P}\text{O}\wedge$. (b) Pointing downwards: this is normally placed high up after the last letter: $\text{C}\epsilon\text{B}\vee$ $\text{K}\vee$ (211/17), $\Phi\Lambda\text{O}\text{C}\epsilon\text{B}\vee$ (IV), $\text{P}\rho\epsilon\text{C}\text{B}\vee$ (508); single cases occur of a position below the last letter or between the penultimate and the last: ∇ $\text{G}\epsilon\text{N}\vee\text{N}$ (527–65). A variant in the form of the wedge is found in: $\text{C}\epsilon\text{B}\text{B}\vee$ (293–305). Two wedges occur twice: once placed opposite each other $<\bar{\text{M}}>$; and once on top of each other: $\text{M}\bowtie$ (123/4).

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(ii) The *triangle*. A small triangle, pointing upwards, Δ occurs in some cases: $\text{KP}^\Delta \text{NI}^\Delta \text{CTE}^\Delta$.

(iii) A small $\times$ sometimes shaped like an asterisk: $\times$ occurs eleven times in various positions; sometimes *after* the last letter: $\Delta^\times$ (14-37), $\text{IOY}\Lambda^\times$ (II), $\text{CEB}^\times$ (161), $\text{IN}\Delta^\times \Lambda^\times \Lambda\text{AMP}\chi$; sometimes above it: $\check{\text{P}} \check{\text{P}}$ (98-117), $\check{\text{M}}$ (118/19), $\text{ΠΑΡΘΕ}\check{\text{N}}$ (IV/V), $\check{\text{Π}}$ (490).

(iv) Other rectilinear signs are: $\overline{\text{EB}}$ $\text{EYA} \sim \text{K}\Lambda^{\text{H}}$.

B. *Curvilinear signs*: (i) The half-moon: ϵ . This is either in the *spiritus asper* shape, turned to right, or as *spiritus lenis* to the left. The former shape occurs ten times, the latter thirteen times. The positions are: after the last letter: Γ^ϵ (286-305), $\text{EN}\Delta\text{O}\Xi\text{OT}^\epsilon \text{Π}\Lambda^\epsilon$; above it: $\text{MA}\check{\text{P}}, \check{\text{Y}}, \text{A}\check{\text{Π}}\check{\text{Π}}$ (1041); above the first letter: $\check{\text{E}}\text{ΠICK}\check{\text{O}}$; under the letter and joined with it: K (524-6).

Other variants of the lunate shape are turned upwards: $\check{\text{M}}$ (222/35), $\check{\text{Z}}$ (IV), $\check{\text{P}} \text{CI}^\epsilon$ or downwards: CTB (VII). A combination of both the *spiritus asper* and *lenis* is: $\text{KPA}\text{T}^\epsilon$ (209/11). Variations of form are: χC , $\text{ΥΠΟΔΙΑK}\epsilon$.

(ii) The second curvilinear sign is the small circle (not an over-written small o): $\text{MAXAIPO}\phi\text{O}$ (80-69 B.C.), $\Phi\Lambda^\circ$ (491-505), KPAT° .

(iii) Other curvilinear signs: X in EMX .

C. *Mixed signs*: (1) the g sign: $\text{A}\text{g} \text{B}\text{g} \Gamma\text{g} \text{Cg}$ (all 497), $\text{EN}\Delta\text{O}\Xi\text{g}$ (524), $\Gamma\Lambda\chi$ (561-2), $\text{KAGKE}\Lambda\text{g}$ (VII), $\Gamma\text{PAMA}^{\text{Tg}}$ (1062);

(2) the ξ and P signs: $\text{NE}\omega\text{TEP}\xi$ (208), $\chi\text{OP}\xi$ (565), $\text{ΠPO}\text{Π}$ (583), CT^{P} (VII).

APPENDIX TO PART 3 OF THE INTRODUCTION

1. Multiplication of abbreviation signs

In 109 cases two marks of abbreviation are used together; in 11 cases three; and in 2 cases four.

(a) Double signs.

These can be divided into three groups: (I) ligatures, over-written or lifted letters combined with marks; (II) ligatures, &c., combined with other ligatures, over-written or lifted letters; (III) marks combined with other marks.

(I) (A) Letters combined with the horizontal stroke:

(1) (i) The stroke above a lifted, sunk, or over-written letter: $\overline{\text{M}}$ (64), $\overline{\Lambda}^{\text{A}}$ (69-96), $\text{CHMEP}\overline{\text{O}}$ (209), $\text{HM}\overline{\text{M}}$ (550), $\overline{\Lambda\Delta\epsilon} \in \text{EN}\overline{\text{d}} \overline{\text{KZ}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{O}} \overline{\text{XN}}$

(ii) The stroke combined with ligatures: $\overline{\text{ΠP}}$ (84), $\overline{\Delta}$ (83-96), $\overline{\text{P}}^{\text{P}}$ (111/12), $\overline{\text{P}}$ (224), $\overline{\text{ΠΠP}}$ (424), $\text{K}\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\text{IK}\overline{\text{R}} \overline{\text{MP}} \overline{\text{MN}} \overline{\text{CP}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{CPON}}$

(iii) The stroke cutting the vertical of P , combined with lifted or over-written

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letters or ligatures: $\epsilon\mu\pi\phi^\circ$ (VI), $\tilde{\mu}$ (509/10), $\Delta\iota\alpha\phi\epsilon\tilde{\phi}$ (578-82), $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\phi^\circ\phi$ (603/10), $\pi\tilde{\phi}$ (1012-17).

(iv) The stroke below a ligature: $\kappa\alpha\tilde{\omega}$ (89).

(v) The stroke after a letter of changed shape: $\iota\bar{\alpha}$ (623).

(2) Letters combined with the S sign:

(α) the vertical S sign: (i) with letters over-written, lifted, or sunk: $\tilde{\Gamma}\rho\epsilon\rho\tilde{\Gamma}$ (495?), $\tilde{C}\tilde{X}S$ (521/2), $\tilde{A}\tilde{Y}\tilde{\Gamma}^Y$ (578-82), $\tilde{I}\tilde{\Gamma}^{\tilde{S}}$ (1129), $\tilde{A}\tilde{Y}\tilde{P}^{\tilde{S}}$ $\Delta\tilde{A}\tilde{M}\tilde{H}^{\tilde{S}}$ $\Delta\tilde{I}\tilde{A}\tilde{K}^{\circ S}$ $\tilde{I}\tilde{M}\tilde{A}\tilde{T}\tilde{I}\tilde{O}\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{P}^{\tilde{S}}$ $\tilde{I}\tilde{M}\tilde{A}\tilde{T}\tilde{I}\tilde{O}\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{P}^{\tilde{S}}$ $\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{\lambda}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{S}$ $\tilde{\mu}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\omega}$; (ii) with ligatures: $\tilde{A}\tilde{P}\tilde{X}\tilde{I}\tilde{\phi}^{\tilde{S}}$ (575); (iii) with letters of changed shape: $\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\tilde{D}^{\tilde{S}}$.

(β) the horizontal sign: (i) with over-written letters: $\tilde{Y}\tilde{M}^{\tilde{\epsilon}}$ (578-82), $\tilde{M}\tilde{\Pi}^{\tilde{\epsilon}}$; (ii) with ligatures: $\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\phi}^{\tilde{\kappa}}$; (iii) with letters of changed shape: $\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\tilde{D}$

(3) Letters combined with a vertical line: X^ω

(4) Letters combined with a dot: $\epsilon\tilde{Y}AB\cdot$ (480), $\tilde{K}\tilde{\Lambda}\cdot$ $\tilde{K}P\cdot$; double dot: $\cdot\hat{\phi}\cdot$

(5) Letters combined with a diagonal stroke:

(a) Long and free-standing stroke with lifted letters: $\epsilon\tilde{\Gamma}\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{\lambda}\tilde{\epsilon}^{\tilde{K}}\tilde{I}$ (248), $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{K}^{\tilde{O}}$ (466), $\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\tilde{\Delta}^{\tilde{O}}$ (VII), $\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\tilde{\Delta}^{\tilde{O}}$ (693), $\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{N}\tilde{C}\tilde{T}^{\tilde{T}}$ $\tilde{A}\tilde{B}\tilde{\phi}^{\tilde{A}}$ and ligatures: $\tilde{X}\tilde{I}$ (597-8), $\tilde{N}\tilde{K}\tilde{H}\tilde{\phi}\tilde{I}$

(b) Short free-standing stroke with letters: $\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{A}\tilde{\lambda}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{C}\tilde{T}^{\tilde{I}}$ $\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{\Gamma}^{\tilde{I}}$ $\tilde{X}^{\omega\tilde{P}}$; and ligatures: $\tilde{T}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\Gamma}_P$

(c) Long stroke across K and A: $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{I}\tilde{C}\tilde{K}^{\circ}$ (578-9), $\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{C}\tilde{I}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{T}\tilde{\Delta}$ (698), $\tilde{\Delta}\tilde{I}\tilde{A}\tilde{\phi}^{\tilde{\kappa}}$ $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{I}\tilde{C}\tilde{K}^{\tilde{\Pi}}$ $\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{I}\tilde{K}^{\omega}$

(d) Short stroke joined to a letter, combined with an over-written letter: $\tilde{\Gamma}^{\tilde{A}}$ $\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{A}\tilde{N}\tilde{\Delta}_1^{\tilde{T}}$.

(6) Letters combined with various signs: $\tilde{\Delta}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{C}\tilde{\Pi}^{\circ}<$ (553-7), $\tilde{N}\tilde{X}<$ (652), $\tilde{\Gamma}\tilde{P}\tilde{A}\tilde{M}\tilde{A}^{\tilde{T}\tilde{Q}}$ (1062), $\tilde{A}\tilde{N}_1^{\tilde{T}}$ $\tilde{\lambda}\tilde{A}\tilde{M}\tilde{\Gamma}^{\tilde{P}}<$

(II) Letters combined with letters:

(1) Letters lifted with letters sunk: $\tilde{\tilde{A}}\tilde{\tilde{L}}$, $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$

(2) Two over-written letters: $\tilde{\Pi}^{\tilde{P}\tilde{O}}$ (&c., cf. p. 30).

(3) Ligatures and over-written letters: $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{\gamma}\tilde{\mu}\tilde{\eta}^{\tilde{\omicron}}$ $\tilde{\mu}\tilde{\epsilon}$ $\tilde{\mu}^{\tilde{\omicron}}$ $\tilde{\Gamma}^{\tilde{\omicron}}$

(4) Ligatures with ligatures: $\tilde{A}\tilde{N}\tilde{I}\tilde{C}\tilde{\Pi}$ (162).

(III) Signs combined with other signs:

(a) The horizontal stroke combined with: (1) the dot: $\tilde{\Lambda}\cdot$ (142), $\tilde{A}\tilde{\Gamma}\cdot$ $\tilde{A}\tilde{\Gamma}\tilde{\Lambda}\cdot$ $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\Gamma}\cdot$ $\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\omicron}\cdot$ $\tilde{\Gamma}\cdot$ $\tilde{\Lambda}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\omicron}\cdot$ $\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{\Gamma}\tilde{\omicron}\cdot$ $\tilde{C}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\tilde{K}}\cdot$ $\tilde{C}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\Xi}\cdot$ $\tilde{\phi}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\gamma}\tilde{\Lambda}\cdot$; (2) a diagonal stroke: $\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{A}\tilde{X}\tilde{\omega}'$ (233), $\tilde{\Gamma}\tilde{\Delta}'$ (343), $\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\tilde{\Delta}$ (577), $\tilde{\tilde{K}}\tilde{\tilde{Y}}\tilde{P}$ (590), $\tilde{\Pi}\tilde{\Gamma}'\tilde{C}$; (3) the S sign: $\tilde{\Gamma}^{\tilde{S}}$ (211-17), $\tilde{A}\tilde{N}\tilde{\omicron}^{\tilde{S}}$ (210), $\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\tilde{\Delta}^{\tilde{S}}$ (597), $\tilde{\tilde{K}}\tilde{\tilde{O}}^{\tilde{S}}$ $\tilde{X}\tilde{P}^{\tilde{S}}$ $\tilde{\Delta}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{M}\tilde{\tilde{E}}$; (4) the cross: $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$

(b) The diagonal stroke combined with two dots: $\tilde{\Delta}\tilde{I}\tilde{A}\tilde{\phi}^{\tilde{\kappa}}$; (2) a vertical S: $\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{A}\tilde{T}\tilde{H}\tilde{T}^{\tilde{S}}$ $\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\Lambda}'\tilde{S}$; (4) a horizontal $\sim$: $\tilde{\mu}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\kappa}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\tilde{\phi}}$ (550), $\tilde{\Delta}\tilde{I}\tilde{A}\tilde{\tilde{\phi}}$

(c) The S sign with an V: $\tilde{C}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{M}\tilde{A}\tilde{T}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\omicron}^{\tilde{S}}$

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(b) *Triple signs.*

(i) Two letters changed in form or position, combined with one abbreviation mark:

$\overline{\Pi}^o$ (117), $\overline{\Delta}s \overline{N}$ (573), $M\overline{T}A^o$ (1157), $KAP\overline{\Pi}O\Phi^{OP}$, Π^P/o

(ii) One letter combined with two marks: $\overset{\circ}{M}<$ (1027-8), $\& \&^s$ (VI)

(iii) Three abbreviation marks combined: $\bullet\overline{M}\bullet$ (212-17), $\Phi I \& \overline{X}P^s$ (VII), $\overline{EN}s \bullet <\overline{M}>$

(c) *Quadruple signs:* $\overline{\Lambda}\overline{\Lambda}$ (163), $MAT^{\Theta Y/}$

2. *Doubling the last letter to mark the plural*

This method is also a Roman invention copied by the Greeks.¹ It occurs thirty-five times in the following forms; mostly in connexion with imperial titles held by several co-regents:

(A) *Doubling of the last letter:*

(1) Without an abbreviation mark: $CEBB$ (199), $\Delta OYKK$ (c. 529), $\Theta EO\Phi\Phi$, ΠPP (both 554), $BACIA\Lambda\Lambda$ (1012), $AYPP \Delta IAKK$

(2) With one abbreviation mark, attached (a) to the last letter: $\Delta OM\overset{s}{M}$ (527-65), $BPI\overline{T}T \bullet \Pi PECBBs \overline{CEBBY} \Phi\Lambda\Lambda \bullet$; (b) to both the doubled letters: $EY\Lambda\Lambda\overline{BB}$ (IV/V), XPP
(c) to the whole of the abbreviation: $\overline{AYPP}$

(3) Doubling extended also to the abbreviation mark: $E\Pi I\Phi'\Phi'$ (286-303), XPP^o (491-505), $EYCEB\overline{sBs}$ (538), $MAKA\overline{P}, \tilde{P}$, (550), $EKK\Lambda'\Lambda'$ (578-82), $\Lambda\Delta E\Lambda\Phi\Phi$ (607-8), $\Delta EC\overline{\Pi\Pi}$ (641), $ΓΡΑΜ\overset{s}{M}\overset{s}{M} \Delta EC\overline{\Pi\Pi} \Delta ECPO\overline{T\overline{T}} \Pi PECB<B<$

(4) Different marks over each of the doubled letters: $\Lambda\Gamma I\omega\overline{T}^A$

(B) *Doubling all the letters of the abbreviation:* $AAYY\Gamma$ (395-408), $\Phi\Lambda S\Phi\Lambda S$ (538), $\Phi\Phi\Lambda\Lambda \Phi\Lambda\bullet\Phi\Lambda$

(C) *Reversal of the first of the doubled letters:* $CE\overline{BB}$ (247).

(D) In the case of three co-emperors the last letter is sometimes *tripled*: $CEBBB$ (208-11), $AY\overline{\Gamma\Gamma\Gamma}$ (383-408).

(E) *Exceptions:*

(1) Doubling of the abbreviation mark alone to denote the plural: $OIKO\Delta SS$ (492).

(2) Doubling of the letters: $CTPP$; or of the mark: $KOSS$ for words in the singular.

3. *Several words joined into one abbreviation*

Two (rarely three) words are sometimes joined into one abbreviation. Of course such words must, by frequent use in common formulas, have become inseparably joined in the mind of the writer and reader; such compounds appear, therefore, mainly in legal or liturgical formulae and few other cases.

(1) *Legal phrases:* $\Lambda\Phi EC\overline{E}$ (ως τῶν), $E^s = \xi\xi \text{ ἰδιῶν}$, $E\Xi = \xi\xi \text{ ἀπογραφῆς}$, $K\Lambda\Theta Y = \kappa\alpha\theta' \upsilon(\iota)\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\alpha\nu$, $K\Lambda T\Lambda\Theta = \kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha} \theta\upsilon\gamma\alpha\tau\rho\omicron\iota\iota\alpha\nu$ $\Delta\grave{\epsilon}$, $NOM = \nu\omicron\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma \gamma\eta\grave{\iota}$, $C\Pi O P = \sigma\pi\omicron\rho\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma \gamma\eta\grave{\iota}$.

¹ Cf. Cagnat, *Cours d'épigr. latine*, pp. 401 and 403-5.

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(2) *Liturgical formulae*: $\overline{\Delta\Xi\zeta}$ = $\lambda\acute{o}\xi\alpha$ σοὶ, $\Delta\omicron\Upsilon\overline{\Lambda\zeta}$ = $\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta$ σοῦ, $\overline{\iota\chi\eta\Upsilon}$ = Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, $\overline{\tau\omicron\eta\eta}$ = τὸν $\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\eta$ ν, $\overline{\tau\eta\eta\eta}$ = τὴν $\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\eta$ ν σοῦ.

(3) *Others*: $\overline{\mu\epsilon\chi}$ (ρι τέλους), $\epsilon\overline{\pi\theta}$ = ἐπὶ θυμάτων, $\overline{\eta\Gamma}$ = ἡγεμῶν ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν.

4. *The use of numbers to denote words or phrases*

(1) The numbers of the Greek alphabet are occasionally joined to words to denote πρῶτος, τέταρτος, πέντε, δέκα. The first case is the most common. $\overline{\alpha\epsilon\delta\rho\omicron\Upsilon}$ = πρωτοπρόεδρος, $\overline{\alpha\pi\tau}$ $\overline{\alpha\varsigma\eta\kappa\epsilon}$ $\overline{\alpha\varsigma\pi\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\eta\omicron}$ $\overline{\alpha\varsigma\gamma\eta\kappa\epsilon}$ $\overline{\alpha\psi}$ $\overline{\alpha\psi\alpha\lambda\tau}$; Δ^A = τετράμφορος; $\overline{\epsilon\varsigma\tau\iota}$ = πεντηκοστ(ή); $\overline{\tau\rho\iota\varsigma\kappa\iota}$ = τρισκαίδεκα.

(2) Numbers are also used to indicate homonymity in different generations of the same family: $\overline{B}$, $\overline{B}$, $\overline{\Theta}$ (A son of A), $\overline{\Gamma}$ $\overline{\Gamma}$ (A son of A son of A), $\overline{\Delta}$ $\overline{\Delta}$ &c. In one case $\overline{B'B'}$ is supposed to stand for an alternation of two names in successive generations: A son of B son of A son of B.

(3) Numbers occur also in the abbreviated titles of military officers, indicating the number of men under their charge; this old usage dates from Ptolemaic times: $\overline{\iota}$ = δεκαδάρχης, $\overline{N}$ = πεντηκοντάρχης, $\overline{\chi\pi}$ = ὀγδοηκοντάρχης, $\overline{P}$ $\overline{\tau\rho}$ $\overline{P}$ = ἑκατοντάρχης.

(4) Isopsephism, i.e. words or phrases expressed by their numerical equivalent:¹

25 = $\overline{\iota\epsilon\iota}$ = $\overline{\kappa\epsilon}$ = Κύριε

99 = $\overline{\alpha\kappa\omicron\eta}$ = $\overline{\vartheta\theta'}$ = $\overline{\vartheta\theta}$ = ἀμήν

100 = $\overline{\times}$ = $\overline{+}$ and $\overline{P}$ = $\overline{\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\eta\iota}$ = $\overline{\beta\omicron\eta\theta\iota\alpha}$

600 = $\overline{\omicron\varsigma\langle\epsilon\rangle\iota\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma}$

643 = $\overline{\chi\mu\Gamma}$ = ἄγγελος ὁ θεός = Νέος ἥλιος = θεὸς βοηθός = ἡ ἁγία τριάς θεός

787 = $\overline{\beta\tau\langle\omega\rangle\delta\pi\alpha\Upsilon}$ = ὁ ἐκ Μαρίας γεννηθεὶς

880 = $\overline{\omega\pi}$ = $\overline{\lambda\iota\alpha}$ κύριον Μείθραν

888 = $\overline{\eta\theta\omicron\omega\alpha}$ = Ἰησοῦς

1198 = $\overline{\alpha\rho\vartheta\eta}$ = Κύριε βοήθησον ἡμᾶς

2127 = $\overline{\kappa\Upsilon\rho\iota\beta\tau\omega\iota\delta\pi\alpha\Upsilon}$ = Ἰησοῦς Ναζωραῖος

2443 = $\overline{\beta\Upsilon\mu\Gamma}$ = Ἰησοῦς Χριστός

8051 = $\overline{\eta\eta\alpha}$ = Κύριος φυλάξη τὴν εἰσοδὸν σου καὶ τὴν ἔξοδόν σου ἀπὸ νῦν καὶ ἕως αἰώνων ἀμήν.

5. *The transliteration of the Latin V into Greek*

The collection of abbreviations incidentally throws some light on the rendering of the Latin V in Greek. The form $\overline{\omicron\Upsilon}$ is employed twenty-seven and B twenty-six times. $\overline{\omicron\Upsilon}$ is the earlier form. It has three examples in the first century A.D.: Οὐεικάριος (I?),

¹ This mystic method was in great favour with Orientals, though its use spread westwards with the influence of Oriental religion and mysticism. It is most common on Syrian inscriptions, though not absent elsewhere. See 'Isopsephisme' in the *Dict. d'Archéol. chrét.*; Perdrizet in *REG* XVII, 350-60; Prentice in the preface to *Amer. Exped. to Syria, Gr. and Lat. Inscriptions*; and Jalabert in *Mélanges de l'Univ. St.-Joseph*, III, 725 f., who criticizes and corrects some of Prentice's readings.

INTRODUCTION

Φλάουιος (69–96), Ούεσπασιανός (73), three in the second: Ουαλέριος (107), Ουέρος (?) (132), Ουάριος (117–38), five in the third: Σεουήρος (212), ούετρανός (236), Ουήλιος (250), Ουελλήιος (269), Ουαλήριος (284). There are no examples later than the year 284.

The Β form starts in the second century: Βείβιος, Βενοῦστος, Κάλβιος, Φλάβιος (all 117–38), and continues for two centuries parallel with the ΟΥ form; in the third century: Βαλέριος (224), Σερβιλία (250). Later: Φλάβιος (292), βεστίτωρ (529), Βίκτωρ (577).

The later usage of the Β for V seems to indicate the beginning of the modern Greek pronunciation of the beta.¹

4. DATED ABBREVIATION MARKS

Prefatory Note

The earliest marks of abbreviation are ligatures, over-written or lifted letters. In the first century B.C. appear isolated instances of the horizontal over-written stroke and of the wedge-sign. The ligatures remain the most common abbreviation mark in the first century A.D.; by their side appear the diagonal stroke and the dot, the latter an adaptation of the Roman sign. In the second century A.D. the dot and the over-written horizontal stroke predominate, though ligatures are still extensively employed. There are a few instances of the *apex* and various other signs, such as the wedge, the X and the star, the *z*, and the *hedera*. Such exceptions to the common usage increase in number towards the end of the century. In the reign of Vespasian appears the first case of a horizontal ~ sign.

In the third century A.D. the dot and the horizontal stroke amount together to about half of the recorded marks; ligatures drop out; cases of the S sign are on the increase; generally there is a greater liberty in the usage and an increase in the number of freak signs. The dot almost disappears from the fourth century onwards; in this century the horizontal stroke maintains its position, the S sign begins to equal it in frequency, the *apex* and the diagonal stroke across such letters as *κ* become more common. In the fifth century the S sign and the horizontal stroke crossing a *φ* become the standard, the horizontal stroke is still in use, but is becoming restricted to *nomina sacra*. The other signs tend to disappear and a greater uniformity establishes itself.

In the sixth century A.D. the S sign dominates all others; over-written letters and ligatures, which were rare since the middle of the second century, become more common; the ligature especially develops into the monogram; the cross appears as a mark of abbreviation. After the sixth century the horizontal stroke is reserved for *nomina sacra*; over-written letters and over-written short diagonal strokes become the

¹ A similar conclusion is arrived at by Ramsay, *AM* XIII, 246 and *RAM*, II, 737.

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common marks; ligatures are much less frequent; the S sign practically disappears in the seventh century.

A comparison of the marked and dated abbreviations with the total of dated abbreviations shows a tendency towards the increased use of abbreviation marks. This tendency reaches its peak in the sixth century.

	B.C.	A.D. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<i>Total of dated abbreviations</i>	. 66	121	416	316	224	178	424	94	12	17	38	57	30
<i>Total of dated and marked abbreviations</i>	. . 20	54	126	121	118	91	310	66	7	7	21	39	21
<i>Percentage</i>	. . 33	45	30	38	53	51	73	70	58	41	55	68	70

The dated abbreviation marks have been compared with the two lists given by Larfeld in his *Handbuch* for ligatures and abbreviation signs in Attic inscriptions (*loc. cit.*, pp. 517 and 534). The results confirm the general tendencies described on p. 20. The number of abbreviation marks first used in Attica about equals the number of such marks first used in the Near East; but the Attic stone-masons were much quicker in adopting marks from the Near East than vice versa. The details are:

- (1) *Ligatures*: (a) First used in Attica: 6; (b) first used in the Near East: 6. Average lag in the case of (a) 60 years; in the case of (b) 296 years.
- (2) *Abbreviation marks*: (a) First used in Attica: 10; (b) first used in the Near East: 6; (c) simultaneous use: 6. Average lag in the case of (a) 57 years; in the case of (b) 196 years.

For the details in the use of the various marks, see pp. 29-41, and especially the tables of frequency for the more common signs on pp. 30, 31, 33, 35, 37.

For symbols standing for whole words, see pp. 114-15; for a chronological list of abbreviations, pp. 118-125.

IV (a) CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

A

- A(γαθός) v. AΔ
 A(γίος) v. (A) (p. 89)
 A(θάνατος) ZDPV 1913, 254*
 A(ιλία) JRS xiv, 87, No. 5
 A(ιωνίως) RB 1932, 570 = SEG vii, 1042
 A(ιώνιος) ZDPV 1913, 254*
 A(πιόντος) v. Ḥ (p. 67)
 A(πό) BCH xvi, 72 (488?)
 A(πὸ κτίσεως) EO iii, 238 (1092)
 A(πολλώνιος) ANN ii, 158
 A(σκαηνός) JHS xxii, 136 (Cf. MA)
 A(ῥλος) ANN viii/ix, 371
 A(ῥρήλιος) IGR i, 1092 (228)
 A(ῥτός) SP, 70
 A (μον)α(χός) BCH xi, 475 = G 327 (1006)
 Ἀ (πρῶτος) SP 255
 •A• (πρῶτος) OJH xxviii, 56
 Ἀ(ῥλος) W 2305 (102-14)
 A•(ῥλος) W 1379 (161-80)
 A (πὸ) RB 1906, 414
 A^s (γίος) DM 48 (497?)
 A^c (σάριον) PERG 374 (117-38)
 ΑΑΥΥΓ Αὔγουστοι BCH ix, 333 (395-408)
 ΑΑΝΘ(έμιος) BZ 1908, 485 (413)
 ΑΒ(βᾶς) DM 40
 ΑΒΔΙCΑΡ(ος) DM 93 (402)
 ΑΒΘΙ(ος) REG iv, 56
 ἈΒΙ(Δίος) DAI i (2), 179 (224)
 ΑΒΡ^s (αάμιος) WIEG 106 = ALT 135 (586-90)
 ΑΒΡΑ(άμ) K 113
 ΑΒΡ^Α (άμ) L 484
 ΑΒΡΑΜS (ίος) RB 1911, 118 (592)
 ΑΒΡΜ Ἀβρ(αά)μ PAES 252
 ΑΓ(ία) ZDPV 1881, 14
 ΑΓ(ίος) BZ 1905, 61, No. 94 (513)
 ΑΓ^s (ίος) SYR ix, 167 (524/5)
 ΑΓS (ίος) RAO vi, 169 (604); RB 1934, 261 (VI)
 ΑΓ, (ίος) BSRAA 1936, 28 (698?)
 ἈΓ. (ίος?) BCH xxiii, 172
 ΑΓ^s (ιώτατος) CIG 4447 (518-27)
 ΑΓΑ(θοκλης) R
 ΑΓΑ^θ (ός) ZU 126 (220/4)
 ΑΓΑΘ^ς (ός) L 562
 ΑΓΑΘΟ(κλης) } R
 ΑΓΑΘΟΚ(λης) }
 ΑΓΓΑΡ(εία) CL vii, 1592
 ΑΠ ἄγι(ος) Lidzbarski, Ephemer. epigr. sem. iii, 180 (616/7)
 ΑΓΙΟ(ς) AAES 61 (537)
 ΑΓΙΟ^ΑΤ(τος) PAES 1088 (567)
 ΑΓΙΩ (ν) BAILLET 2110
 ΑΓΙΩ^s (τατος) RB 1902, 426 (578/9)
 ΑΓΙΩ^s (τατος) CIG 8635 (539)
 ΑΓΙΩΤ(ατος) BZ 1905, 60 (456?)
 ΑΓΙΩ^Δ(ατος) W 2261 (566)
 ΑΓΙΩΤS (ατος) W 2124 (354)
 ΑΓΙΩΤAS (τη) RB 1911, 287 (566)
 ΑΓΙΩ^ΑΤ^Α ἁγιώτατοι BYZ v, 319 (578-82)
 ἈΓΝ(ός) W 2068*
 ἈΓΝ Ἀγ(ίασο)ν PAES 254*
 ΑΓΟΡ(αίος) QSt. 1928, 191
 ΑΓΟCΟΥ Α(ῥ)γο(ῥ)σ(τ)ου RB 1892, 564

* Different readings of the same abbreviation.

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ΑΓΡ(ός) <i>MA</i> 122 (IV)	ΑΘΛΟΦΟΡS (ος) <i>SA</i> 100 (558)
ΑΓϜ (αρέα) <i>RB</i> 1908, 89 ff. = <i>ALT</i> 1	ΑΙ• (λία) <i>OJH</i> xxx, BB 22
ΑϜ Ἀγρ(ιάνιος) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 ³ (70-96)	ΑΙ• (λιος) <i>R</i> †
ΑΓΩ(γός) <i>RB</i> 1933, 239	ΑΙΓ(οκέρως) <i>EDE</i> 28/9, 162 (176)
ΑΔ ἄ(γαθοῖς) Δ(αίμοσιν) <i>SYR</i> vi, 227	ΑΙΓ(υπτος) <i>L</i> 561 (VI/VII)
ΑΔ(ελφός) <i>MAMA</i> 1, 30 (184)	ΑΙϞ(πτιος) <i>RB</i> 1923, 116 (242?)
ΑΔΕ(λφός?) <i>L</i> 427	ΑΙΓΥΠ(τος) <i>DAI</i> II (1), 102 (268-9)
ΑΔ ^ε (λφός) <i>PAES</i> 804 ¹	ΑΙΔΕC(ιμώτατος) <i>SEG</i> vi, 580 (IV)
ΑΔΕΛΦ(ός) <i>PAES</i> 730	ΑΙΑ(ία) <i>AHI</i> 256
ΑΔΕΛΦ• (ός) <i>W</i> 2172 (176-92)	ΑΙΑ(ιανός) <i>CIG</i> 2999 (241) [AIA on stone]
ΑΔΕΛΦS (ή) <i>ALT</i> 119 (601)	ΑΙΑ(ιος) <i>JHS</i> xlii, 42, No. 76†
ΑΔΕΛΦS (ός) <i>AM</i> x, 171	ΑΙΑ• (ιος) <i>RA</i> 1916 A, 348 (after 161)
ΑΔΕΛϜϜ (οί) <i>OJH</i> III, BB 22 (607/8)	ΑΙΛ• (ιος) <i>BCH</i> xxviii, 32
ΑΔΕΛΦΩ (ν) <i>BAILLET</i> 1704	ΑΙΑ' (αία) <i>IG</i> xii (3), 344/5 (IV)
Α ^Δ ΕΦΗ ἄΔε(λ)φή <i>JHS</i> xix, 292*	ΑΙΑ ^c (<i>ib.</i>)
ΑΔΡ. (αηνός) <i>RB</i> 1932, 564	ΑΙΑ' > (ιος) <i>AM</i> xxxii, 308
ΑΔΡΙ(ανός) <i>QSt</i> 1928, 191	ΑΙΑ ^e (ῶν) <i>IG</i> xii (3), 344/5 (IV)
ΑΔΦ ἄΔ(ελ)φ(ός) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 322, No. 94	ΑΙΑε(ῶν)
ΑΔ-ΩΝ ἄΔ(ελ)φῶν <i>BAILLET</i> 1725	ΑΙΑεω(ν) } <i>ib.</i>
ἈΈΔΡΟΥ (πρωτοπρο)έδρου <i>G</i> 163 (1084/5)	ΑΙΑεῶ (ν)
ΑΕΙΠΑ ^{OP} ἀειπάρθ(ενος) <i>CIG</i> 8695 (950/1000)	ΑΙΑεῶ (ν)
ΑΕΤ(ῶν) <i>RB</i> 1933, 240	ΑΙΑΙ(ανός) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 122 (117-38)
ΑΕΤΟ(ς) <i>SYR</i> vi, 357	Α•Ι•Λ•Ι• (ος) <i>AM</i> xxii, 356
ΑΘ(ανάσιος) <i>MIL</i> III (1), 91 (before 942)	ΑΙΜ(ίλιος) } <i>R</i>
ΑΘ(ηναῖ) <i>JHS</i> xxiv, 29	ΑΙΜΙ(λίου) }
ΑΘ' (ῆναι) <i>CIG</i> 9366 (1017)	ΑΙΜΙΑ(ιος) <i>EDE</i> 32/3, 488
ΑΘΑΝΑ(τος) <i>SA</i> 102 (319)	ΑΙΝ(ιος) <i>PAES</i> 731 (520)
ΑΘΑΝΑ ^Τ (ος) <i>K</i> 325	ΑΙΝS (ησίδημος) <i>K</i> 145
ΑΘΑΝΑ ^Τ (ς) <i>L</i> 422	ΑΙΧΡΙ(ος) <i>AM</i> xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
ΑΘΑΝC ἄθάν(ατο)ς <i>RB</i> 1905, 251	ΑΚ Α(ὕτο)κ(ράτωρ) <i>W</i> 2264 (161-80)
ΑΘΑΤΟC ἄθά(να)τος <i>PAES</i> 620	ΑΚ(άκιος) (also Α, ΑΑ) <i>BZ</i> 1913, 466, 470 (527-65)
ΑΘΗΝΩ(ν) <i>AM</i> xxxi, 263 (895)	

* ΚΑΛΠΟΡΝΙΑ^ΔΕΦΗ. The editors have read Καλπορνία (ἄ)Δε(λ)φή. I have to thank Dr. Schwabe for this correction.

† Cf. Index *AHI*, p. 198.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΑΚ(όλουθος) *BCH* xlvι, 415
 ΑΚ. (όλουθος) *W* 351 (81-96)
 ΑΚ(ίλιος) *DAI* II (2), 179 (224)
 ΑΚΑ(κιος) (also ΑΔΑ, ΑΣ, ΑΔΑ, ΑΔΑ) *BZ* 1913, 465 f., 470 (527-65)
 ΑΚ^Λ (λίσσεύς?) *JHS* xv, 119
 ΑΚΑΚΙ(ος) *BZ* 1913, 465, 470 (527-65)
 ΑΚΑΤΑΦΡΟΝΙ(τος) *BCH* xxxiii, 419
 ΑΚΕΙΛ(ιος) *R*
 ΑΚΙ(λιος) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ΑΚΟ. (λουθος) *W* 351 (81-96)
 ΑΚΟΗ = 99 = Ἀμήν, *MEL* III, 725; *Ap.* 23 f.
 ΑΚΟΙ ἄκ(όλουθ)οι *SEG* II, 556 (1)
 ΑΚΟΝΤΙC(τήs) *PAES* 896 (373)
 ΑΚΟΥ(λιος?) *RA* 1912 B, 483 (169)
 ΑΚΤΑΡ(ιος) *JRS* 1924, 74
 ΑΚΥΛ(ιος) *R*
 ΑΛ(βιδία) *R*
 ΑΛ(εξανδρεύς) *CIG* 5228
 ΑΛΑΒ(ανδρεύς) *R*
 ΑΛΑΦ(όλλας) *ALT* 133 (560)
 ΑΛΕ(ξανδρεύς) *BAILLET* 450
 ΑΛΕ(ξις) *BZ* 1908, 485
 ΑΛΕΞ(ανδρεύς) *BAILLET* 566
 ΑΛΕΞ(ανδρεία) or Αλεξ(ανδρεύς) *BAILLET* 1705, 1836
 ΑΛΕΞΑ(νδρος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ΑΛΕΞΑΝ(δρος) *EDE* 30/I, 107 (218)
 ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ(ος) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
 ΑΛΕΞΔΡΟΥ Ἀλεξ(άν)δρου *AM* xxii, 141
 ΑΛΗ ἄ(δε)λ(φ)ή *AM* ix, 215 (after 69)
 ΑΛΚΙ(ος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ΑΛΚΙΒΙΑΔ(ης) *WZ* 150 (241/2 or 335)
 ΑΛΛΩ (ν) *CIG* 5002 = *ZU* 133 (233)
 ΑΛΥ(πε) *AJA* 1904, 285
 ΑΛΥ^C (πε) *BSA* xiv, 191 (207)
 ΑΛΦ(ιος) *SEG* I, 331
 ΑΛΦ^U (ήνος) *CIG* 3497 (211-17)
 ΑΜ(ήν) *BZ* 1905, 34 (576)
 ΑΜ = ΜΑ(ρκιανός) *BZ* 1913, 467, 470 (527-65)
 ΑΜ(ικιανός?) *AM* xxvi, 124 (117-38).
 Cf. *CIG* 3665
 ΑΛΑ ἄ(νάλω)μα *PAES* 7991 (352)
 ΑΜΑΞΟ(πηγός) *AM* xiii, 304, 309 = ἄμαξοπηγός
 ΑΜΑΡ(τιον) *PAES* 920; *MAMA* v, 310 (V/VI)
 ΑΜΑΡ^T(ωλός) *ER* 568
 ΑΜΑΡ^{TIO} (ν) *G* 115 bis (1012-17)
 ΑΜΑΡΤ^A ἄμαρτ(ω)λ(ός) *ER* 168
 ΑΜΑΡ^{TON} ἄμαρτ(ω)λ(ός) *ER* 166 (1149)
 ΑΜΑΡΤ^O(ός) *ER* 168
 ΑΜ[Α]ΡΤ^O (ός) *ER* 477
 ΑΜΑΡΤΟΛ (ός) *CIG* 9418
 ΑΜΕ(ριμνος) *R*
 ΑΜΕΙΒΟΜ^E(νος) *OJH* III, BB 22 (607/8)
 ΑΜΕΧ//Α ἄμ<η>χ(ανί)α *MEL* xvi, 260
 ΑΜΙ• Αμ(μ)ί(α) *EO* I, 84
 ΑΜΜ(όνιος) *R*
 ΑΜΜΑ(τα) *EDE* 30/I, 133
 ΑΜΜΩΝ(ιος) *IGR* I, 1089
 ΑΜΝ ἄμ(ή)ν *CIG* 8947 u

ΑΜΝ ^Y ΑΜΝ ^T ΑΜΝ ^I	} Ἀμνίστ(ιος) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 ii (69-96)
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ΑΜΠ(ελος) ΑΜΠ(ελος)	} <i>IG</i> xii (3), 348 (IV)
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 ΑΜΠ' (ελος) *AM* xiii, 44 = *IG* xii (2), 79 (IV)
 ΑΜΠΑΣ ἄμπα(υσις) *W* 1997 (665)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΑΜ ^Ε (λος)	} ἄμπελ(ος) <i>IG</i> xii (3), 348-9 (IV)	ΑΝΕΞΝΙCΘ ἀνεκ(αι)νίσθ(η) <i>EO</i> iii, 238 (1092)
ΑΜΠΕ		ΑΝΕΛΩΘ(η) <i>PAES</i> 177 (350)
ΑΜΠΕ		ΑΝΕΜΕCΗ(τος) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38)
ΑΜΠΕΛ		ΑΝΕΠΑ(η) <i>RB</i> 1927, 95
ΑΜΠΕΛ'		ΑΝΕC (τησαν) <i>BSA</i> xvi, 127
ΑΜΦΙΘΑΛ(ής) <i>MIL</i> i (9), 192		ΑΝΕ·CΕΝ ἀνέ(στη)σεν <i>SP</i> 98 (167-8)
ΑΝ(αγνώστης) <i>AJA</i> 1896, 608		[ΑΝΕC]ΤΗC(εν) <i>BCH</i> xvi, 438
ΑΝ(αμος) <i>W</i> 1995 (497)		ΑΝΗΨ(ατο) <i>MEL</i> xiv, 10 (c. 490)
ΑΝ(απαύω) <i>CIG</i> 9878		ΑΝΘΥ (ύπατος) <i>W</i> 1707 (198-211)
ΑΝ(γείλαμενος) <i>RAM</i> i, 146 (80-100)		ΑΝΘ ⁵ (ύπατος) <i>MAMA</i> iv, 10 (c. 210)
ΑΝ(έθηκεν) <i>IGR</i> i, 1135 (198-217)		ΑΝΘΡ. (ακες) <i>IG</i> xii (3), 180, 182 (IV)
ΑΝ(έστησα) <i>SEG</i> vi, 369		ΑΝΘΡ (ωπος) <i>CIG</i> 8656/7 (IV)
ΑΝ(νιος) <i>IGR</i> i, 582 (270/1); <i>W</i> 2228		[ΑΝ]ΘΥ(πατος) <i>AM</i> xxiv, 198 (117-38)
ΑΝ(τωνείνος) <i>W</i> 1969 (171)		[ΑΝΘ]Υ (πατος) <i>AM</i> xxvii, 47 (68?)
ΑΝ(τώνιος) <i>IGR</i> i, 672 (238-44)		ΑΝΥ(πατος) <i>CIG</i> 3517
ΑΝ (τωνία) <i>OJH</i> viii, 164 (132)		ΑΝΘΥΠ(ατος) <i>IGR</i> iii, 4 (70/1)
Α'Α(μή)ν <i>IG</i> xii (1), 903		ΑΝΘΥΠΑ(τος) <i>ANN</i> ii, 143 (I B.C.?)
ΑΝΑ(βαινουσών) <i>BRE</i> 61 (90)		ΑΝΙ(ος?) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 123 (117-38)
ΑΝΑΓΝC (ώστης) <i>K</i> 682		ΑΝΙC 'Αν(θρώπο)ις <i>L</i> 636 (993)
ΑΝΑΓΝ̃(στης) <i>CIG</i> 9303 (IV/V)		ΑΝΝΩΝ(α) <i>CIG</i> 5128 (336)
ΑΝΑΔΕΝΔΡΑ(Δες) <i>CL</i> iii, 1746 = <i>G</i> 128 (V/VI)*		ΑΝΟΙΚΟ(Δομήθη) <i>PAES</i> 952
ΑΝΑΠ(αυσον) <i>L</i> 186		ΑΝΟΙC ἀν(θρώπ)οις <i>L</i> 664 (1243)
ΑΝΑΠC (άη) <i>RB</i> 1927, 93 (490) = ἀνεπάη		ΑΝΟC ἀν(θρώπ)ος <i>L</i> 564 (1157)
ΑΝΑΠ̃ (αυσις) <i>RB</i> 1892, 123		ΑΝΟΥ ἀν(θρώπ)ου <i>G</i> 2268 (c. 988/9)
ΑΝΑΠΑΥΕ (ις) <i>PAES</i> 575		ΑΝΟΥΒΙΩ(νος) <i>BRE</i> 520
ΑΝΑCTC (άσιος) <i>K</i> 409		ΑΝ ^P ἀν(ή)ρ <i>ANN</i> iii, 63
ΑΝΑΤΟΛ (ιος) <i>CIG</i> 9393		ΑΝC 'Αν(νη)ς <i>BCH</i> xix, 434 (884/5)
ΑΝΑΧ(ωρητής) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 328, No. 195		ΑΝΤ(ιστράτηγος) <i>W</i> 2525 (168)
ΑΝΑΧ'' (ωρητής) <i>L</i> 340		ΑΝΤ(ίoxος?) <i>SYR</i> vi, 230 (c. 343)
ΑΝΑΨΙC ἀνά(πα)υσις <i>BCH</i> xxv, 335		ΑΝΤ(ώνιος) <i>SYR</i> vi, 230 (c. 343)
ΑΝΔΡΙ (εἶος) <i>L</i> 592		ΑΝ̃ (ωνεινιανή) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 68 (III)
ΑΝΔΡΟ(νειακος) <i>AHI</i> 280		ΑΝΤΩ (ωνία) <i>SARD</i> 151 (185/95)
ΑΝΕ(θηκεν) <i>RB</i> 1932, 400		ΑΝΤ ^V (ώνιος) <i>CIG</i> 3484 (not before 212)
ΑΝΕΘΕ(κεν) <i>RB</i> 1933, 245		

* Dated by Traube, p. 64, to IVth cent.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΑΝ^Τ (ώνιος) *SP* 255
 ΑΝΤΙΓΡ^ς (αφή) *SP* 201 (V)
 ΑΝΤΙΓΦΟΝ ἀντίγ(ρα)φον *AHI* 291
 ΑΝΤΙC(τράτηγος) *IGR* I, 573 (184/5)
 ΑΝΤΙC(τράτηγος) *RA* 1907 B, 416 (161/6)
 ΑΝΤΙCΘ(ένης) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
 ΑΝΤΙCΤΡ(άτηγος) *W* 2296-7 (104-8);
 BD II, 254 (150); *A* 392 (177/8)
 [ΑΝΤΙ]CΤ^Ρ (άτηγος) *W* 2305 (102-14)
 ΑΝΤΙCΤ^Ρ (άτηγος) *PAES* 11 (162)
 ΑΝΤΙCΤ^Ρ (άτηγος) *AAES* 378
 ΑΝΤΙCΤΡΑ(τηγος) *JHS* XI, 246 (c. 197)
 ΑΝΤΙCΤΡΑΤΗΓ(ος) *JRS* 1928, 159 (150)
 ΑΝΤΩ• (νιος) *AM* VI, 46 (117-38)
 ΑΝΤΩΝ(εῖνος) *BRE* 513 (155/6)
 ΑΝΤΩΝ(ία) *R*
 ΑΝΤΩΝ(ιος) *FE* I, 211 (238-44)
 ΑΝΤΩΝΕ(ῖνος) *JM* 87 (211-17)
 ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ(ος?) *EDE* 30/I, 87 (235-40)
 ΑΝΤΩΝΙ(νος) *R*
 ΑΝΩΝ ἀν(θρώπ)ων *BYZ* V, 319 (578-82); *ER* 406
 ΑΝΩΠC ἀν(θρ)ώπ(οι)ς *L* 237
 ΑΞ(ιος) *RB* 1932, 577
 ΑΟ = ΑΩ *BAILLET* 2084
 ΑΠ(ελεύθερος) *LANC* II, 196
 ΑΠ(ό) *JM* 208 (565-78)
 ΑΠ• ἀπ(ό) *DM* 13
 Α°Π (ρίλιος) *QSt.* 1895, 277
 ΑΠΑΝ(τας) *SP* 124 (491-518)
 ΑΠΕ (λεύθερος) *BCH* XXIII, 184
 ΑΠΕΚς ἀπεκ(αίνισθη) (*ZDPV* 1932, 128) or ἀπεκ(ατεστάθη) (*RB* 1933, 556) (521/2)
 ΑΠΕΛ(εύθερος) *OGI* 707 (c. 167)
 ΑΠΕΛ(λαῖος) *W* 1986 (340)
 ΑΠΕΛ• (λαῖος) *RA* 1902 B, 345
 ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘ. (ερος) *CIG* 4037 (IV)
 ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘ/ (ερος) *CRAI* 1910, 581 (11)
 ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΙC ἀπελευ(θερω)θείς *ERA* X, 131
 ΑΠ^Ι ἀπ(όντος)〈ἐ〉 *CIG* 3028
 ΑΠΙΟΝ(τος) *SARD* 119 (I B.C.)
 ΑΠΟ(θέσθαι) *IGR* I, 841 = *AM* XXII, 133
 ΑΠΟ(λλώνιος) *LANC* II, 196
 ΑΠΟΒ•ω ἀποβ(ί)ω(σις) *CIG* 9425
 ΑΠΟΓΕΝΟΥ ἀπογεν(ομέν)ου *PAES* 223 (208)
 ΑΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ(ς) *IG* XII (3), 343-9 (IV)
 ΑΠΟΔΩΜ(α) *EDE* 1928/9, 121
 ΑΠΟΚς (ρισιάριος) *RB* 1933, 557 (521/2)
 ΑΠΟΛ(λεινάριος) *MEL* III, 543 (150)
 ΑΠΟΛ(λόδωρος) *R*
 ΑΠΟΛ(λώνιος) *DE* 397/8
 ΑΠΟ^Λ (λώνιος) *BAILLET* 505
 ΑΠΟ^Λ (λώνιος) *BCH* XXIII, 296
 ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡ(ος) *LAT* 114
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩ(νιος) *EDE* 30/I, 165
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ(ιος) *AM* VI, 46 (117-38)
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΦΑ• (νης) *MEL* III, 468
 ΑΠΟΠΠΤΩΝ Ἀπὸ π(ραι)π(οσί)των or ἀπὸ π(ισ)τῶν *PAES* 669 (350) = *DM* 27
 ΑΠΟCΤΡ• (άτηγος) *ZDPV* 1914, 141 (276-8) or ἀπόστρ(ατος) *SYR* VI, 232/3
 ΑΠ^Π (πρωτο)π(α)π(ᾶς) *CIG* 9387 (1041)
 ΑΠΡ(είλιος) *RQ* 1931, 318, No. 9
 ΑΠ^Ρ ἄπ(ο)ρ(ος) *RB* 1933, 249
 ΑΠΡΙΛ(ιος) *MEL* VIII, 102
 ΑΠC Ἀπ(ολλώνιο)ς *BAILLET* 1531

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- AP(γυρᾶ) *K* 530
 AP(ιστέας) *MIL* I (7), 163, 304
 AP(ιστων) *R*
 AP(τείμας) *LANC* II, 196
 AP(τεμᾶς) *BCH* xxiii, 291
 AP(χοντος) } *REG* I, 312
 AP(χων) }
 AP̄ (γεῖος) *IG* XII (1), 10
 AP̄ A(ὑ)ρ(ηλία) *ANN* IV/v, 474
 AP̄ (τεμίσιος) *BCH* LVIII, 332
 AP^C (χώνης) *JHS* xxii, 205 (117-38)
 AP^L A(ὑ)ρ(ηλῖος) *JHS* xix, 291
 AP^Z A(ὑ)ρ(ηλῖος) *MAMA* I, 179
 AP A(ὑ)ρ(ηλῖος) *AM* XIII, 257
 P̄ ἄρ(γυρος) *RA* 1925 B, 63
 P̄ ἄρ(χων) *BCH* LVIII, 339
 APAB(ικος) *RAM* II, 700 (199-210)
 APAB, (ες) *RB* 1904, 268 (588)
 APAB(ος) *RQ* 1931, 319, No. 28
 APΓ(υρος) }
 APΓ^x (υρος) } *BRE* 162 (II/I B.C.)
 APΓ^v ἄργυ(ρος) }
 [A]PΓYP(ος) *AHI* 218
 APΓYPOK^O(πος) *CIG* 9258
 APΔA(ρίσκος) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
 APΔAP(ίσκος) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
 APΔPAK(ης) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
 APΕ Ἀρ(τ)έ(μων) *SEG* VI, 58 (II)
 APΕ(τή) *BCH* xxxiii, 419
 APH(λῖος) *MAMA* I, 72
 AP(ιστων) *R*
 APAPAMNEI(ας) *CRAI* 1908, 434 (I)
 APIC(ταρχος) *MIL* I (7), 163, 304
 APICT(ίων) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
 APKAΔ(ιος) *CIG* 9867 (392)
 APM• (ενιακός) *PAES* 155 (169)
- ARMAMEN^S (τον) *CL* VII, 1592
 ARMENICs (σῶν) *RB* 1892, 571
 APΞ(άμενος) *RA* 1907 B, 282 (554)
 APO[YΓK]OYΛ(ήιος) *FE* III, 106 (200-25)
 APP.' (ιος) *CIG* 4693
 APT(εμίσιος) *ALT* 89; cf. *AJA* 1910, 63
 APT(οκόπος) *K* 321
 P̄ ἈPT(αμίτιος) *IG* XII (1), 4 II (69-96)
 P̄ ἈPT(εμῖς) *SARD* 177
 AP^T (άβη) *MI* 9 (95 B.C.)
 APTE(μίσιος) *BCH* III, 260 (185)
 APTE(μίτια) *IG* XII (1), 730
 APTEM(ίσιος) *ALT* 138 (624); *LASSUS*,
 174 (568)
 APTEMI(σιος) *BCH* xxvi, 200 (453-68)
 APTEMIΔω(ρος) *AM* VI, 45 (117-38)
 APTEMICs (ιος) *JRS* 1928, 169 (565)
 APTEMω(v) *AM* VI, 45 (117-38)
 APTHMI(σιος) *AJA* 1910, 63
 APTOS(κόπος) *K* 223
 APTΩKΩΠ(ος) *K* 170
 APX(ή) *L* 183
 APX(οντες) *BCH* xvi, 430
 APX(ουσι) *W* 2307 (149)
 A* ἄρχων
 P̄ ἄρχ(αῖος) *BRE* 513 (155/6)
 P̄ ἄρχ(άγγελος) *MAMA* I, 434
 APXs (ων) *MN* 1901, 59 (535)
 APXs (ικός) *QDAP* III, 99
 APX^S (οντος) *EO* xiv, 208 (495 s. 510)
 APX⁻ (ηγέτα) *RA* 1913 A, 75
 APX^S (οντος) *JRS* 1928, 170 (c. 600)
 APXE(λαος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 APXEMANΔPs (ίτης) *RB* 1932, 406
 AP̄EPKK^ΠO ἄρχ(ι)επ(ίσ)κοπ(ος) *G* 115
 bis (1012-17)

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- APXETI(μος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 APXI(επίσκοπος) *L* 643 (812)
 APXI•(ερεύς) *JHS* xx, 163 (122)
 APXIBALI(στάριος) *RB* 1932, 400 and *SEG* vii, 989
 APXIDAS (ιάκονος) *W* 2477 (517)
 APXIDIAK(ονος) *K* 525
 APXIDIAK•(ονος) *K* 167
 APXIDIAK&(ονος) *W* 2092
 APXIEPIC(κοπος) *CIG* 8947 t
 APXIEPICCK(οπος) *AAES* 29 (554)
 APXIEPIC&(οπος) *W* 1915 (1914 in facs.) (512)
 APXIEPICCK(οπος) *RB* 1933, 247
 APXIEPICCKO(πος) *G* 105 (c. 457)
 APXIEPICĸ(πος) *AHI* 22 (V/VI); *AA* xxi, 23 (536)
 APXIERAMENOC ἀρχιερα(σά)μενος *JHS* xix, 133
 APXIM(ανδρίτης) *W* 2093
 APXIM^s(ανδρίτης) *SA* 92 (580)
 APXIMANDP(ίτης) *CIG* 8819
 APXIMANDPS(ίτης) *W* 2124 (354?)
 APXIMANDPIT(ης) *RB* 1933, 247
 AP[XIMA]NDPITS(ης) *SA* 40
 APXIPP(όβουλος) *LANC* ii, 196, No. 5
 APXIPH(όβουλος) *CIG* 4364
 APXIPPECB''(ύτερος) *L* 259
 APXIPs(εύς) *ZDPV* 1914, 140
 APXIϕs ἀρχι(ε)ρ(εύ)ς *REN* 613 (575)
 APXICYNS(άγωγος) *REJ* 1901 A, 2
 APXITEKT•(ων) *ZDPV* 1914, 141 (276-8)
 AṘXMĀN ἀρχι(ι)μανδ(ρίτης) *L* 641
 APXONT•(ος) *LAT* ii, 423 (193)
 APXPΘC ἀρχ(ων) πό(λεω)ς or ἀρχ(ι)-π(αρ)θ(ένο)ς *AAES* 336a (512)

* ACINIOYAIANON.

- APXCTΠB ἀρχ(ι)πρ(εσ)β(ύτερος) *QDAP* iii, 96 (555)
 APYH = 1198 = Κύριε βοήθησον ἡμᾶς *PAES* 269
 AC(καηνός) *JHS* xxxii, 131
 AC(σάριον) *FE* ii, No. 27 (x) (104)
 A^c''A(μιο)ς *IG* xii (1), 4 ii (69-96)
 ACIAPX(ης) *IGR* i, 798
 ACIN(ιος) *RAM* ii, 611 (c. 250); C. 3866*
 ACK(αηνός) *JRS* 1918, 133 (250-315)
 ACK(αλωνίτης) *RQ* 1931, 319, No. 31
 ACKAΛ(ων) *QSt.* 1922, 23 (II)
 ACKAΛOONITs(ης) *RQ* 1931, 318, No. 21
 ACKAΛΩ(νίτης) *ib.*, No. 9
 ACKAΛΩ²(v) *CIG* 4472 (268)
 ACKAΛΩN(ίτης) *RQ* 1931, 319, No. 32
 ACKAΛΩNIT(ης) *RQ* 1931, 318, No. 19
 ACKOΠs(οῖος) *BZ* 1905, 63, No. 102
 ACMA ἄ(γία)σμα *RAO* iv, 87
 ACNKĒ (πρωτο)σ(ύ)νκε(λλος) *CIG* 9365 (1061)
 ACΠ(ρα?) *AM* xxix, 162
 ACΠAΘΘIO (πρωτο)σπαθάρ(η)ο(ς) *MEL* vi, 386; *ROTT* 144
 ACT 'A(νά)στ(ασις) *RB* 1892, 576
 ACYΓKĒ (πρωτο)σύγκελ(λος) *CIG* 9366 (1017)
 ACΩΠOΔω(ρήα) *CIG* 3794
 ACΩC(τος) *SYR* vi, 221 (567)
 AT(ίνιος) *DAI* i (2), 179 (224)
 AT^ 'AT(ί)λ(ιος) *CIG* 3408
 ATTI(λιος) *RB* 1895, 375 (138-61)
 ATΩ α(ύ)τῶ(ν) *AM* xxii, 31
 AŴ α(ύ)τῷ *ER* 166 (1149)
 AY(λυναῖος) *PAES* 883 (584)
 AY(λος) *SEG* iii, 250

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΑΥ(ρηλία) <i>IGR</i> I, 586	ΑΥΡΑ Αὐρ(ηλί)α <i>CIG</i> 3989 n
ΑΥ(ρήλιος) <i>RA</i> 1863 B, 373 (III)*	ΑΥΡΗ(λιος) <i>BCH</i> xxi, 74 (287)
ΑΥ(τός) <i>MAMA</i> iv, 224 (IV)	ΑΥΡΗΛΥ (ία) <i>CIG</i> 3436
ΑΥ ἄ(μή)ν? <i>G</i> 133	ΑΥΡΗΛ(ιανός) <i>EDE</i> 29/30, 51/2 (215-17)
ΑΥ (ρήλιος) <i>CIG</i> 2395	ΑΥΡΗΛΙC Αὐρήλι(ο)ς <i>BCH</i> xxvi, 220
ΑΥΓ(οῦστα) <i>IGR</i> I, 697 (253-68)	ΑΥΡΙ• Αὐρ(ήλ)ι(ος) <i>ANN</i> iv/v, 474
ΑΥΓ(ουστός) <i>BCH</i> ix, 332 (395-408); <i>CIG</i> 9855 (417)	ΑΥΡΙC Αὐρ(ήλ)ι(ος) <i>G</i> 21 = <i>JHS</i> xxiv, 30
ΑΥΓ ^S (ουστός) <i>K</i> 73 (395-408)	ΑΥΡ ^Λ Αὐρ(ή)λ(ιος) <i>BCH</i> lix, 151
ΑΥΓΓΓ(ουστοί τρεῖς) <i>AM</i> xxiv, 210 (383-408)	ΑΥΛΙϚ Αὐρ(ή)λι(ο)ς <i>JHS</i> xix, 301 corr. <i>OJH</i> xxiii, bb 407
ΑΥΓΟΥΡ< (ος) <i>JRS</i> 1913, 287	ΑΥΡΟ Αὐρ(ήλι)ο(ς) <i>MAMA</i> I, 185
ΑΥΓΟΥC(τος) <i>W</i> 2692 (479)	ἌΡ° Αὐρ(ηλιαν)ός(ς) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 37
ΑΥΓΟΥCT(ος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 320, No. 49	ΑΥΡΟΙ Αὐρ(ήλι)οι <i>JHS</i> xix, 123
ΑΥΓΥ Αὐγ(ο)υ(στός) <i>BYZ</i> v, 319 (578-82)	ΑΥΡ ^{OY} Αὐρ(ηλί)ου <i>BCH</i> xxiii, 283
ΑΥΔΥC (ναῖος) <i>ZDPV</i> 1913, 252 (567)	ΑΥΡΡ Αὐρ(ήλιοι) <i>BCH</i> xvi, 421
ΑΥΗ Αὐ(ρηλί)η <i>AM</i> xiii, 259	ΑΥΡΡ Αὐρ(ήλιοι) <i>AJA</i> 1906, 289 (238/9)
ΑΥΙΟΥ Αὐ(ρηλίου) <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (III)	ΑΥΡϚ Αὐρ(ήλιο)ς <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (III)
ΑΥΛ(ος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 123 (117-38)	ΑΥΡC ^S Αὐρ(ήλιο)ς <i>AM</i> xiii, 258
ΑΥΞΙ (άνω) <i>QSt</i> 1922, 23 (II)	ΑΥΡΥ Αὐρ(ήλι)οι <i>MAMA</i> I, 211
ΑΥΞΕCIB(ιος) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38)	ΑΥΤ(οκράτωρ) <i>RA</i> 1901 A, 329 (117-38)
ΑΥ ^Α Α(στ)υπα(λαιεύς) <i>IG</i> xii (I), 4 iii (69-96)	ΑΥΤ(ός) <i>PAES</i> 1189 (407); occurs frequently
ΑΥΡ(ήλιος) <i>BD</i> iii, 309 (50-4)†	ΑΥΤ ^S (ή) <i>PAES</i> 907
ΑΥΡ• (ήλιος) <i>RA</i> 1913 B, 460 (206 or 211); <i>BASOR</i> , No. 46, p. 14 (180-92)	ΑΥΤ• (οκράτωρ) <i>JHS</i> xx, 163 (122); <i>MAMA</i> v, 1 (79-81?)
ΑΥΨ Αὐρ(ήλιος) <i>BCH</i> xviii, 200	ΑΥΤΥ (οκράτωρ) <i>CIG</i> 3484 (c. 212)
ΑΥ°(ήλιος) <i>JHS</i> xix, 294	ΑΥΤC (ός) <i>W</i> 1997 (633/65)
ΑΥΡ' (ηλία) <i>CL RH</i> II (2), 224	[ΑΥΤΟ]Κ(ράτωρ) <i>W</i> 2172 (180-92)
ΑΥΡ' (ήλιος) <i>AM</i> xxx, 327 (300)	ΑΥΤΟΚ• (ράτωρ) <i>RA</i> 1913 B, 460 (206 or 211)
ΑΥΡ'' (ήλιος) <i>L</i> 119 (V/VI)	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ(άτωρ) <i>F</i>
ΑΥϚΡ (ήλιος) <i>RAM</i> II, p. 479, No. 350	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ• (άτωρ) <i>W</i> 2330 (124/5)
ΑΥϙ(ήλιος) <i>CL</i> I, 2424 (418/19)	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ(ωρ) <i>RA</i> 1877 A, 200 (137)
ΑΥΡϚ (ήλιος) <i>KLIO</i> x, 238	

* In the third century, as Αὐρήλιος occurs ten times out of twenty-four names.

† Occurs frequently; cf. *AHI* Index, p. 198.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ(ΟΣ) BD II, 258 (262)
 ΑΥΤ̃(ν) *REG* XIX, 292 (550)
 ΑΥΦΙΔ(ΙΟΣ) *MEL* XIII, 245
 ΑΦ(Φιάς) *CIG* 4277
 ΑΦ(ικομένη) *BAILLET* 1705
 ΑΦΕCΕ̃^T ἀφέσε(ως) τ(ῶν) *G* I 15 *bis* (1012–17)
 ΑΦΗ(γούμενος) *AM* VI, 45 (117–38)
 ΑΦΗΓ(ούμενος) *AM* XXVI, 121 (117–38)
 ΑΦΡΙΚ• (ανή) *RA* 1874 B, 18
 Å̃ (μον)αχ(ός) *BCH* XXXIII, 95 (1061); *ROTT*, 136 (1059–67)
 ΑΧΑΙΜΕΝ•(ΟΣ) *CIG* 2114 d; *LAT* II, 297
 ΑΧΙΑ(λείων) *AM* XXIV, 202 expl. G 60
 ΑϠω ἄλφα Χριστὸς ὦ μέγα *RAM*, II, 739
 ΑΧΡΕΠ̃^CΠ̃^Π ἄρχ(ι)επ(ι)σκοπ(ος) *CIG* 9355 (842)
 ΑΧΤ ἄ(ρ)χ(ι)τ(έκτων) *ZDPV* 1913, 256 (274/5)
 ΑΨ (πρωτο)ψ(άλτης) *CIG* 9386 (892–991)
 ΑΨΑΛΤ (πρωτο)ψάλτ(ης) *CIG* 9383 (941)
 Αω ἄ(λφα) (καὶ) ὦ (μέγα) *RAM* II, 533 (355–547)*

B

B Δεύτερος; 'junior' *IG* XII (1) Index, p. 240
 Β(ασίλεια) *RB* 1911, 440
 Β(ασιλικός) *BCH* xvi, 398
 Β(άσις) Pezard, *Qadech* (Tell Nebi Mend), p. 79
 Β(ενεφικιάριος) *Mi* 32 (219)
 Β(οηθοῦντος) *CL* XII, 1623 (538)

Β(ουλή) *v.* ΔΔΒ and ΨΒ
 Β(υβάσσιος) *CL RH* II (2), 222
 B̄ = Β Δεύτερος *IG* XII (1), Index, p. 240
 B̄ Δίς *JHS* XXII, 205 (117–38)
 Β^Ο (ασιλεύς) *EO* XIV, 208†
 Β^ς (οηθοῦντος) *DM* 48 (497?)
 Β• (ουλή) *W* 1119 (238–44)
 ΒΑ(σιλεύς) *AM* VI, 45 (117–38)
 B̄Α(λέριος) *DAI* I (2), 178 (224)
 ΒΑΣ(σίλιος) *K* 268
 ΒΑΛ(εῖν) *MAMA* I, 169
 B̄Α βα(σι)λ(ικός) *Mi* 27 (80–69 B.C.)
 ΒΑΛΑΝΑ(ριον) *EDE* 30/1, 100 (235–40)
 ΒΑΛΛ(ιστάριος) *K* 93
 ΒΑΝΑΡΙΑ βα(λα)νάρια *EDE* 30/1, 121 (235–40)
 ΒΑΡ(βαρικάριος) *K* 266
 ΒΑΡΒΑΡ(ος) *K* 266
 ΒΑΡΓΑ(της) *DE* 391
 ΒΑΡCΥΜ(ας) *K* 376
 ΒΑC(ιλεύς) *CIG* 3663 (117–38)
 ΒΑC(ιλικός) *EO* IV, 93
 ΒΑCΗ(λεία) *CIG* 8947 y
 ΒΑCΙ(λεύς) *AM* VI, 45 (117–38)
 ΒΑCΙ, (λιος) *REG* XIX, 292 (550)
 ΒΑCΙΔΙ Βασί(λι)δι *ERA* x, 131 (II)
 ΒΑCΙΑ(εύς) *LAT* II, 49¹ (350–400)
 ΒΑCΙ^λ(ικός) *BAILLET* 1774
 ΒΑCΙ^Ι(ΙΟΣ) *RAMB*, p. 541
 ΒΑCΙΑ^λ (εύς) *PAES* 1088 (567)
 ΒΑCΙΑ^ς (εία) *JHS* IV, 393 (556); *MAMA* IV, 312
 ΒΑCΙΑΕΙ(ΟΣ) *BCH* XIX, 434 (884/5)
 ΒΑCΙΑΙ(κός) *CIG* 8902
 ΒΑCΙΑICK(ΟΣ) *LAT* II, 29 (275–9)

* Cf. *RAM* II, 739. The references to *REN* 390 and *W* 2263 are wrong.

† This sign is but the second part of ΧΡ̃^Ο (q.v.) incorrectly read.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

BACIAA βασιλ(εῖς) <i>G</i> 115 <i>bis</i> (1012-7)	BOs (ήθησον) <i>RB</i> 1933, 556 (522/3)
BA ^{CA} Βασ(ι)λ(ιος) <i>BCH</i> xxxiii, 118	B ^O (ήθει) <i>EO</i> v, 75 (495 s. 510)*
BB β(ι)β(λίον) <i>BZ</i> 1905, 62, No. 99 (437?)	B̄O (ήθει) <i>W</i> 2476
BB, B̄B β(ουλευτής) B(οστρηνῶν) or β(ουλευταί) or β(ε)β(ουλευκῶς) <i>PAES</i> 669 (350); <i>ib.</i> 284; <i>W</i> 2061; <i>DM</i> 27; <i>RAO</i> vii, 388	B̄O (ήθει) <i>PAES</i> 937
B' B' <i>CIG</i> 4541 (A son of B son of A son of B)	B̄O H̄ (θει) <i>ER</i> 168
BEIBI(ος) <i>AM</i> xiii, 304; <i>CIG</i> 3661 (117-38)	BOHΘ(ει) <i>MEL</i> vi, 313
BEΛΛE(ος) <i>DE</i> 391	BOHΘ(ός) <i>IGR</i> 1, 1481
BENEΦ(ικίριος) <i>OJH</i> xxvi, BB 15	BOHΘ (ῶν) <i>AAES</i> 263 (384/5)
BENEΦIK(ιάριος) <i>IGR</i> iii, 110	BOH̄(ός) <i>BAILLET</i> 1774
BENOYC(τος) <i>JHS</i> xxii, 205 (117-38)	BOH ^Θ (ός) <i>BAILLET</i> 1844
B̄EP βε(τε)ρ(ᾶνος) <i>AM</i> xiii, 257	BOHΘHCs (ον) <i>L</i> 673
BERY(λιν) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 124 (117-38)	B ^O Θ βο(ή)θ(εια) <i>MEL</i> vi, 343
BECT(ιάριος) <i>CIG</i> 8903	B ^Θ βο(ή)θ(ει) <i>ER</i> 168
BECTITO ^F (ος) <i>CCB</i> 170 (c. 529)	BOΛ(τινία) <i>AHI</i> 40
BETEI(λιος) <i>JHS</i> xxxii, 131	BOPIX(ος) <i>RAO</i> iv, 80
BETPA ^B (νος) <i>JRS</i> 1912, 233	BOCTP(ηνός) <i>RB</i> 1933, 240 (555)
BHPY ^S (λλος) <i>K</i> 390	BOY(λευτής) <i>PAES</i> 787 ¹
BHCTOP(ος) <i>CIG</i> 4972	B ^Y (λίδας) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 iii (69-96)
B̄O β(οή)θ(ει) <i>PAES</i> 26	BOY (λευτής) <i>AM</i> xiii, 238 (IV)
B̄I(βίος) <i>R</i>	B̄OY (λευτής) <i>W</i> 2514 (303)
B̄I(βούλλιος) <i>R</i>	BOYΛ(ευτής) <i>W</i> 2077 (244-9); occurs frequently
BI(κτωρ) <i>AJA</i> 1910, 65	BOYΛ(ή) <i>W</i> 1124
BIGOYΛ• (ες) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469	BOYΛ• (ευτής) <i>W</i> 2034 (343)
BIKA ^F (ιος) <i>RB</i> 1909, 89	BOYΛ• (ή) <i>JRS</i> 1928, 171 (III)
BIKTOPs (ος) <i>RB</i> 1934, 259 (577)	BOYΛAXHCAN βουλα(ρ)χή(σα)σαν <i>MIL</i> iii, 391 f., No. 168, 171†
BIOΛOΓ(ος) <i>PAES</i> 549	BOYΛE(υτής) <i>CIG</i> 4640
BN ^Φ β(ε)ν(ε)φ(ικίριος) <i>BAILLET</i> 1805	BOYΛKA(κίος) <i>AM</i> xiii, 304
BO(ήθει) <i>PAES</i> 1049 (389-418)	BOYΛOΓPAΦ(ήσαντα) <i>BCH</i> vii, 17 (250-300)
BO(υλίδας) <i>IG</i> xii (1) 10	B̄P (άσιος) } <i>IG</i> xii (1), 10; cf. Index
BOs (ήθεια) <i>RB</i> 1892, 577	B̄P (υγινδάριος) } <i>IG</i> xii (1)
	B̄P (υκούντιος) }
	BPACI(ος) <i>IG</i> xii (1) 4 iii (69-96)

* Correct reading, see *χρρρ* χρ(όνοις); read in *loc. cit.* by mistake *Χρ(ιστός) βο(ήθει)*.

† This is no mere lapicide's error as it occurs twice in the same inscription.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΒΡΕΚΣ(άριος) <i>K</i> 406 = βρακάριος	Γ
ΒΡΕΤΑΝ(νικός) <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 416 (161/6)	Γ(αβαληνή) or Γ(αβαληνιτική) <i>RAO</i> VII, 330
ΒΡΙΤ(αννικός) <i>CIG</i> 3484 (212)	Γ(άιος) <i>RA</i> 1899 B, 181, No. 64 (103/4); <i>CIG</i> 3866
ΒΡΙΤΤ(ονες) <i>RA</i> 1908 B 469	Γ(αλέριος) <i>AM</i> xxiv, 207 (293-311)
ΒΡΟΤΩΝΤ βρο(ν)τῶντ(1) <i>BCH</i> xxviii, 193	Γ(εβαληνή) <i>RAO</i> VII, 330
ΒΡΥΤ(ταννικός) <i>RA</i> 1902 B, 362 (211-17)	Γ(ερουσία) v. Ψ Γ
ΒΡΥΤ• (ταννικός) <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 419 (212/3)	Γ(υνή) <i>LANC</i> II, p. 217, No. 162
Β ^Γ ΙΛ Β(α)σίλ(ιος) <i>ER</i> 168	Γ• (άιος) <i>FE</i> II, p. 147 (104)
ΒΤΩΔΠΑΥ β(οήθει) τῷ Δ(ούλῳ σοῦ) Παύ(λῳ) or = 787 = ὁ ἐκ Μαρίας γεννηθείς <i>AAES</i> , p. 23; <i>MEL</i> III, 726; <i>RAO</i> VII, 227; <i>BZ</i> 1905, 54 No. 84; <i>BZ</i> 1906, 281. Cf. <i>AKOH</i> *	ΓΥ (άιος) <i>FE</i> I, p. 211
Β ^Υ Βυ(βάσσιος) <i>IG</i> XII (I), 4 iii (69-96)	Γ ¹ (άιος) <i>W</i> 1724 f. (286-305)
ΒΥΖΑ(ντιος) <i>CIG</i> 5306	Γ ^s (αμετή) <i>K</i> 213
ΒΥΖΑΝΤΣ (ιος) <i>L</i> 14	Γ Name of a person identical with that of his father and grandfather; <i>IG</i> XII (I), p. 240; <i>BCH</i> xviii, 217 (c. 130)
ΒΥΘ β(ο)ύθ(ει) <i>ER</i> 510	Γ (ραμματεύς) <i>OJH</i> xxvii, BB 237 (111/12)
ΒΥΜΓ = 2443 = Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστός or β(οήθει) Υ(ιᾷ) Μ(ονο)γ(ενής) or β(οήθει) Υ(ιᾷ) (ἐκ) Μ(αρίας) γ(εννηθείς) s. Μ(αρία) γ(εννηθείς) <i>DOLGER</i> I, 310 f; <i>AAES</i> , p. 24; <i>AAES</i> , 254	Γ (ύρον) or Γ (ύρωμα) <i>CIG</i> 8656/7 (V/VI) [Corr. <i>IG</i> XII (3), 343]
ΒΥΡC(εύς) <i>K</i> 141	Γ (υνή) <i>LANC</i> II, 196
ΒΦ β(ενε)φ(ικιάριος) <i>W</i> 2078	Γ ⁴ (εώργιος) <i>DM</i> 48 (497?)
ΒΦ• „ „ <i>MN</i> 1897, 38-40 (255)	ΓΑ(ιος) <i>BD</i> II, 250; <i>IGR</i> IV, 1101 (before 103)
•ΒΦ• „ „ <i>BD</i> II, 258 (262)	ΓΑ(ιος) <i>JHS</i> x, 71 (c. 149)†
ΒΦ „ „ <i>MEL</i> XIII, 246 (II)	ΓΑ (ῖος) <i>IGR</i> IV, 1101 (before 103)
ΒΦ „ „ <i>W</i> 2225	ΓΑΧ (3α) <i>RB</i> 1892, 243 (562) = Γά3α
Β• Ψ β(ουλής) Ψ(ήφισμα) <i>W</i> 1119 (238-44)	ΓΑΒΕΙ(νος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 123 (117-38)
ΒΩΜ(όν) <i>CRAI</i> , 1901, 201	ΓΑΖs (αῖος) <i>RB</i> 1920, 120 (545)
ΒΩΝ βω(μόν) <i>RB</i> 1907, 409	ΓΑΖΖΟΦΥ(λαξ) <i>EDE</i> 28/9, 169 (III) corrects <i>DE</i> 404: γα33οφ(ύλαξ)

* The whole of this enigmatic inscription reads (*AAES*, p. 24): ΧΜΓ⁴ΘΙΧΘΥC-ΦΑΚΟΗΚΥΡΙΒΤΩΔΠΑΥ
† ΓΑ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ‡ ΓΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΑ

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΓΑΛΗΝΟΤ(ατος) *AAES* 29 (554)
 ΓΑΛΛ(ική) *MI*, p. 45 (323)
 ΓΑΜ(ετή) *AJA* 1931, 49
 ΓΑΜ^Ε(τή) *REG* XIX, 292 (550)
 ΓΑΥΛ(ανίτης) *W* 2547
 Γ̃ Γε(ώργιος) *ER* 476
 ΓΕΛΛ(ιος) *R*
 ΓΕΜ• (ίνη) *RA* 1908 B, 469
 ΓΕΜΙΝ(η) *IGR* III, 41
 ΓΕΝ(όμενος) *IG* XII (3), 343; *LANC* II, p. 216, No. 152
 ΓΕΝ(ος) *RA* 1913 A, 75*
 ΓΕΝΑΜ^Ε(νη) *REG* XIX, 292 (550)
 ΓΕΝΕ(το) *PAES* 7879
 ΓΕΝΙ(μένη) *AM* XXXIII, 149
 ΓΕΝΥΝ γεγν(αιότατος) *W* 1421 (527-65)
 ΓΕΝΟΜ(ενος) *ZU* 119 (221)
 ΓΕΟΡS (γιος) *K* 449
 ΓΕΟΡΓ(ιος) Lidzbarski, *Ephem.sem.epigr.* III, 180 (616/17)
 ΓΕΟΡΓS (ιος) *SYR* IX, 167 (524/5)
 ΓΕΟΥ Γε(δε)ού(ν) *MEL* VI, 336
 ΓΕΡ(μανία?) *AM* XII, 181
 ΓΕΡΜ(ανικός) *SYR* XI, 275 (104/8)
 ΓΕΡΜ• (ανικός) *CIG* 3484
 Γ̃ Γ Γεώ(ρ)γ(ιος) *ER* 470
 Γ̃ ω Γεώ(ρ)γ(ιος) *ER* 470
 ΓΕΩΡΓ' (ιος) *AM* XIII, 51
 ΓΕΩΡΓS (ιος) *K* 122
 ΓΕΩΡΓΙ(ος) *ZDPV* 1886, 307 and 1888, 41 (261)
 Γ̃^H (γῆς) *IG* XII (3), 343-9 (IV)
 ΓΙΝΟΜS (ενος) *RB* 1909, 91
 ΓΛΥ(κύτατος) *MAMA* IV, 261 (II/III)
 ΓΛΥ(κων) *AM* XVIII, 16; *AM* XXIII, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤ• (ος) *CIL* III, 222
 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΟΙC γλυκυ(τά)τοις *MAMA* I, 75
 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΩ γλυκυ(τά)τῳ *W* 795
 ΓΛΥΤΑΤΟΙC γλυ(κυ)τάτοις *SP* 224
 ΓΛΥΤΑΤΟΝ γλυ(κύ)τατον *ERA* X, 131
 ΓΝ γ(υ)ν(ή) *ERA* X, 137
 ΓΝ(αῖος) *CIG* 3500
 ΓΝ• (αῖος) *MA* 198 (211-17)
 ΓΝΑ(ῖος) *R*
 ΓΝΑΙ(ος) *BCH* X, 157†
 ΓΝΑΡS γνα(φ)(εύς) *W* 1484
 ΓΝ^ΑΦΕ^Ω(ς) *BRE* 452 = *BCH* XXVII, 361
 ΓΝΗ γ(υ)νή *SP* 70
 Γ^ΝC(ιος) *G* 74 = *CIG* 8855
 Γ^Ν(σις) *SARD* 19 (after 539)
 Γ̃ (μος) *ZU* 148
 ΓΟΜ(ος) *ZU* 122
 ΓΟΜΩ(ν) *CIG* 5002 (233)
 ΓΟΡ(πος) *PAES* 714 (466)
 ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝ(ή) *R*
 ΓΟΡΔΙΟΚΩ(μήτης) *MAMA* IV, 74 (c. II/III)
 ΓΟΡΠ(ιαῖος) *PAES* 51 (489); *DE* 382 (III)
 ΓΟΡΠ̃ (ιαῖος) *RA* 1907 B, 282 (554)
 ΓΟΡΠΙΑΙ(ος) *BCH* XXVI, 190 (495)
 Γ̃^Π ΓΠΤΚ γ(έγονε) π(αράδειςος) τ(όπος) κ(ρανίου) *ER* 433
 ΓΡ Γ(ο)ρ(πιαῖος) *P* 1167 (487/8)
 Γ̃ γρ(αμματεύς) or γ(έ)ρ(ων) *DAI* I (2), 177 f. (224)
 Γ^P(αμματεύς) *BCH* XLVI, 415
 Γ̃^P(αμματεύς) *OJH* XXXI BB, 237 (111/12)
 Ρ̃(αμματεύς) *W* 356
 ΓΡS (αμματεύς) *BRE* 82 (211)

* Printed in small letters, with note 'avec accent et signe abréviatif'.

† ΓΝΑΙΟΥΑΛΕΡ Γναί(ου) Ούαλερ(ίου).

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΓΡΑ(μματεύς) <i>AM</i> XIII, 304 (117-38)	Δ
ΓΡΑ(μματεύς) <i>W</i> 358	Δ(αίμοσιν) <i>v.</i> ΑΔ
Γ ^β (συμβολαιο)γράφος) <i>G</i> 74	Δ(έκιμος) <i>AM</i> XII, 250
ΓΡΑΜ(ματεύς) <i>CIG</i> 5277 (1)	Δ(εύτερος) <i>RM</i> XV, 106
ΓΡΑΜ ^Τ (ικός) <i>CIG</i> 9330 (1062)	Δ(ἥμος) <i>v.</i> ΨΒΔ
ΓΡΑΜΜ' (ατεύοντος) <i>FE</i> II, No. 41 (III)	Δ(ηνάριον) <i>ANN</i> III, 61
ΓΡΑΜ ^Σ Μ(ατα) <i>G</i> 147	Δ(ιέποντος) <i>ZDPV</i> 1913, 256 (274-5)
ΓΡΑΜ[ΜΑΤ]εύς <i>CIG</i> 3662 (117-38)	Δ(ικαστής) <i>OJH</i> XXVII, BB 237 (111/12)
ΓΡΑΦ(ει) or (ἐ)γράφ(η) <i>PAES</i> 797 ³ (458)	Δ(όγμα) <i>v.</i> ΔΒΔ
or <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 138 (564)	Δ(όμος) Pezard, <i>Qadech</i> (Tell Nebi Mend), pp. 79-80
ΓΡΑΨΑΝΤ(ος) <i>AAES</i> 207 (463)	Δ(όξα) <i>RB</i> 1932, 570/1 and <i>SEG</i> VII, 1042
ΓΡΗΓ(όριος) <i>QSt.</i> 1928, 191	Δ(οὔλος) <i>SP</i> , p. 139; <i>v.</i> also ΒΤΩΔΠΑΥ
ΓC τρίτης(?) <i>L</i> 503	Δ(ραχμή) <i>IG</i> XII (1), 937, 976
ΓΥ Γ(αίου) υ(ίος) <i>v.</i> Γ and Υ. Cf. Γ.Υ. <i>CIG</i> 5065	Δ(ύστρος) <i>EDE</i> 1928, 45/7
ΓΥ(νή) <i>IG</i> XII (3) 343-9 (IV)	Δ The same name repeated in the fourth generation; <i>IG</i> XII (1), 4 and p. 240; <i>ANN</i> II, 168; <i>CIG</i> 2763
ΓΥ(νή) <i>CIG</i> 4341 c	Δs (ιά) <i>RB</i> 1905, 600 and <i>RAO</i> VII, 179 (c. 539)
ΓΥ(ρος) <i>IG</i> XII (3), 343-9 (IV)	Δs (ιοίκησις) <i>JHS</i> IV, 393 (557)
Υ(ρος) <i>ib.</i>	Δs (όμος) <i>v.</i> Δs (ιά) above
Υ γυνή <i>IG</i> XII (3), 346; <i>BRE</i> 124	Δ ^x (άκτυλος) <i>CIG</i> 4863 (14-37)
Υ γύ(ρος) or γύ(ρωμα) <i>IG</i> XII (3), 343 = <i>CIG</i> 8656/7 (IV)	ΔΑ(κτυλος) <i>CIG</i> 4863 (5)
ΓΥ(νή) <i>W</i> 1384; <i>LANC</i> II, 196	Δ ^α (μόσιος) <i>OJH</i> IV, 162
ΓΥΚΙ γυν(αι)κί <i>BCH</i> XXIII, 185	Δ ^α (τετρ)ά(μφορον) <i>SARD</i> 17
ΓΥΜΝΑ(σιάρχης) <i>BRE</i> 520	ΔΑΔ Δα(βί)λ <i>QDAP</i> IV, 78 (VI)
ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥΝ(τος) <i>AM</i> XXXIII, 388	ΔΑΔ Δα(βί)λ <i>ER</i> 97
ΓΥΝ(ή) <i>JHS</i> VIII, 379	ΔΑΚ(ικός) <i>STR</i> XI, 275 (104/8)
ΓΥΝ(ή) <i>BCH</i> XXVII, 361 = <i>BRE</i> 452	ΔΑΚ(τυλος) <i>IGR</i> I, 1290 (23)
ΓΥΝΑΙ(κί) <i>RAM</i> II, 529* (IV)	ΔΑ ^k (τυλος) <i>CIG</i> 4863 (63)
ΓΥΝΗΚ(ός) <i>ZDPV</i> 1913, 255	ΔΑΚΤΥ ^α (ος) <i>CIG</i> 4863 (194)
ΓΥΝΚΙ γυν(αι)κί <i>ANN</i> VIII/IX, 380, 384	ΔΑΜ(ιανός) <i>SP</i> 255
ΓΥΡ(ος) or γύρ(ωμα) <i>CIG</i> 8656/7 (IV). Cf. <i>IG</i> XII (3), 343.	ΔΑΜΑΤΡΙ(ος) <i>ANN</i> II, 135
ΓΥΡ'(ος) <i>AM</i> XIII, 44 (IV)	ΔΑΜΗΣ(νός) <i>SP</i> 255
ΓΥΡ,(ος) <i>IG</i> XII (3), 343-9 (IV)	

* *KI* omitted before καί.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΔΑΝ(ιήλ) <i>K</i> 441	ΔΕCΓ ^Ρ Γ ^Ρ ΛΕCΠÓ(ται) <i>CIG</i> 8659 = <i>G</i> 80 (629-41)
ΔΑΝΙΗΛ(ου) <i>K</i> 268	ΔΕCΠΟΤ(ης) <i>RB</i> 1905, 600 (539)
ΔΑΠΑ(νη) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 146	ΔΕCΠΟΤΙΚ(ός) <i>CCB</i> 170 (c. 529)
ΔΑCΟΥ(μιος) <i>R</i>	ΔΕCΠΟΤ ^Τ (αι) <i>CIG</i> 5072 (c. 550)
ΔΑΧΑΙ(ος) <i>RB</i> 1933, 245 and <i>SEG</i> VII, 1178 (320/1)	ΔΕΥΡΟΝ ΛΕΥ(ΤΕ)ΡΟΝ <i>PE</i> 114 (early I B.C.)
ΔΒΔ Δ(όγματι) β(ουλῆς) Δ(ήμου) <i>IGR</i> I, 597	ΔΕΥΤ'(ερος) <i>IG</i> XII (2), 79 (IV)
ΔΕΙΔΙ(ος) <i>R</i>	ΔΕΥΤ(ερεύοντος) <i>RB</i> 1897, 111; <i>RB</i> 1907, 108 (565/6 or 550/1)
ΔΕΚ(ιμος) <i>AM</i> XXVI, 124 (117-38)	ΔΕΥΤΕΡ' (ος) <i>IG</i> XII (2), 79 (IV)
ΔΕΚ(έμβριος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 327, No. 189	ΔΕΥΤΕΡς (ος) <i>RB</i> 1903, 429
ΔΕΚΑΠΡς (ωτος) <i>MN</i> 1901, 43, No. 70 (66/67) [S sign doubtful]	ΔΕΥΩΝ ΛΕΥ(ΤΕΡΕΙ)ΩΝ <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (c. 300)
ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡ(ιος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 324, No. 128	ΔΕΦΗ (ἄ)ΔΕ(Λ)φή v. Δ ^Δ ΕΦΗ
Δ[Ε]ΚΕΝΒ(ριος) <i>IGR</i> III, 739 (X) (153)	ΔΕΦΕ ΛΕΦ(έ)Ρ(ουσα) <i>K</i> 407
ΔΕΛ(ματική) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 97 (235-40)	ΔΗ Δ(ιασ)η(μότατος) <i>PAES</i> 224 (348)
ΔΕΛΜ(ατική) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 96 (235-40)	ΔΗ(μόσιος) <i>BCH</i> XLVI, 415
ΔΕΛΜΑΤΙ(κή) <i>ibid.</i> , p. 100 (235-40)	ΔΗ(μήτριος) <i>BCH</i> xv, 482 (108/9)
ΔΕΛΜΑΤΙΚ(ή) <i>ibid.</i> , p. 100 (235-40)	Δ ^Η (μόσιος) <i>BCH</i> XLVI, 415
ΔΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΑ(ν) <i>ibid.</i> , p. 93/5 (235-40)	ΔΗ(μων) <i>AM</i> XVIII, 16; XXIII 411 (II/I B.C.)
ΔΕΝ[Δ]ΡΟΦΟΡ(οι) <i>KLIO</i> IX, 258 (c. 250)	ΔΗ(νάριον) Ο ^Γ Η XXVI, BB 51 (54-9); <i>FE</i> II, No. 27 (104)
ΔΕΞΗΟ(ν) <i>BZ</i> 1929/30, 647 (969-76)	ΔΗ* Δη(νάριον) <i>CIG</i> 3289*
ΔΕΞΙ(κράτης) <i>AM</i> XVIII, 16; XXIII, 411 (II/I B.C.)	ΔΗ: (μόσιος) <i>DAIN</i> 58
ΔΕC(ιος) <i>PAES</i> 1114 (579)	ΔΗΑΚΟΝ(ος) <i>BCH</i> XVII, 555
ΔΕC(πότης) <i>RB</i> 1933, 241, No. 178 (365/6)	ΔΗΑΦς (έρουσα) <i>K</i> 145
ΔΕCΛΟΝ Δ' έσ(θ)λόν <i>MAMA</i> I, 370	ΔΗΜ(αρχική) <i>IGR</i> III, 467 (158)
ΔΕCΠ(ότης) cf. <i>CIG</i> 9871 (471)	ΔΗΜ(ος) <i>CIG</i> 3589
ΔΕCΠς (ότης) <i>PAES</i> 1117 (572)	ΔΗΜΑΡ(χική) <i>JHS</i> xx, 163 (122)
ΔΕCΠ̂ (ότης) <i>K</i> 106 a (566/7)	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ(ική) <i>IGR</i> III, 145 (122)
ΔΕCΠ̂(της) <i>REG</i> XIX, 292 (550)	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ^Ι (ική) <i>SA</i> 13 (177-80)
ΔΕCΠ̂<(της) <i>JHS</i> IV, 393 = <i>MAMA</i> IV, 312 (556)	ΔΗΜ̂(τριος) <i>BAILLET</i> 1800
ΔΕCΠ̂Π(ται) <i>F</i>	ΔΗΜΟ(ς) <i>MEL</i> v, 320
ΔΕCΠ̂Π(ται) <i>RB</i> 1908, 568	ΔΗΜΟ(σιος) <i>DAIN</i> 58
	ΔΗΜΟΚ(ράτης) <i>R</i>

* * is added to ΔΗ, although, when standing alone, it commonly means the same.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΔΗΜΩΤς (ικός) *W* 1916 (539)*
 ΔΗΝ(άριον) *FE* II, No. 27 (104); *PAES* 177 (350)
 ΔΗΝ(ριον) *RA* 1907 B, 285 (120)
 ΔΗΝΑΡ(ιον) *F* (Syrian inscription)
 ΔΙ(ά) *PAES* 793¹ (233)
 ΔΙ(άκονος) *JHS* XXII, 205 (117-38) (pagan); *L* 417
 ΔΙ(καστής) *OJH* XXXI, BB 237 (111/12)
 ΔΙ(οικητής) *JHS* XXII, 205 (117-38)
 Δ(καστής) *BCH* XLVI, 415
 ΔΙ'(ακόσιοι) *CIG* 4693
 ΔΙΑΒΑCANTA Δια(βι)βάσαντα *JRS* 1913, 295
 ΔΙΑΔΕΧΟΜΕΝ• (ος) *IGR* I, 1356; *CIG* 5069
 ΔΙΑΚ(ονος) *PAES* 1119 (423); occurs frequently
 ΔΙΑΚ̄ (ονος) *BCH* XX, 351
 ΔΙΑKS (όνισσα) *K* 744
 ΔΙΑKS (ονος) *CRAI* 1903, 483
 ΔΙΑK̄ (ονος) *W* 2124 (354?)
 ΔΙΑK̄: (ονος) *MN* 1895, 18
 ΔΙΑK̄ (ονος) *RB* 1892, 576
 ΔΙΑΚΕΙΜ̄(νος) *BYZ* v, 319 (578/82)
 ΔΙΑΚΚ(ονοι) *SEG* VII, 1003
 ΔΙΑΚΝ Διακ(ο)ν(ος) *SP*, p. 60
 ΔΙΑΚΟ(νος) *PAES* 992 (509/10)
 ΔΙΑΚ̄ (νος) *BCH* XX, 351
 ΔΙΑK̄ (νος) *RB* 1893, 209
 ΔΙΑΚÓ(νου) *ER* 166 (1149)
 ΔΙΑΚΟΣ (νισσα) *MAMA* I, 324
 ΔΙΑΚΟΣ (νος) *G* 93
 ΔΙΑΚ⁰S (νος) *BZ* 1901, 571 = *MAMA* I, 228
 ΔΙΑΚΟΝ(ος) *MEL* XIV, 11; *AAA* XIII, 82 (VI/VII)
 ΔΙΑΚΟΤΟ Διακο(σιασ)το(ϋ) *PAES* 711 (315)
 ΔΙΑΚΟΥ Διακ(όν)ου *K* 348
 ΔΙΑΠΡΑΞΑΘ(αι) *CRAI* 1908, 208 (VI)
 ΔΙΑΡΙ Δια(φέ)ρ(ε)ι *K* 85
 ΔΙΑC(ημοτάτη) *BUR*, No. 21
 ΔΙΑCΕΜΟΤ(ατος) *DAI* II (1), 102 (268/9)
 ΔΙΑCΗΜ(οτάτη) *IGR* IV, 1208 (292-305)
 ΔΙΑCΗΜ(ότατος) *STR* XII, 322 (293-303)
 ΔΙΑCΗΜ(ότατος) *BAILLET* 249 (1306-20)
 ΔΙΑCΗΜ̄(τατος) *W* 551 (293-303); *RB* 1932, 571 (351)
 ΔΙΑΤΥΠΩ^S (έντος) *SARD* 19 (after 539)
 ΔΙΑΦ(έροντες) *RB* 1892, 568
 ΔΙΑΦς (έρον) *CL* VII, 1592
 ΔΙΑΦΕ^S (ρουσα) *K* 341
 ΔΙΑΦΕΡ (ον) *PAES* 575
 ΔΙΑΦΕΡS (ουσα) *W* 1902 (842??)
 ΔΙΑΦΕ^ß (σα) *BYZ* v, 319 (578-82)
 ΔΙΑΦΕΡΤΩΝ Διαφερ(όν)των *RB* 1910, 257 (VII)
 ΔΙΑΦP^S Διαφ(έ)ρ(ουσα) *QDAP* IV, 78 (VI)
 ΔΙΒΙ• Δια(α)βι(βάσας) *JRS* 1913, 282
 ΔΙΔ(υμον) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ΔΙΔΥΜ(η) *RA* 1872 A, 20 (c. 138)
 ΔΙHC Δι(ογέν)ης *REG* v, 413
 ΔΙΚ(αιος) *CIG* 8934
 ΔΙΚ(αστής) *W* 353 (ΔK in facsimile)
 Δ^{KI} Δικ(αστής) *OJH* XXVII, BB 237 (111/12)
 ΔΙΚΟΝ Δίκ(αι)ον *CRAI* 1908, 208 (VI)

* In copy No. 1915.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΔΙΟ(γένης) *MIL* I (7), 163, 304
 ΔΙΟ(δοτος) *R*
 ΔΙΟΓΕ(νης) *AM* VI, 45 (117-38)
 ΔΙΟΚΛ(ητιανός) *CRAI* 1909, 151 (453)
 ΔΙΟΚΛς (ητιανός) *CL* XI, 1604 (597)
 ΔΙΟΚΛΕ|| (τιανός) *BSRAA* 1936, 28 (698?)
 ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ (τιανός) *L* 3 (533)
 ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤ^s (ιανός) *L* 5 (537)
 ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤ|| (ανός) *CRAI* 1909, 149 (434)
 ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝς (ός) *L* 2 (530)
 ΔΙΟΚΟC Διο(νυσια)κός *AM* XXII, 141
 ΔΙΟΝ(ύσιος) *F*
 ΔΙΟΝΥ(σιος) *CIG* 4893 (after 127 B.C.)
 ΔΙΟΝΥC(ιος) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
 ΔΙΟΝΥЄ ΔιονύC(ιο)ς *BAILLET* 925
 ΔΙΟCΚ(ουρίδης) *R*
 ΔΙCOCYNH Δι(και)οσύνη *L* 636 (993)
 ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤ(ος) *R*
 ΔΙΠΑ(ναμία) } *IG* XII (1), 730
 ΔΠΑ „ }
 ΔΙCΧΙΩΝ Δισχι(λί)ων *ERA* x, 131 (II)
 ΔΙΩΚ(λητιανός) *CL* I, 2496
 ΔΙΩΚΛς (ητιανός) *L* I (524)
 ΔΚ Δ(ι)κ(αστής) v. ΔΙΚ, *W* 353
 ΔΚ Δ(ι)κ(αστής) *OJH* XXVII, BB 237 (111/12)
 ΔΚ } Δ(ι)κ(αστής) *W* 358 (83-96)
 ΔΚ }
 ΔΚΑ Δ(ού)κα *G* 149 (1065/6)
 ΔΚ^ο Δ(ιά)κο(νος) *RB* 1892, 575; *RB* 1925, p. 405 (VI)
 Δ^λ Δ(οῦ)λ(ος) *CIG* 3104
 ΔΜ Δ(αί)μ(ων) *AM* XXII, 141 = *RM* 1896, 238
 ΔΜ Dis Manibus *IGR* I, 548
 ΔΝΜ Δ(ύ)ν(α)μ(ις) *PAES* 249
 ΔΞC Δ(ό)ξ(α) σ(οί) *PAES* 252
 ΔΟ_Μ Δομ(άνα) *EDE* 28/9, 121
 Δ^οΜ(εστικός) *G* 69 (534)
 ΔΟΜ(εστικός) *W* 1185
 ΔΟΜ(ετία) *MEL* I, 172
 ΔΟΜ(ίτιος) *IGR* I, 792 (293-305); *AM* XII, 180
 ΔΟΜ(ος) *L* 599
 ΔΟΜς(εστικός) *CIG* 9253
 ΔΟΜ^ςΕ(στικός) *BCH* xxv, 335
 ΔΟΜΕCΤΙΚΩ(ν) *ANS* 154 (c. 441-50)
 ΔΟΜΙΤΙ(ος) *AM* XIII, 304 (117-38)
 ΔΟΜςΚς Δομ(εCΤΙ)κ(ός) *RA* 1899 B, 185 (527-65)
 ΔΟΜ^ς Δομ(εCΤΙΚΟί) *JHS* xviii, 325 (527-65)
 ΔΟΡΥΦΟΡ(ος) *ERA* x, 108
 ΔΟΥ(λος) *ZDPV* 1886, 307 and 1888, 41 (307)
 ΔΟΥ(λος) *LANC* I, p. 163, No. 27
 ΔΟΥ(λος) *ER* 489
 ΔΟΥΚ(ηνάριος) *CIG* 3751 (II/III)
 ΔΟΥΚ~(ηνάριος) *F*
 ΔΟΥΚ(ος) *BAILLET* 788 (c. 573)
 ΔΟΥΚΗΝ(άριος) *RB* 1933, 248 (306/7)
 ΔΟΥΚΗΝΑΡ(ιος) *RA* 1908 B, 469
 ΔΟΥΚ(ες) *CCB* 170 (c. 529)
 ΔΟΥΛ(ος) *RA* 1900 A, 308; *MEL* VI, 316; *SEG* VIII, 745 (V/VII)
 ΔΟΥΛ'(ος) *IG* XII (2), 76 d (IV)
 ΔΟΥΛ(ος) } *ER* 176
 ΔΟΥΛ(ος) }
 [ΔΟΥ]Λ^s (ος) *RB* 1909, 91
 ΔΟΥΛC Δούλ(η) σ(οῦ) *L* 636 (993)
 Δ·Ρ· Δ(ήμος) Ρ(ωμαίων) *DAI* II (1), 132 (71/2)
 ΔΡΑ(χμή) *OJH* xviii, BB 287 (1 B.C.)

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΔΡ Δρα(χμή) *BRE* 162 (II/I B.C.)
 ΔΡΑΣ Δρα(χμάς) *ERA* x, 131 (c. 100)
 ΔΡΑΧ(μή) *CRAI* 1932, 280 (131)
 ΔΡΑΧ• (μή) *MA* 100 b (150–200)
 ΔΡΑΧ (μή) *RA* 1907 B, 285 (86/7)
 ΔΡΑ̇(μή) *BRE* 162 (II/I B.C.)
 ΔΡΑΧΜ(ή) *RA* 1907 B, 285
 ΔΡΟΥ Δ(ευτέ)ρου *ERA* x, 131
 Δ̇ Δυ(μᾶνες) *BCH* VIII, 29
 Δ^ΛΑΟΙ Δ(ο)ῦλοι *ER* 166
 ΔΥC(μαί) *BD* I, 95 and *RAO* VI, 326
 ΔΥCTP (ος) *SA* 92 (580)
 ΔΦEP Δ(ια)φέρ(ουσα) *K* 524
 ΔXP v. XP
 ΔΩM(ος) *QSt.* 1908, 156; 1909, 149
 ΔΩMETs (ιος) *K* 697

Ε

Ε(ἰλία) *RB* 1933, 250
 Ε(ἰσοδος) *RB* 1933, 253
 Ε(κατόν) *IG* XII (2), 82; *BSA* XVIII, 119 (III)
 Ε(μέρα) *JRS* 1926, 94 in Ε̇(μέρα)
 Ε(v) *ALT* 133 (560)
 Ε(ξουσία) *CIG* 8695 (950–1000)
 Ε(ς) *BZ* 1929/30, 647 (969–76)
 Ε(σται?) *REG* XIX, 286
 Ε(τη) *SP* 25 (493 or 537?)
 Ε(τους) *SP* 144 (297/8); *PAES* 717 (425)
 Ε(τῶν) *IG* XII (1), 652
 Ε(ὑσεβεστάτη) *IGR* III, 1207 V; *RB* 1903, 433
 Ε(ὑχή) *JHS* XXXII, 137
 Ε• (τῶν) *SP* 71
 Ες (νεκεν) *RB* 1905, 606
 Ες (τη) *ZDPV* 1928, 223 (582/3)
 Ε̇(τους) *JHS* XVII, 280 (78)

Ε̇(τους) *SP* 189 (144/5)
 Ε^s (Ξ ἰλίων) *DM* 52 (493)
 ΛΑΞ̇(τους) ἄ(πὸ) μ(αρτύρων) [?] *BCH* XVI, 72 (488?)
 ΕΑΥ(τοῦ) *JHS* XIX, 123
 ΕΑΥΤΟ(ῖς) *RB* 1933, 244, No. 187 (277/8)
 ΕΒ̇(λόμη) *OG* 544 (171/3); cf. ΕΒ̇ Σεβ(αστή)
 ΕΒ^{''} (ἰωσα) *L* 263
 ΕΒ^s (ἰωσα) *L* 243
 ΕΒΔ(όμη) *QSt.* 1895, 277 (652)
 ΕΒΕCΤ^{TA} Ε(ὑσε)βέCΤΑΤ(ος) *ANN* VI/VII, 442 (1019)
 ΕΒΙ['](ωσα) *L* 298
 ΕΒΙΩC^{''} (α) *L* 271
 ΕΓ(υπτος) *ER* 188, 602
 ΕΓΓ(ονος) *ZDPV* 1928, 224
 ΕΓΓΟΙC Εγγ(όν)οις *JHS* XII, 230
 ΕΓΓΥ(ητής) *RA* 1877 A, 117
 ΕΓΕΝ(ετο) *W* 2691 (479)
 ΕΓΕΝ2 (ετο) Vincent-Abel, *Emmaüs*, 167
 ΕΓΕΤΟ Εγγ(νε)το *W* 2089 (550)
 ΕΓΕΤΩ Εγγ(νε)τ(ο) *AAES* 53 (546)
 ΕΓΚΕΧ• (αρισμένος) *ZDPV* 1914, 141 (275–8)
 ΕΓΚΛΕ^{KI}(τος) *RM* XIII, 232 (248/9)
 ΕΓΚΡΑΙ(τής) *L* 413
 ΕΓΛ(ών?) *PAES* 714 (466)
 ΕΓΝΑΤ• (ιος) *R*
 ΕΔΕCIMS <αἰ>Δεσιμώτατος *G* 984
 ΕΔΙΔΑCΚN̄ ΕΔίΔασκ(ε)ν *ER* 373 (950–1000)
 ΕΔΩKS (ας) *AAES* 341
 ΕΔΩK/ (ε) *ZU* 133 (233)
 ΕΔΩPHCAM̄ (v) *G* 74
 Ε̇ ΕΕΕΕ Έ(λήνη) Ε̇(ῥεν) Ε̇(ῥρημα)
 Ε̇(λέους) or Έ(λήνης) Ε̇(ῥρεσις)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- 'Ε(βραίων) ἔ(λεγχος) or 'Ε(λένη)
 ἔ(κ θεοῦ) ε(ῥρημα) ἔ(λόθη) *ER* 254,
 n. 1; *CL* I, 2325
 ΕΖΗ(σεν) *STR* I, 288
 ΕΘ ἔ(ν)θ(α) *MEL* III, 457
 ΕΘ (κύρι)ε θ(εός) *LANC* I, p. 163, No. 27
 ΕΘΑ ἔ(ν)θα *W* I 186
 ΕΘΑΥΜΑ(ν) or (μεν) *BAILLET* 1826
 ΕΘΕΑCAME(νος) *BAILLET* 1424*
 ΕΘΕΜΕX (ίωσαν) *W* 2412 m (623)
 ΕΘΕΜΗ ἔθεμ(ελιώθ)η *CL* XII, 1621 (496)
 [Ε]ΘΗΚ(αν) *MEL* III, 477
 ΕΙ ε(ὑτύχε)ι *BZ* 1906, 280 f. (576);
ib. 1905, 34, No. 36; *RB* 1932, 568,
 No. 90
 ΕΙ(λοι) *R*
 ΕΙΔ(οί) *FRS* 1926, 246 (128)
 ΕΙΔΙΟΧ(ρουν) *EDE* 30/1, 100 (235/40)
 ΕΙΕΡΕΥΟ(νται) *PAES* 794
 ΕΙΕΡΟΜΟΧ ἱερομό(να)χ(ος) *MEL* VI, 379
 (1217)
 ΕΙΕΡΟΠ(οιός) *W* 1980
 ΕΙΝΔΣ (ικτιών) *BCH* II, 289 (452)
 ΕΙΟΥΔ(α) *FRS* XV, 133
 ΕΙΟΥΛ(ιος) *RQ* 1931, 317, No. 3; *EDE*
 32/33, 488
 ΕΙΠΙCĲ(πος) *RB* 1934, 395, Pl. XXVII
 ΕΙΡΗΜ(νος) *BRZ* v, 319 (578-82)
 ΕΙΡΗῆ (η) *BCH* II, 167
 ΕΙC ε(ὑ)σ(εβέστατος) *STR* I, 303 (573)
 ΕΙC (ελεύσονται) *CIG* 8934†
 ΕΙCΑ(γόρας) *MIL* I (9), 195
 ΕΙCΕΛΕΥCONTς (αι) *PAES* 161 (497)
 ΕΙCΕΡΧΟΜΙ (ενος) *L* 562 (VI/VII)
 ΕΙCΕΦΕ(ρε) *LAT* I, 21
 ΕΙCΙΔΩΡ~ (ος) *R*
 ΕΙCΟΔ^s (ος) *AAES* 297
 ΕΙCΦΕ(ρόμενος) *RB* 1933, 239
 ΕΙΤ(ος) *DM* 61 (485) = ἔτος
 ΕΚ(ατόν) *IG* XII (2), 646, a
 ΕΚ(ατοντάρχης) *PAES* 273
 ΕΚ(κλησία) *K* 219
 ΕΚ(οιμήθη) *RQ* 1931, p. 327, No. 178
 ΕΚΑΛ^HΕΡΗΘ(ησαν) *BZ* 1930, 647 (969-
 76)
 ΕΚΔ^s (ικος) *SARD* 18 (459)
 ΕΚΕΜ(ήθη) *RQ* 1931, 320, No. 44
 ΕΚΕΝ ἔ(νε)κεν *JHS* XVII, 399
 ΕΚΚΙ (λησία) *L* 413
 ΕΚΚΛC (ησία) *CL* v, 546 (527-65)
 ΕΚΚΛ⁸ (ησία) *AHI* 22 (V/VI)
 ΕΚΚΛ^CΛ^C ἑκκλ(ησία) *BRZ* v, 319 (578-
 82)
 ΕΚΛΗ ἑκ(κ)λη(σία) *CIG* 8915
 ΕΚΛΗ ἑκ(κ)λη(σία) *CIG* 8951
 ΕΚΛΗ (σία) *CL* v, 618 (540-58)
 ΕΚΛΗC^s ἑκ(κ)λεσ(ία) *SA* 35
 ΕΚΟ(λόμος) *PAES* 787⁸
 ΕΚ^{oi} (λόμος) *PAES* 714 (466)
 ΕΚΟΙΜ(ήθη) *RQ* 1931, 320, No. 47
 ΕΚΟC(μηνεν) *ER* 168
 ΕΚΟCΘΗ (οί)κο(δομή)σθη *RB* 1933, 249
 ΕΚΟΥΜΙΘ(ι) *RQ* 1931, 321, No. 72
 ΕΚCΗΜΙΑΦ(όρος) *FRS* 1924, 71
 ΕΚ^sΤ^ε ἔκ(κλησία)στικ(ῶ) *FRS* 1928, 38
 ΕΚ^τ (ίσθη) *MN* 1899, 86 (553)
 ΕΚΤ^s (ίσθη) *W* 2692 (479)
 ΕΚΤΗ^s (σθη) *W* 1997 (633-65)
 ΕΚΤΙ(σθη) *AAES* 403 (552)
 ΕΚΥΜ(ήθη) *RQ* 1931, 323, No. 109
 ΕΚΥΜΗΘ(η) *RQ* 1931, 319, No. 39

* Barbarism.

† OIC on facsimile.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΕΚΥΜΗ• (η) *JHS* xxxvii, 92
 ΕΛ(αιος) *BCH* xlvι, 404 (301)
 ΕΛ(λην) *MEL* viii, 84 (4/5)
 ΕΛ' (αιος) *IG* xii (2), 79 (IV)
 ΕΛΛΑΔΙΚ(ός) *RQ* 1931, 328, No. 202
 ΕΛΑΧ (ιστος) *Bull. Soc. Archéol. Alex.* 1936, 28 (698?)
 ΕΛΑΧΙCΤς (ος) *REN* 613 (575)
 ΕΛΕΟΠ(ώλης) *K* 162
 ΕΛΕΟΠΟΛ(ης) *K* 114
 ΕΛΕΥ(θερος) *CIG* 2889
 ΕΛΕΥΘ(ερος) *IGR* I, 646
 ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ(οπολίτης) *RB* 1904, 267 (588)
 ΕΛΕΥΡΑ ἔλευ(θέ)ρα *ERA* x, 131 (III)
 ΕΛΕΥΡΩΝ ἔλευ(θέ)ρων *FE* II, No. 8
 ΕΛΕΦ(αντίνη) *IGR* I, 1356
 ΕΛΕΦΝ Ἐλεφ(α)ν(τίνη) *CIG* 5069 (248/9)
 ΕΛΗΡ(ος) *RA* 1892 B, 393
 ΕΛΗCΑΝ ἔ(τέ)λησαν *ZDPV* 1914, 118
 ΕΛΙ(ος) *ZDPV* 1913, 228 (293-305).
 Cf. *AJA* 1907, 315
 ΕΛΛΗΝΑΡΧ(ος) *LAT* II, 423 (193)
 ΕΛΛΟΓς (ιμος) *RB* 1899, 23 = *MN* 1901, 63 (447)
 ΕΛΛΟΓΙΜ̃ (ώτατος) *G* 270 (IV/V) = *CIG* 2745/6
 ΕΛΟΥC> (ήνιος) *ALT* 149 = *WZ*, p. 158 (581)
 ΕΛΟΥCΗΝ̃(ιος) *ZDPV* 1919, 178 (544)
 ΕΛΠ(ίδιος) *QSt.* 1928, 191
 ΕΛΠΙΔΟΤ(ος) *R*
 ΕΜΘ(ῶν) *AAES* 46 = <ή>μ(ῶν)
 ΕΜΑΥ(τῆ) *RA* 1916 A, 335*
 ΕΜΒΟΛΙΜ(ος) *DE* 382
 ΕΜΜΙC(α) *ALT* 119 (601) = Ἐμισσα
 ΕΜΝ̃ (ήσθη) *BAILLET* 1544
 ΕΜΠΡ^ο(σθεν) *JRS* 1928, 170 (end VI)
 ΕΝ ἔ(στί)ν *ERA* x, 131
 ΕΝ ἔ(ργο)ν *PAES* 988 (510/11)
 ΕΝ(ατος) *EO* xiv, 208 (495 or 510)
 ΕΝS• (Δικτιών) *JHS* xix, 98
 ΕΝΑΡΧ- (ος) *RA* 1887 A, 204
 ΕΝΔ(ικτιών) *L* 59; *SEG* viii, 461 (V)
 ΕΝ̃ (ικτιών) *BCH* xxxvi, 632
 ΕΝΔ (ικτιών) *RB* 1910, 257 (VII)
 ΕΝΔΙ(κτιών) *BCH* xxxiii, 39 (VI/VII)
 ΕΝΔΟΞ(ότατος) *AAES* 29 (554)
 ΕΝΔΟΞς (ότατος) *EO* v, 75 (495 s. 510)
 (Cf. *EO* xiv, 208); *RA* 1899 B, 185 (527-65)
 ΕΝΔΟΞ< (ότατος) *RB* 1911, 289 (491-518)
 ΕΝΔΟ ‡ (ότατος) *PAES* 1114 (579)
 ΕΝΔΟΞϚ (ότατος) *BCH* xxvi, 166 (524)
 ΕΝΔΟΞΙ (ότατος) *L* 562 (VI/VII)
 ΕΝΔΟ ‡ (ότατος) *BAILLET* 788 (c. 573)
 ΕΝΔΟΞΩΤ² (ατος) *AM* vi, 260
 ΕΝΕ(κα) *QSt.* 1922, 23 (I)
 ΕΝΕΚΕ(ν) *JHS* xix, 123
 ΕΝΕΡΓ(ός) *SP* 219
 ΕΝΕCΜΕΝς (ης) *AM* vii, 22 (301)
 ΕΝΘΑ(δε) *RAO* vi, 186
 ΕΝΚΛ(ειστος) *SP* 255
 ΕΝΚ̃ ἔ(γ)κ(αί)ν(ια) *G* 233⁴ (VII)
 ΕΝΡΙΘΜ(ος) *SEG* I, 529; *AM* xlvι, 25 = ἔνρ<υ>θμ(ος)
 ΕΝΤ̃ ἔντα(ϋ)θ(α) *CIG* 9336 (1045)
 ΕΝΤΕΚΔ(ιών) *L* 624
 ΕΝ(Υ)ΚΤ(ημένος) *K* 449
 ΕΞ(ουσία) *IGR* iii, 467 (158)
 ΕΞ̃ ἔξ (ἀπογραφῆς) *MA* 122 (IV)
 ΕΞ' (ουσία) *SA* 13 (177-80)

* ΕΜΑΥ(τῆ) THN.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΕΞΑΚ(ΙΣ) *AM* XIII, 238 (IV)
ΕΞΕΚΝΗΤΗCAN ἔξε(κέ)ντησαν *ER* 373
ΕΞΟ(ΥΣΙΑ) *IGR* I, 745 (187)
ΕΞΟΔ(ΟΣ) *BCH* XXI, 46
ΕΞΟΔ⁵ (ΟΣ) *AAES* 297
ΕΞΟΥ• (ΣΙΑ) *JHS* XX, 163 (122)
ΕΞΠΛΟΡΑΤ (ΟΡΕΣ) *RA* 1908 B, 469
ΕΟΙΔ ἔοι(κο)Δ(ομήθη) *SEG* VII, 1229 (426/7). Cf. *RB* 1933, 254
ΕΟΡΔ(ός) *MAMA* IV, 75 (211/10 B.C.)
ΕΠ(Ι) *EDE* 30/1, 133 (235-40)
ΕΠ(ΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ?) *RAMB* 558; *PJB* 1928, 49 (VI)
ΕΠ(ΟΙΗΣΕ) *SYR* VII, Pl. LXV = *SEG* VII, 972 (IV/V). Cf. *DAIN* 83
ΕΠΑΓ(ΑΘΟΣ) *ZU* I 17 (246)
ΕΠΑΓ(όμενος) Petrie, *Koptos*, p. 26 (II/I B.C.)
ΕΠΑΓΟΜ(ΕΝΟΣ) *L* 443
ΕΠΑΓΟΜS (ΕΝΟΣ) *RB* 1893, 204 (540)
ΕΠΑΡ(ΧΙΑ) *PAES* 797³ (458)
ΕΠΑ[R](ΧΟΣ) *AAES* 306
ΕΠΑΡΧ(ΟΣ) *CIG* 4922 (8)
ΕΠΑΡΧ• (ΟΣ) *RA* 1908 B, 469
ΕΠΑΡΧ^S (ΙΑ) *W* 2477 (517)
ΕΠΑΡΧ^I(ΟΣ) *CIG* 4693
ΕΠΑΡ^χ(ΙΑ) *W* 2412 m (623)
ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕ^ΤΙ(ΟΣ) *BAILLET* 947
ΕΠΕΙΚ(ΙΔΗΣ) *R*
ΕΠΕΙΚ^κ (ΟΠΟΣ) *RB* 1892, 574
ΕΠΕΞΕΙΕΝ(ΑΙ) *CRAI* 1908, 208 (VI)
ΕΠΕΣΚΟΠ(ΕΙ) *W* 1911 (III/IV)
ΕΠΕΤΕΛ(ΕΣΕ) *W*
ΕΠΕΧ^ς (ΟΥΣΙ) *L* 600
ΕΠΗΑ ἑπ(οί)η(σ)α *ERA* X, 131
ΕΠΗΓΑ^ς (ΕΝ) *W* 2497 (512)
ΕΠ^θ ἑ(πὶ) θυ(μάτων) *AM* VI, 45 (117-38)
- ΕΠΙ(ΕΙΚΙΔΗΣ) *R*
ΕΠΙ• (ΤΡΟΠΟΣ) *JHS* XXI, 291 (c. 200)
ΕΠΙΑΝΑ(Ξ) *AM* XXIII, 410 (II/I B.C.)
ΕΠΙΓΡΦΙΝ ἑπιγρ(ά)φ(ε)iv *KLIO* X, 232
ΕΠΙΔΟC(ΙΣ) *K* 493
ΕΠΙ^θ(ΤΗΣ) *CIG* 3663 (117-38)
ΕΠΙΚ(ΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ) *BRE* 103
ΕΠΙΚΑ—(ΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ) *MEL* XVII, 131 (157)
ΕΠΙΚΙ^ςΜ(ΝΟΣ) *G* 115⁵ (V/VI) = *MA* 359
ΕΠΙ^κ ἑπ(ί)σ(κο)π(ος) *G* 82 *ter* (V/VI)
ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤ(ΗΣ) *MIL* I (9), 192
ΕΠΙΚΤΗ(ΤΟΣ) *R*
ΕΠΙΜΕΛ(ΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ) *OJH* XXX BB, 18
ΕΠΙΝΙ(ΚΟΣ) *R*
ΕΠΙC(ΚΟΠΟΣ) *CIG* 9674 (III or V?)
ΕΠΙCΕ ἑπ(ί)σ(τεu)σε *ERA* X, 131 (I)
ΕΠΙCΗΜ(ΗΝΟΝ) *PAES* 38
ΕΠΙCΚ(ΟΠΟΣ) *W* 2158 (354); *ZDPV* 1935, 64 (587/8); occurs frequently
ΕΠΙC^κ (ΟΠΟΣ) *MN* 1899, 86 (553)
ΕΠΙCΚΟ(ΠΟΣ) *BCH* II, 282 (450/2)
ΕΠΙCΚΟ(ΠΟΥΝΤΟΣ) *RB* 1905, 95 = *BD* III, 293 (c. 261)
ΕΠΙCΚΟ+ (ΠΟΣ) *G* 239 (VI) = *BCH* XIV, 616
ΕΠΙC^κ (ΠΟΣ) *CIG* 8649 (c. 577); *K* 197
ΕΠΙC^κ^O (ΠΟΣ) *RB* 1902, 426 (578/9)
ἘΠΙCΚ^O (ἄρχι)επίσκοπ(ος) *ANN* VI/VII, 442 (1019)
ΕΠΙC^κ^Π ἑπίσκ(ο)π(ος) *MAMA* IV, 323
ΕΠΙΤ(ΑΞΙΣ) *CL* XII, 2080 (VII)
ΕΠΙΤ(ΡΟΠΟΣ?) *L* 562 (VI/VII)
ΕΠΙΤΡ(ΟΠΟΣ) *CIG* 3751 (II/III)
ΕΠΙΤΡ^S (ΟΠΟΣ) *AAES* 367 (578)
ΕΠΙΤΟΡΠ(ΟΣ) *BUR* 24
ΕΠΙΦ(ΑΝΕΣΤΑΤΟΣ) *RAO* I, 4 (292)
ΕΠΙΦ'Φ'(ΑΝΕΣΤΑΤΟΙ) *JHS* VIII, 226 (286-305)

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΕΠΚΟΠΟΥ ἔπ(ισ)κόπου *AM* xxxi, 263 (895)
 ΕΠΚΠ ἔπ(ίς)κ(ο)π(ος) *G* 234 (X/XI)
 ΕΠ^Ν ἔπ(οίησε)ν *JHS* xxxi, 178
 ΕΠΟ(ίησεν) *PAES* 8015
 ΕΠΟΗ(σεν) *RB* 1933, 255
 ΕΠΟCΑ ἔπο(ίη)σα *W* 2314
 ΕΠΡ ἔπ(α)ρ(χία) *PAES* 25 (624/5)
 Ε^ΠC ἔπ(οίη)σ(ε) *SP* 255
 ΕΠΧΡ ἔπ(ι)χ(ει)ρ(οῦντος) *BZ* 1905, p. 63, No. 103 = *RAO* vii, 235
 ΕΠΩ(νιος) *RA* 1877 A, 117
 ΕΡ(έννιος) *CIG* 4366 h
 ΕΡ(μαῖος) *LANC* II, 196
 ΕΡ. (μαῖος) *BCH* xxiii, 172
 ΕΡΓ(ον) *PAES* 888; *LASSUS*, p. 50 (566)
 ΕΡΓ^S (ον) *EO* xiv, 208 (495 or 510)
 ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡ(ιον) *RB* 1932, 564
 ΕΡΕ (ννιος) *R*
 ΕΡΕΝ< (νιος) *AM* xiii, 240 (c. 364-78)
 ΕΡΕΝΝ(ιος) *CIG* 3204
 ΕΡΙ(νός) *EDE* 30/1, 93 (235-40)
 ΕΡΜ(εῖος) }
 ΕΡΜ(ία) } *R*
 ΕΡΜ(ογένης) }
 ΕΡΜ^Α(ῖος) *BAILLET* 551
 ΕΡΜΩ(νος) *R*
 ΕΡΥΚ(ιανός) *AM* xxvi, 123 (117-38)
 ΕΡΥΚΙ(ανός) *AM* xiii, 304
 ΕCΤ(αι) *RA* 1916 A, 348
 ΕCΤ^Τ ἔσ(χά)τ(η) *QSt.* 1895, 277 (652)
 ΕCΤΑΘ(η) Lidzbarski, *Eph. Sem. epigr.* III, 180 (616/7)
 ΕCΤΗΛΟΓΡΑΦΗC(ε) *CRAI* 1931, 235 (2/3)
 ΕCΤΙ (πεντη)(κο)στ(ή) *CRAI* 1902, 454
 ΕCΦ(ηλεν?) *AHI* 28
 Ε•Τ• ἔ(νεκα) τ(ιμή)ς *SP* 144
 ΕΤ(ευξεν) *W* 2020 (401)
 Ἐ(η) *OJH* II BB, 103 (192)
 ΕΤ(ει) *AJA* 1906, 290 (238/9)
 ΕΤ(ους) *BCH* xxi, 47 (69); occurs frequently
 ΕΤ(ους) *RB* 1934, 259 (577)
 ΕΤ(ών) *CRAI* 1932, 280 (131)
 ΕΤ•(η) *CRAI* 1898, 48
 ΕΤ•(ους) *LAT* II, 491 (350-400)
 ΕΤ(ών) *IG* xii (3), 343-9 (IV)
 ΕΤϚ(ει) *RB* 1934, 260
 ΕΤ^S Τ^S Π^S ἔτ(ους) τ(ῆς) π(όλεως) *AAES* 377 (361/2?)
 ΕΤΕ(λεύτησεν) *CIG* 9581
 ΕΤΕ(λιώθη) *DM* 93 (402?)
 ΕΤΕΙΜΗC(εν) *AM* xxi, 469
 ΕΤΕΛ(εύτησε) *ALT* 134 (570)
 ΕΤΕΛ(ιώθη) *CIG* 9871 (471)
 ΕΤΕΛ^S (έσθη) *PAES* 1151 (516/17)
 ΕΤΕΛΕΙΩ̄(η) *CIG* 9357 (881)
 ΕΤΕΛΕΥΤΗC̄ (εν) *L* 422
 ΕΤΕΛΕΥΤΕC^S (εν) *RB* 1920, 118 (623/4)
 ΕΤΕΛΙΟΘ(η) *SA* 92 (580)
 ΕΤΟ(υς) *PAES* 7958 (136)
 Ε[†](υς) *BYZ* I, 710 (992-1092)
 ΕΤΟΥ(ς) *PAES* 275 (208)
 ΕΤΩ(ν) *W* 2434
 ΕΤΩ̄(ν) *L* 143 (V/VI)
 ΕΥ(λυναῖος) *PAES* 948 (419)
 ΕΥ(σέβιος) *BZ* 1905, p. 58, No. 90; *ib.* 1906, 282
 ΕΥ(χή) *W* 2207
 ΕΥΑΛ Εὐ(στ)ά(χιος) *BZ* 1913, 467, 470 (527-65)
 ΕΥΑ^Β (γελισμός) *RB* 1892, 571
 ΕΥΑΓΟ(ρας) *AM* xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΕΥΒ(ουλος) *QSt.* 1928, 191
 ΕΥΒΑ(τας) *IG* XII (3), 634
 ΕΥΒΕΙ ΕΥ(σε)βεῖ *ERA* x, 131 (c. 300)
 ΕΥΓ, ΕΓ, ΓΘ, ΛΘ, ΕΛ, ΓΘ, ΓΥΘ ΕΥγ-(ένιος) *BZ* 1913, 463 f., 470 (527-65)
 ΕΛΘ ΕΥγέ(νιος) *BZ* 1913, 463 f., 470 (527-65)
 ΕΥΔ(ημος) *R*
 ΕΥΔΑΙΜς (ονέστατος) *BCH* xi, 311
 ΕΥΕΛΠΙ(στος) *R*
 ΕΥΕΡΗΝ Εύερ(γέτ)ην *PERG* viii (2), p. 289, No. 416
 ΕΥΗΜΕ(ρος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ΕΥΚ(λείδης) *R*
 ΕΥΚΛΙΣΤΘ Εύκλ(ε)ισ(τά)του *RB* 1933, 248 (606)
 ΕΥΚΡΑΤ• (ης) *CIG* 5202
 ΕΥΚΤΗΡ(ιον) *RA* 1897 A, 315 (533)
 ΕΥΛ^s (αβέστατος) *BZ* 1905, p. 63, No. 103
 ΕΥΛΑ(βέστατος) *CL* xii, 1622 (504)
 ΕΥΛΑΒ(έστατος) *RB* 1934, 262 (390)
 ΕΥΛΑΒ• (έστατος) *AAES* 70 (480)
 ΕΥΛΑΒ' (έστατος) *MEL* xiv, 11 occurs frequently
 ΕΥΛΑΒς (έστατος) *SP* 87 (435/6) occurs frequently
 ΕΥΛΑΒς (ής) *RB* 1893, 204 (538)
 ΕΥΛΑΒΒ (έστατοι) *SYR* ix, 210 (IV/V)
 ΕΥΛΑΒΕCΤ(ατος) *AM* xxxvi, 296 (488)
 ΕΙΟΓς (ητός) *PAES* 1088 (567) = *AAES* 62
 ΕΥΛΟΓ< (ήσουσι) *PAES* 728 (547)
 ΕΥΛΟΓΗ(σι) *RB* 1933, 253
 ΕΥΜ(ένιος) *ZDPV* 1913, 254
 ΕΥΝΟΥΧ(ος) *RQ* 1931, 325, No. 151 (VI/VII)
 ΕΥΞΑΜ(ενος) *MAMA* iv, 3 (II/III)
 ΕΥΡ ΕΥ(τ)ρ(όπιος) *BZ* 1913, 467, 470 (527-565)
 ΕΛ, ΛΘ, ΕΛ ΕΥ(σέβιο)ς or ΕΥ(τύχιο)ς *ib.*
 ΕΥC(εβής) *RA* 1901 A, 329 (117-38)
 ΕΥC^v (εβής) *CIG* 3484 (c. 212)
 ΕΥCε• (βής) *RAO* vii, 77
 ΕΥCΕΒ(έστατος) *SYR* ii, 289 (198-217) = *MEL* iii, 446-7
 ΕΥCΕΒ(ής) *SEG* ii, 454 (139/51); *BD* ii, 254 (150)
 ΕΥCΕΒ (έστατος) *REG* xix, 292 (550)
 ΕΥCΕBS (έστατος) *PAES* 1088 (567); *AA* xxi, 23 (c. 536)
 ΕΥCΕBS (ιος) *K* 132
 ΕΥCΕBSB(έστατος) *AAES* 319 (604)
 ΕΥCΕBSBS (έστατοι) *G* 219 (538)
 ΕΥCΕBECς (ατος) *CIG* 9276 (533)
 ΕΥCΕΒC Εύσεβ(έ)σ(ατος) *RB* 1893, 634 (548-65)
 ΕΥCΤΑΘς(ιος) *CL* iv, 513 (537)
 ΕΥCΤΟC Εύσ(εβέστα)τος) *RAO* i, 23 (413)
 ΕΥΤ(υχή) *IGR* i, 582 (270/1); *RA* 1892 B, 395
 ΕΥΦ, ΕΥ, ΕΥΡ, ΔΘ Εύτρ(όπιος) *BZ* 1913, 466 f., 470 (527-65)
 ΕΥΠ Εύτ(ύχιο)ς *ib.*
 ΕΥΤΥΧ(εῖ) *CIL* iii, 282
 ΕΥΤΥΧ(ής) *IGR* i, 1437 (222/35); *PAES* 924
 ΕΥΤΥΧ• (ής) *W* 2114 (235)
 ΕΥΤΥΧς (εστάτη) *G* 219 (538)
 ΕΥΤΥΧECCTς (άτη) *G* 239 (VI)
 ΕΥΤΩC Εύτ(υχ)ώς *BAILLET* 788 (c. 573)
 ΕΥΧ Εύ(τυ)χ(ή) *BCH* vii, 132 (307/11)
 ΕΥΧ(ή) *JRS* 1918, 133 (250-315)

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΕΥΧΑ(ριστος) *R*
 ΕΥΧΑΡ(ιστοῦντες) *᾿ΡΡΟΣ* xv, 154 (604)
 ΕΥΧΑΡΙ(στήσας) *IGR* I, 1147 (238-44)
 ΕΥΧΣΤ Εὐχ(έ)στ(ω) *MEL* vi, 313
 ΕΥΩ(νυμος) *R*
 ΕΦ(εσίας) *MA* 122 (IV)
 ΕΦΕC(ία) }
 ΕΦΕC(Ιος) } *REG* xix, 24
 ΕΦΕCΙ(ος) }
 ΕΦΕCΤς (ώς) *AHI* 24
 ΕΦΗΒΙΚ(ός) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
 ΕΧΕCΗΜ(ος) *BZ* 1905, 58
 ΕΧΘΙ.Η ἔχ(ε)χ(ι) θ(ετ)ή *SEG* vi, 87
 ΕΧΟΙ^M(ήθη) *BAILLET* 580
 ΕΨΗ(φίσαντο?) *CIG* 3195*

Z

Z(εύγη) *EDE* 30/1, 121 (235-40)
 Z(ήσας) *R*
 Z(ήσαντι) *RA* 1907 B, 423; see also ZE
 Z. (ῆ) *W* 1759
 Z. (ησάση) *CIG* 3712
 Z (υγά) *IGR* iv, 1083
 Ž (υγός) *IG* xii (3), 180-2 (IV)
 Ž (γός) *MA* 122 (IV)
 Ž (γός) *IG* xii (3), 180-2 (IV)
 ZΑΔΟΚΙΜΑ(ς) *PAES* 694 (517?)
 ZΑΧΑΡ(ίας) *K* 654
 ZΑΧΑΡ^S (ίας) *RB* 1930, 565; *BD* III, 360
 (661)
 ZΒΔ Z(ά)βλ(ας) *EDE* 30/1, 171
 ZE Z(ήσαντι) ἔ(τη) *RA* 1907 B, 423
 ZEYC'' (κορος?) *L* 429
 ZH(σάσαν) *BUR* 33 (204)
 Ž(σάσαν) *Ο᾿Η* II, BB 103 (192)
 Z^H(σάσαν) *AM* xxx, 327 (300)

ZHNOC Ζή(νω)νος *RA* 1896 A, 326
 ZHC(ας) *PAES* 191
 ZHCs (ας) *RB* 1930, 565 (661)
 ZHCA(σα) *DAIN* 102 (II/III)
 ZHCAN(τι) *CIG* 3272
 ZONS (αῖνος) *RB* 1920, 117 (560)
 ZOOR (ων) *RB* 1909, 91
 ZOP, (αουα) *W* 2497 (512)
 ZYΓ(ά) *IG* xii (3), 180
 ZYΓ(ός) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ZΩ(ση) *᾿HHS* xix, 291 (or Zω(σαις))
 ZΩΓΡΑ(φητός) *EDE* 30/1, 93 (235-40)
 ZΩI(λος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ZΩOIT'(οιός) *QSt.* 1895, 277 (652)
 ZΩΠ(υρος) *R*
 ZΩC(α) *EP*, p. 69
 ZΩC(ιμος) *R*

H

H(γούμενος) *CL* v, 546 (547/8)
 H(λη) *BCH* xlviii, 517
 H(μέρα) *Ο᾿Η* xxvi BB 14 (150-200)
 H(νδικτιών) *RQ* 1931, 325, No. 149
 H(ρωσιν) *AHI* 206
 H(μῶν) *SP* 160 (XI)
 H̄. η' ἄ(πιόντος) *PERG* 554 (105)
 H̄I ἡ ἄγ(ία) *ER* 99
 HBOKAT. (ος) *RA* 1908 B, 469
 H̄B ἡβώ(ντων) *PH* 43 (before 138 B.C.)
 HΓ(εμονεύοντος) *IGR* I, 1494
 HΓ. (εμονία) *MN* 1899, 58 (264)
 HΓI (ούμενος) *MEL* xiii, 292
 HΓEM. (ών) *PAES* 546 (278/9)
 HΓEMO(νία) *PAES* 795^s
 HΓEM̄(v) *W* 551 (284-305)
 HΓEM̄(νία) *W* 2225

* IΨH on facsimile.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΗΓΕΜΟΝ• (ία) <i>STR</i> VI, 232 (276/82) = <i>ZDPV</i> 1914, 141	ΗΜΩ(ν) <i>CL</i> XI, 1604 (597)
ΗΓΟΥ(μενος) <i>RB</i> 1895, 74	ΗΜΩ(ν) <i>W</i> 30 (c. 448)
ΗΓΧ(μενος) <i>CL</i> v, 546	ΗΝ ἡ(γεμονία)ν <i>ZDPV</i> 1913, 256 (274/5)
ΗΓΟΥΜ(ενος) <i>CIG</i> 8825	Η ^N ἡ(μερῶ)ν <i>BRE</i> 332
ΗΓΟΥΜS (ένη) <i>W</i> 1902	ΗΝ(δικτίων) <i>K</i> 429
ΗΓΟΥΜS (ενος) <i>RAO</i> VIII, 80; <i>RAC</i> XIII, 121 (597)	ΗΝΑ = 8051 = Κύριος φυλάξη τὴν εἰσο- λὸν σου καὶ τὴν ἔξολὸν σου ἀπὸ νῦν καὶ ἕως αἰώνων ἀμήν <i>AAES</i> 220
ΗΓΟΥΜΕ(νος) <i>W</i> 2413 a (641)	ΗἸ <ι>νδικτίων <i>ER</i> 176; <i>G I I 5 bis</i> (1012- 17)
ΗΓΟΥΜΕS (νος) <i>RB</i> 1920, 116	ΗΝΔΕΚ(τίων) <i>L</i> 623
ΗΓΟΥΜΕΝ(ος) <i>CL</i> v, 546	ΗΝΔΙΚ" (τίων) <i>L</i> 291
Η ^P Γ ἡγ(εμών) (ἐκατὸν ἀνδρῶν) <i>Mi</i> 26 (80-69 B.C.)	ΗΠΑΡ(χία) <i>DM</i> 92 (321)
ΗΔΙ(στος) <i>SARD</i> 186	ΗΡΑ(κλείδης) <i>CIG</i> 4366 w
ΗΘΩΑ = 888 = Ἰησοῦς <i>PAES</i> 38	ΗΡΑ(κλειος) <i>JHS</i> IX, 262
ΗΛΙΟΔC Ἡλιόδ(ωρο)ς <i>AM</i> xxxvi, 291	ΗΡΑΚ(λείδης) } <i>R</i>
ΗΛΚΥCΑ" (ν) <i>ZU</i> 126 (216/17)	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ(νος) }
ΗΛΠΙς (σα) <i>RB</i> 1892, 577	ΗΡΙ(λοχος) <i>IG</i> XII (3), 634
ΗΜ μη(νός) <i>DM</i> 155 (590)	ΗΡΟΞΕΝ~ (ος) <i>R</i>
ΗΜ(έρα) <i>JHS</i> xxxvii, 95 (515)	ΗC ἡ(μέρα)ς <i>CIG</i> 9346 (896)
ΗΜ(ῶν) <i>PAES</i> 1117 (572)	ΗC υἱός <i>CIG</i> 8915
Η(έρα) <i>EDE</i> 28, 46 (III)	ΗC̄ ΧΝ <ι>(η)σ(οῦν) Χ(ριστό)ν <i>ER</i> 51
Η(έρα) <i>MAMA</i> IV, 333 (173)	ΗC̄ ΧC̄ <ι>(ησοῦ)ς Χ(ριστό)ς <i>ER</i> 158
Η(έτερος) <i>RAM</i> II, 561	ΗCΕΛΕ(ύσσονται) <i>RB</i> 1933, 242
ΗΜ (έρα) <i>CIG</i> 3309 (263)	ΗCΥΧ(ιος) <i>QSt.</i> 1928, 191; <i>LASSUS</i> , p. 86 (510/11)
ΗΜ̂ (ῶν) <i>QDAP</i> III, 96 (555)	Η̂ ἔτους <i>OJH</i> II BB, 103 (192)
ΗΜΕ• (ρα) <i>CIG</i> 3343	ΗΤ(ος) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 44 (590) = <ἔ>τ(ος)
ΗΜ̂(ρα), ΗΜ̂̂ (ρα) <i>REG</i> XIX, 292 (550)	ΗΤS (η) <i>RB</i> 1934, 259 (577) = <ἔ>τ(η)
ΗΜΕρ (α) <i>CIG</i> 9346 (896)	ΗΤΟ(ν) <i>PAES</i> 139 = <ἔ>τ(ῶ)(ν)
ΗΜΕΡ (α) <i>RB</i> 1904, 267 (588)	ΗΤΤΟΝS (ος) <i>RB</i> 1908, 568
ΗΜΕΡΩ ^Α Τ(τος) <i>BRZ</i> v, 319 (578/82)	
ΗΜΙΧΡΥC(οῦς) <i>ANN</i> VI/VII, 404	
ΗΜΝ ἡμ(ῶ)ν <i>G</i> 128 (V/VI) = <i>CL</i> III, 1746	
ΗΜΝ ἡμ(ῶ)ν <i>PAES</i> 1088 (567)	
ΗΜΡ ἡμ(έ)ρ(α) <i>RA</i> 1922 B, 398; <i>CL</i> XIII, 1600 (238)	

Θ

Θ(άνατος) *REN* I, 148*
Θ(ανόντι) *JRS* 1925, 166

* Cf. Persius, *Sat.* IV, 5, l. 13: 'nigrum praefigurare Theta.'

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Θ(ανῶν) *REN* I, 148
Θ(εός) *DÖLGER* I, 387 (349–50);
PAES 1206 and often
Θ(υγάτηρ) *LANC* II, p. 217, No. 59
Θ(υγατροποιάν λέ) *v. KATAΘ*
Θ. (ανούση) *CIG* 3382
•Θ• (υγάτηρ) *CIG* 3157 (after 117)
•Θ• (υγάτηρ) *CIG* 4366 I
`Θ(υγάτηρ) *IG* XII (3), 346
Θ(εός) *L* 51
ϑΘ', 4Θ = 99 = 1+40+8+50 = ἀμήν
A 254; *W* 2145; *L* 790 (703). Cf.
L, *Introd.* xxxii; *REG* xvii, 357;
AAA xiii, Pl. LXIII (VI/VII)
ΘΑΡΓ(ηλιών) *CL* v, 705 (c. 438)
ΘΑΡΙ θάρ(σε)ι *QSt.* 1895, 346 (334)
ΘΑC θά(ρ)σ(ει) *SA* 101
ΘΑΤ (ἄ)θά(να)τ(ος) *ZDPV* 1913, 254
ΘΑΤΟΝ θά(να)τον *P* 785¹
ΘΑΥΜ(άσιος) *R*
ΘΑΥΜ^h (ασιώτατος) *CIG* 4241
ΘΑΥΜΑCΘ θαυμασ(τ)ο(ῦ) *JPOS* xv, 88
ΘΑΥΜΑΤ(ουργός) *CIG* 8785
ΘΑΨ(ακηνός) *BZ* 1905, 59
ΘΒ θ(εῶ) β(οηθοῦντι) *JPOS* xv, 154
(604) or θ(εοσε)β(ήs) *MN* 1903, 170
ΘΔ θ(εοῖs) Δ(αίμοσι) *CIL* III, 14180
ΘΔ θ(εοῦ) Δ(οῦλος) *IGR* IV, 530
Θ^sdo Θ(εό)Δ(ω)(ρος) *RB* 1920, 123 (534?)
ΘΕ(ἄ) *RAO* II, 100
ΘΕ(ός) *DM* 151
ΘΕ(οτόκος) *CIG* 8919
ΘΕ(ός) *PAES* 913 (533)
ΘΕ(οτόκος) *MEL* VI, 363
ΘΕ(σιs) *SP* 196
ΘΕΚΑ θε(οῖs) κα(ταχθονίοιs) *MEL* XIII,
256
ΘΕΜΕΛΙς (ον) *RB* 1892, 248
ΘΕΜΕΛΙΝ θεμέλι(ο)ν *ZDPV* 1900, 97
(559)
ΘΕΟ(γόνος) or Θεό(δωρος) *R*
ΘΕΟ(τιμος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
ΘΕΟ(φιλος) *CL* v, 546 (821–42)
ΘΕΟΔ(ωρος) *QSt.* 1928, 192
ΘΕΟΔΟC(ιος) *LAT* II, 29 (275–9)
ΘΕΟΔΟΤ(ος) *R*
[ΘΕΟΔ]ΟΤ^s (ος?) *MAMA* II, 28
ΘΕΟΔω(ρος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
ΘΕΟΔω^s (ος) *SYR* IX, 167 (524/5)
ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ(ν) *IG* XII (3), 343–9 (IV)
ΘΕΟCΕΒ(έστατος) *MEL* XIV, 11
ΘΕΟCΕΒ^s (έστατος) *SYR* VI, 360 (V)
ΘΕΟCΕΒΕ (έστατος) *AM* x, 171
ΘΕΟΦ^s (ιλέστατος) *W* 2497 (512)
ΘΕΟΦΙΛ(ήs) *LAT* II, 29 (275–9)
ΘΕΟΦΙΛ(έστατος) *W* 1421
ΘΕΟΦΙΛ^s (έστατος) *MPP* 306 (Pl. IV)
(561/2); *K* 197 (491–505?)
ΦΕΟΦΙΛ (έστατος) *BYZ* v, 319 (578/82)
ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕC(τατος) *CL* XII, 1622 (507)
ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕCΤ(ατος) *REN* 613 (575)
ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕCΤ^s (ατος) *RB* 1933, 247
ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕCΤΑΤ(ος) *Bull. Soc. Archéol.*
Alex. 1936, 28 (698?)
ΘΕΟΦΦ (ιλέστατοι) *AAES* 29 (554)
ΘΕC θε(ό)s *BZ* XIV, 37
ΘΕC θε(ό)s *TRAUBE*, p. 64 (III/IV? Cf.
CL III, 1746; *G* 128)
ΘΕCΜΟΦΟ(ρος) *BCH* XLIV, 85
ΘΕCCAΛ[ΟΝ](ίκη) *MEL* XIII, 273
ΘΕΥ θε(ο)ῦ *BAILLET* 580
ΘΕΥΔΑΙ(σιος) *BCH* VIII, 43 (I)
ΘΕ^Δ Θε(ό)Δω(ρος) *ANN* VI/VII, 442
(1019)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΘΕΩΔΩ' (λος) *K* 134
 ΘΕΩΦΓΙ θεωφιλ(έστατος) *RAO* v, 214
 = *REN* 513 (554 or 584)
 ΘΗ θ(ήκ)η *K* 301
 ΘΗ(κη) *῾HS* xii, 268
 ΘΗΒΙ (αίς) *CRAI* 1921, 61
 ΘΗΒ' (αίς) *BAILLET* 1832 (c. 306)
 ΘΗΒ> (αϊκός) *L* 599
 ΘΗΒΑΙ(ος) *CIG* 5052
 ΘΗΚ (η) *RB* 1892, 576
 ΘΗΡ θ(υγάτ)ηρ *AM* xxii, 141
 ΘΗΚΑΣ (συν)θήκας *BCH* xiii, 344*
 ΘΙς θ(ε)ϊ(ον) *CL* vii, 1592
 ΘΙ^s (ος) *SARD* 19 (after 539) = θ(ε)ϊ(ος)
 Θ[Ι]Ο^Α θ(ε)ιότα(τος) *REG* xix, 292 (550)
 ΘΚ θ(εοτό)κ(ος) *G* 338 (IX-X)
 ΘΚ θ(εοίς) κ(αταχθονίοις) *MEL* xiii,
 257; *C* 3041
 ΘΚ θ(ή)κ(η) *K* 178
 Θ^Λ θ(εοτό)κ(ος) *ER* 587
 Θ. Κ. θ(εοίς) κ(αταχθονίοις) Kaufmann,
Handb. d. christl. Epigr., p. 37
 Θ. ΚΑ *id.*, *ib.*
 ΘΚΕ θ(εοτό)κε *MEL* vi, 313
 Θ^{ΚΕ} θ(εοτό)κε *G* 54
 Θ^{ΚΘ} θ(εοτό)κου *AM* xxxvii, 211-12
 ΘΝ θ(εό)ν *BZ* 1929/30, 645 (c. 375)
 ΘΝ- θ(εϊο)ν *W* 1508 (1053)
 Θ^Ν θ(εϊο)ν *SARD* 20 (535/6)
 Θ^Ν(ητός) *RB* 1892, 640
 Θ^Ν θ(εό)ν *CIG* 9298
 ΘΟ(ας) *LANC* ii, 196 (III)
 Θ^Ο θ(ε)ο(ϋ) *ER* 499
 Θ^Ο.(ας) *BCH* xxiii, 172, 296
 ΘΟC θ(ε)ός *RB* 1892, 570
 ΘΟΥ θ(ε)οϋ *PAES* 7937
 ΘΡ(ᾶξ) *BCH* xxiv, 273
 ΘΡ ἑκατοντάρχης *AAES* 432 c
 ΘΡΑ(κες) *IGR* i, 1494
 ΘC θ(εό)ς *PAES* 1049 (389 s. 392 s.
 418)
 Θ^C θ(εό)ς *TRAUBE*, p. 64 (III/IV);
CAIL 1934, 260 (V). Cf. *CL* iii,
 1746 and *G* 128
 Θ^ΤΚΟΝ θ(εο)τ(ό)κον *CIG* 9421
 ΘΥ θ(εο)ϋ *῾RS* 1926, 61-4 (III)
 ΘΥ(ατειρηνός) *BUR* 21; *IGR* iv, 1208
 (293-305)
 ΘΥ(γάτηρ) *REG* v, 201 (150-200)
 ΘΥ(μα) in ἐπὶ τῶν θυ(μάτων) *AM* xxvi,
 121 (117-38)
 ΘΥ(ρα) *῾HS* xviii, 95
 ΘΥ• (γάτηρ) *CRAI* 1898, 48
 Θ^Υ θ(εο)ϋ *TRAUBE*, p. 64 (III/IV);†
BD i, 393 (447); *ANS* 82 (late IV)
 Θ^Υ θ(εο)ϋ *LAT* ii, 363 (307)
 Θ+Υ θ(εο)ϋ *G* 239 (VI) = *BCH* xiv, 616
 Θ^Υ(γάτηρ) *BCH* xii, 253
 Θ θυ(γάτηρ) *LANC* ii, 196
 ὀ(μα) v. ΕΠ^Θ
 Θ^Υ (γάτηρ) *BCH* xxiii, 174
 ΘΥΓ(άτηρ) *CRAI* 1898, 48
 ΘΥΓ•(άτηρ) *RB* 1920, 413 (266-71)
 ΘΥΓ^s (άτηρ) *BCH* xxxiii, 143
 ΘΥΓΑ(τηρ) *AM* xxiii, 403
 ΘΥΓΑΤ(ηρ) *RB* 1892, 564
 ΘΥΓΑΤ^s (ηρ) *K* 758
 ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡ(ος) *RB* 1892, 246
 ΘΥΓΑΤΡ^s (ος) *QSt.* 1902, 240
 ΘΥΓΗΡ θυγ(άτ)ηρ *ERA* x, 131
 ΘΥΓΘ θυγ(ά)τ(ηρ) *BRE* 452
 Θ^{ΥΔΕΟC} θ(εο)ύδεος *῾RS* 1920, 48 (350)

* ΚΑΤΑΘΗΚΑΣ = κατὰ (τὰ)ς (συν)θήκας.

† Cf. *CL* iii, 1746, and *G* 128.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΘΥΜΓ θ(εοῦ) υ(ἰός) Μ(αρίας) γ(ενηθείς)
 or θ(εοῦ) υ(ἰός) Μ(ονο)γ(ενής)
A 254
 ΘΥΤΡΙ θυ(γα)τρί *CIG* 9663
 ΘΧ θ(εοῖς) χ(θονίοις) *DÖLGER* I, 387
 ΘΩ θ(ε)ῶ *W* 2455 (207); *BCH* xxvii,
 369
 Θ⁺ω θ(ε)ῶ *BZ* 1905, 37 (569)
 Θ̄ω θ(ε)ῶ *BCH* II, 289 (450-2); *ib.* xvi,
 72 (488)
 Θ̄ω Θ(εός) Μ(έγιστος) Ἀ(λφα καὶ)
 ὦ (μέγα) *PAES* 833
 Θ̄ωΦΙΛΑΤΟΝ θ(ε)ωφίλατον *CIG* 8704
 (1027/8)

I

Ι(ερεύς) *OJH* viii, 166 (132)
 Ι(ησοῦς) *SEG* vi, 493; *PAES* 847
 (591/2); *v.* also IC, IX, IXΘYC
 Ι(ουλία) *JHS* xliv, 37
 Ι(ούλιος) *W* 2577 (234/5); *BD* II, 257.
Cf. *JHS* xliv, 26 and *SEG* vi, 57
 (124)
 Ι(ωάννης) *G* 347² (VIII/IX)
 Ι• (Διος?) *SP* 53
 Ι• (ούλιος) *JHS* xxxii, 137; *SP* 119
 Ῑ• (ερεύς) *BCH* xxiii, 190
 Ῑ• (ούλιος) *AM* xxxii, 338
 Ῑ (ουλία) *AM* xxiii, 496
 Ῑα ι(ερ)ά *W* 2412 m (623?)
 ΙΑΚΟΒ• (ος) *PAES* 1141 (453?)
 ΙΑΚΩ(βος) *K* 237
 ΙΑΝ(ουάριος) *RQ* 1931, 325, No. 153
 ΙΑΝΝΘ(άριος) *CIG* 9349 (967)
 ΙΑΝΝΟΥΑΡ(ιος) *RQ* 1931, 320, No. 48
 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡ(ιος) *OJH* xxx BB, 40 (VI)
 ΙΑΤ• (ουράιος) *RB* 1932, 564
 ΙΑΤ̄ (ρός) *BAILLET* 1402
 ΙΑΤΡ(ός) *RB* 1905, 248 (555)

ΙΓΝ^Δ (τιος) *ER* 489 (1129)
 ΙΓΝ^Τ (ιος) *ER* 477
 ΙΔ ι(ν)Δ(ικτίων) *JHS* xii, 173 (613 s.
 628)
 ΙΔS ι(ν)Δ(ικτίων) *AM* xii, 249
 ΙΔs (ιος) *BZ* 1905, p. 63, No. 103
 ΙΔ' ι(ν)Δ(ικτίων) *BAILLET* 1319 (343)
 ΙΔΙ(ος) *MAMA* I, 30 (184)
 ΙΔΙΚ" ι(ν)Δικ(τίων) *L* 245
 ΙΔΚ/ ι(ν)Δ(ι)κ(τίων) *L* 481
 ΙΔsN ι(ν)Δ(ικτίων) *SYR* I, 303 (573)
 ΙΕ(ρεύς) *RAMB* 558
 ΙΕ(ροκωμήτης) *BCH* xi, 238 (c. 39 B.C.)
 ΙΕ(ρός) *MIL* I (7), pp. 163, 304
 ΙΕ̄(ραμεύς) *CIG* 2727
 ΙΕ̄(ροκωμήτης) *BCH* lviii, 332
 ΙΕ>ΔΗ: 'Ιε(ρός) Δη(μόσιος) *DAIN* 58
 ΙΕΙ=ΙΟ+5+ΙΟ=25=ΚΕ κ(ύρι)ε *PAES*
 27 (646)
 ΙΕ̄NΔ(ικτίων) *W* 980 (507/8)
 ΙΕΡ(εύς) *SEG* II, 458 (c. 200); *CIG* 5002
 (232); *BCH* xiv, 538
 ΙΕΡ(οκωμήτης) *BCH* li, 95 (166-9)
 ΙΕΡ(ός) *CIG* 3663 (117-38)
 ΙΕΡ(οφάντης) *AM* xiii, 304
 ΙΕΡ. (εύς) *BCH* xiv, 538
 ΙΕΡ/ (εύς) *ZU* 133 (233)
 ΙΕΡΑΠ(ολίτης) Petrie, *Koptos*, p. 33 (216).
Cf. *RAO* II, 121 ('Ιεραῖος); *RA* 1897
 B, 455
 ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛs (is) *RB* 1900, 93 (563)
 ΙΕΡΕΩCΥ(νη) *CIG* 5002 (233); *ZU* 133
 ΙΕΡΟ(κωμήτης) *SEG* IV, 392
 ΙΕΡΟ(ν) *W* 2124 (354)
 ΙΕΡΟ̄ω(μήτης) *BCH* xi, 9
 ΙΕΡΩΤΑ(τη) *AM* xlviii, 110 (200 or
 208)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΙΗ(σοῦς) *W* 2558 (318)
 ΗΗ Ἰη(σοῦς) *ANS* 88; *DÖLGER* I, 386, 263 (after 200)
 ΙΗC(οῦς) *DÖLGER* I, 14* (IV)
 ἸΗC(οῦς) *PAES* 1151 (516/17)
 ΙΗΥ Ἰη(σοῦς) *BZ* 1929/30, 645/6 (375)
 ἸΗΧΥ Ἰη(σοῦς) Χ(ριστοῦ) *REN* 543 (586)
 ΙΚΩΔ(όμησεν) *RB* 1932, 409 = *SEG* VII, 996
 ΙΚΩΔ(όμος) *W* 2412 m (623)
 ΙΜΑΤΙΟΠC ἱματιοπορ(φυρεύς) *W* 1432
 ΙΜΑΤΙΟΠCPS ἱματιοπρά(της) *JHS* XII, 238
 ΙΜΑΤΟΠCPS ἱματ(ι)οπρά(της) *K* 619
 ΙΝ Ἰ(ησοῦς) *EDE* 31/2, 241 (232-3)
 ΙΝ(Δικτίων) *RB* 1927, 93 (490)
 ΙΝΑ Ἰν(Δ)(ικτίων) *MEL* XIII, 288
 ΙΝΔ(ικτίων) *SA* 42 (284)
 ΙΝΔ(ός) *K* 268
 ΙΝΔς(ικτίων) *CCB* 179 (344-479); *QDAP* III, 105 (539)
 ΙΝΔ̂ς(ικτίων) *W* 594
 ΙΝḁ(ικτίων) *REG* XIX, 292 (550)
 ΙΝḁ^s(ικτίων) *RAM* II, 561
 ΙΝΔ̄^s(ικτίων) *CL* XI, 1604 (597)
 ΙΝḁ_x(ικτίων) *RB* 1934, 259 (577)
 ΙΝḁ_λ(ικτίων) *CL* XII, 2080 (VII)
 ΙΝΔ''(ικτίων) *L* 186
 ΙΝΔ|| (κτίων) *L* 511
 ΙΝΔ_†(κτίων) *AAES* 207 (403)
 ΙΝΔΙΚ(τίων) *ZDPV* 1893, 178 (609/10)
 ΙΝΔΙΚϷ(τίων) *RB* 1899, 15 (474)
 ΙΝΔΙΚ^s(τίων) *PAES* 560/1 (488)
 ΙΝΔΙΚϷ(τίων) *CCB* 170 (c. 529)
 ΙΝΔΙΚΤ(ίων) *OJH* XXX BB, 40 (VI)
 ΙΝΔΙΚΤ₁(ίων) *W* 2251 (382)
 ΙΝΔΙΧ(τίων) *L* 290
 ΙΝΔΚ| ἸνΔ(ι)κ(τίων) *L* 660
 ΙΝΔ^o| ἸνΔ(ικτί)⟨ω⟩(νος) *L* 62 (693)
 ΙΝΔΧ ἸνΔ(ι)⟨κ⟩(τίων) *BAILLET* 2110
 ΙΝΔC ἸνΔ(ικτίονο)ς *BD* III, 203 (552)
 ΙΝΔω ἸνΔ(ικτί)ω(ν) *L* 267
 ΙΝΤΙ(κτίων) *L* 485
 ΙΝΧ Ἰν(Δι)⟨κ⟩(τίων) *L* 282
 ΙΝΩ Ἰν(Δικτί)ω(ν) *CL* XII, 1619 (696)
 ΙΟ ἰ(νΔικτί)⟨ω⟩(νος) *L* 502
 ΙΟ(ύλιος) *OJH* XXX BB, 10 (138-69)
 ἰ or ϑ ἰο(ύγερον) *IG* XII (3), 348 (IV)
 ΙΟΛ~ ἰο(ύ)λ(ιος) *BCH* XXV, 335
 ΙΟΝ(ιος) *JRS* 1918, 133 (250-315)
 ἰ ἰ(ακώβ)ου *PAES* 913 (553/4)
 ΙΟΥ(λία) *SP* 141 (175/6); *W* 2460 (209); *W* 825
 ΙΟΥ(λιος) *CIG* 4503 (232)
 ΙϷ (λιος) *IG* XII (1), 4 III (69-96)
 ΙΟΥ' (γερον) *IG* XII (2), 77
 ΙϷ(γερον) *IG* XII (3), 348
 ΙΟΥ' (λία) *CIG* 4170 (178)
 ἸΟΥ Ἰ(ησ)οῦ *TRAUBE*, p. 114 (VI)
 ΙΟΥΒΕΝΑΣ(λιος) *QSt.* 1900, 238 (420-58)
 ΙΟΥΓ' (ερον) *IG* XII (2), 79 (IV)
 ΙΟΥΓ² (ερον) *BCH* XLVI, 403 (284-305)
 ΙΟΥΛ(ία) *CIG* 1554
 ΙΟΥΛ(ιανός) *BZ* 1905, 39, No. 43
 ΙΟΥΛ(ιος) *OJH* XXI/II BB, 255 (II); *RAO* I, 116 (161-80); *MAMA* v, 60 (128/31 or 136/8)
 ΙΟΥΛ•(ιος) *FE* II, No. 41 (III)
 ΙΟΥΛϷ(ιος) *SARD* 47 (c. 150)
 ΙΟΥΛ^x(ιος) *CIG* 4183; *MEL* XIII, 246 n. 21 (II)
 ΙΟΥΛΙ(ος) *QSt.* 1895, 136 (161)
 ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝϷ(ός) *PAES* 187

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- IOYN(ΙΟΣ) *CIG* 4585 (238)
 IOYNI(ΟΣ) *OJH* III, 76 (204)
 IOYC(ΤΙΝΑ) *RB* 1892, 247
 ΙϞΦ Ιου(σή)φ *ER* 489 (1129)
 ΙΠ: (ΠΕΥΣ) *DM* 54
 ΙΠΠΙϞ (ός) *EO* v, 11
 ΙΠΠΙΚ• (ός) *W* 1911
 ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤ(ΗΣ) *R*
 ΙΡ Ι(Ε)ρ(εύς) *DE* 377
 ΙΡΕ< (ΝΑΪΟΣ) *K* 449
 ΙϚ ἔτους *BAILLET*, 1491 (16 B.C.)
 ΙϚ(Ις) *CIG* 5113
 ΙϚ Ι(ησοῦ)ς *QSt.* 1895, 44 (590)
 ΙϚ Ι(ησοῦς) *Ϛ(ωτήρ) JRS* 1924, 60
 ΙϚ Ι(ησοῦ)ς *PAES* 1029 (524)
 ΙϚΑΥΡ(ΟΣ) *RQ* 1931, 318, No. 12
 ΙϚΒϞΑΣ (ΗΣ) *AEM* XIX, 243
 ΙϚΘ(μΙΟΣ) *CIG* 4016
 ΙϚΙ(ΟΝΟΜΟΣ) *SEG* II, 458 (200)
 ΙϚΙΔΩΡ(ΟΣ) *R*
 ΙϚΚ Ισ(ά)κ *PAES* 252
 ΙϚΤ̂(ΝΙΟΣ) *IG* XII (1), 8
 ΙϚΥ Ι(η)σ(ο)ῦ *BCH* XXI, 46
 Ι.Ϛ.Χ. (ΥΡΆ) *BAILLET* 619
 ΙϚΧΥΡ• (Ά) *BAILLET* 1678 (191)
 ΙΤ(ΑΛΙΚΗ) *SEG* VI, 555 (140–81)
 ΙΤΗΡ̂ς (σω)τηρ(ία) *RB* 1908, 568
 ΙΥ Ι(ησο)ῦ *PAES* 1099 (480)
 Ι⁺Υ Ι(ησο)ῦ *BCH* XIV, 616 (VI)
 ΙΧ Ι(ησοῦς) Χ(ριστός) *L* 358; *CIG* 9080 (c. 200); *CL* VI, 1490
 ✕ Ι(ησοῦς) Χ(ριστός) *BRZ* II, 393 ff. (before 312); *RAM* II, 527
 ΙΧΘ(ύΕς) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ΙΧΘΥϚ Ι(ησοῦς) Χ(ριστός) Θ(εοῦ) Υ(ἰός) *Ϛ(ωτήρ) DÖLGER* I, 12 (349–50)*
 ΙΧΙϚ Ιχ(θ)(ύ)ς or Ι(ησοῦς) Χ(ρ)ισ(τός) *L* 225
 ΙΨΗ v. ΕΨΗ
 ΙΩ̂⁺ (άννης) *PAES* 1114 (579)
 ΙΩ̂ (άννης) *MAMA* IV, 96 (1063–4); *MAMA* v, 165 (VI or later)
 ΙΩΑ(ννης) *K* 390
 ΙΩΑΝ (νης) *PAES* 891
 ΙΩΒϞ Ι(ακ)ώβου *CIG* 8638 (527–48)
 ΙΩ̂^N Ιω(άν)ν(ης) *K* 480
 ΙΩΝΝ Ιω(ά)νν(ης) *OJH* XXIII BB, 141
 ΙΩΥ̂ Ιω(άννο)υ *L* 665 (1007)
 Κ
 Κ(αί) *W* 2016 (152); *IGR* IV, 1208 (292–305); *G* 333 (III)
 Κ(άΙΟΣ) *RB* 1899, 16 (c. 218)
 Κ(αῖσαρ) *PAES* 757 (533)
 Κ(άλαμος) *BCH* IV, 338
 Κ (αλάνδαι) *R*
 Κ(αλπούρνιος) *RAM* I, 312 (c. 255)
 Κ(εῖται) *PAES* 64
 Κ(λαύδιος) *OJH* xv, 55
 Κ(οῖντος) *JHS* XLIV, 26; *ib.* XXII, 123
 Κ(ολωνία) *RB* 1895, 240 (161–9)
 Κ(όμης) *CL* I, 2423
 Κ(υρηναϊκή) *BCH* XXI, 45
 Κ(ύριος) *RAO* VII, 175 (181/8)
 Κ(ώμη) *SEG* VII, 108
 Κ• (αῖσαρ) *W* 2372 (151) [?]
 Κ• (ατά) *CIG* 8640 (1415)
 Κ• (οῖντα) *JHS* XXII, 373
 Κ• (οῖντος) *CIG* 2912 (211–17)
 Κ̂ (αλάνδαι) *RA* 1902 B, 363 (233)
 Κ̂ (ύριος) *ZDPV* 1893, 175 (508)

* First actual mention Tertullian *De baptis.* c. 1 (second half of second century A.D.).

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- Κ^s (αί) *IG* XII (1), 902
 Κ₅ (αί) *JRS* 1928, 170 (end VI); *LASSUS*,
 p. 35 (519/20)
 Κ₂ (αί) *SYR* IX, 167 (524/5)
 Κ (αί) *CIG* 8611 (before 364-78); *JPOS*
 xv, 154 (604); *ER* 122
 Κ (αί) *RB* 1892, 246
 Κ (ατά) *EO* v, 75 (495 s. 501)
 Κ^v (αίσαρ) *CIG* 3484 (c. 212)
 Κ' (αί) *CIG* 8611 (364-78)
 Κ (αί) *ib.*
 ΚΙ (αί) *BAILLET* 1591 (14)
 ΚΙ (ατά) *EO* I, 117
 Κ₁ (αί) } *PAES* 18 (529)
 Κ₂ (αί) }
 Κ (αί) *CIG* 8611 (364-78); *RA* 1902 B,
 360 (198-9)
 Κ (αί) *CIG* 8611 (364-78)
 Κ (αί) *PAES* 173 (335?)
 Κ> (οἶντος) *JHS* xxiv, 120
 Κ> (τίσις) *BYZ* I, 710 (992-1092)
 ΚΑ v. AK
 ΚΑ (λάνδαι) *IGR* III, 739 VII (153)
 ΚΑ (λπούρνιος) *RAM* I, 314 (c. 200)
 ΚΑ (σαρεύς) *IG* XII (1), 707 (79-81)
 ΚΑ (τά) *RB* 1894, 260 (c. 216)
 Κ^A (λαθος) *BCH* XII, 205 (117-38)
 ΚΑ (μύνδιος) *IG* XII (1), 707 (79-81) or
 κα (ττάβιος)
 ΚΑΓΓΕΛ (λάριος) *L* 562 (VI/VII)
 ΚΑΓΚΕΛ (λάριος) *CL* XII, 2080 (VII)
 ΚΑΘ (αιρεθέντα) *CL* I, 1171 (21/22)
 ΚΑΘ (ολικός) *L* 561 (VI/VII)
 ΚΑ^Θ (αιρεθέντα) *Mi* 29 (148/9)
 ΚΑΘς (ολικός) *RB* 1920, 123 (534)
 ΚΑΘς (ωσιωμένος) *G* 100⁸ (c. 441)
 ΚΑΘ' (ολικός) *BD* II, 250
 ΚΑΘ (ύοθεσίαν) *JHS* x, 55 (27 B.C.-14)
 ΚΑΘΑΡ (σις) *RB* 1933, 243 (248 or 258);
PAES 694 (517)
 ΚΑΘΟ (σιώμενος) *RA* 1899 B, 185 (527-
 65)
 ΚΑΘΟΛ³ (ικός) *BCH* xxiv, 337
 ΚΑΘΟC (ιώμενος) *JRS* 1928, 168 (526/7)
 ΚΑΘΟCΙΩ⁵ (ένος) *W* 628 (VI)
 ΚΑ^Υ (οθεσίαν) *BCH* XI, 226 (39 B.C.) =
 καθ' ύοθεσίαν
 ΚΑ^Υ (οθεσίαν) *BCH* LVIII, 332
 ΚΑ^Υ (οθεσίαν) *ANN* II, 135
 ΚΑ^Υ (οθεσίαν) *CIG* 2655
 ΚΑ^Θ κα (τά) θυ (γατροποιίαν) *IG* XII (1),
 4 III
 ΚΑΘΥ (οθεσίαν) *IG* XII (1), 8
 ΚΑΙ (κίος?) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ΚΑΙ (κίλιος) *DAI* I (2), 178 (224)
 ΚΑΙ (σαρ) *BAILLET* 1587 (25/6 B.C.);
RA 1901 A, 329 (117-38)
 ΚΑΙ• (σαρ) *JHS* xx, 163 (122)
 ΚΑΙΑ Καί (σ)α (ρ) *BAILLET* 382 (20 B.C.)
 ΚΑΙΚ (ίλιος) *IGR* I, 745 (187)
 ΚΑΙΚΙΑ (ιος) *BCH* VII, 16 (after 250)
 ΚΑΙΑ (ιος) *OJH* xv, BB, 175 (333-50)
 ΚΑΙC (αρ) *CIG* 4612 (117-38)
 ΚΑΙC (αρεις) *IGR* III, 606 (292-305)
 ΚΑΙC• (αρ) *QSt.* 1895, 270 (104/5); *W*
 2330 (124/5)
 ΚΑΙC (αρ) *BAILLET* 1206 (16 B.C.)
 ΚΑΙCΑP (ος) *IGR* I, 573 (184/5)
 ΚΑΛ (άνδαι) *IGR* III, 739, x (153); *JHS*
 XIX, 92 (165)
 ΚΑΛ (λιος) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ΚΑΛ (πούρνιος) *AJA* 1906, 289 (236)
 ΚΑΛ• (άνδαι) *W* 2306
 ΚΑΛ' (πουρνία) *AM* XIII, 238 (IV)

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΚΑΛ~ (άνδαί) *OJH* III, 76 (204)
 ΚΑΛΑΝΔ(αί) *IGR*, I, 1509 (176-92)
 ΚΑΛΑΝ̂(αί) *RA* 1908 B, 458 (176/80)
 ΚΑΛΛ(ίος) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ΚΑΛΛΙΑCΑΝ(τες) *AM* VI, 44 (117-38)
 ΚΑΛΛῙ (άτης) *R*, *F*
 ΚΑΛΛΙC(θένης) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
 ΚΑΛΛΙCΤ(ος) *R*
 ΚΑΛΛΙCΤC Καλλίστ(ρατο)ς *ERA* x, 131 (I)
 ΚΑΛΛΙΧΟΡΕΑΤ(αί) *CIG* 3794
 ΚΑΛΠ(ούρνιος) *BCH* xxiii, 418
 ΚΑΛΠ̂ (ουρνία) *JHS* xxii, 343
 ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡ(νιος) *CIG* 4366 w (III)
 ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝ(ία) *SEG* vi, 452 (II/III)
 ΚΑΛΠ̄ Καλπ(ουρνί)ω *AM* xiii, 238 (IV)
 ΚΑΜ(ατος) *BD* III, 360 (652) and *QSt.* 1895, No. 153
 ΚΑΜΑΙΩ[ΝΑ] Κα(λα)μαιώ[να] *AM* vi, 44 (117-38)
 ΚΑΜΑΤ(ος) *BZ* 1905, 54 (402)
 ΚΑΜ̄ (ριανός) or Καμε(ίλιος) *BCH* lviii, 492 (IV)
 ΚΑΜΤ(αί) *BZ* 1905, p. 63, No. 102
 ΚΑΝΔι[†] κανΔ(ιδᾶ)τ(ος) *CIG* 8686 (876/7)
 ΚΑΝΚΕΛΛΑΡ (ίος) *AAES* 75 (588/9)
 ΚΑΝΟΝΙΚ̄ (ή) *PAES* 575
 ΚΑΠΕΡΛΑΤ(ίνος) *K* 445
 ΚΑΠΕΡΝΑΓ(αθον) *K* 376
 ΚΑΠΕΤΟΛΙ(να) *RB* 1895, 240 (161-9)
 ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛ• (ίνα) *RAO* I, 281 (162)
 ΚΑΠΞ Καπ(πάδο)ς *RQ* 1931, 327, No. 177
 ΚΑΡ(μίνιος) } *CIG* 2782
 ΚΑΡ• (μίνιος) }
 ΚΑΡ(παθιοπολίτης) *ANN* II, 129
 ΚΑΡΜ(ίνιος) *CIG* 2783
 ΚΑΡΜΙ(νιος) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ΚΑΡΑΝ̂(ηνός) *RAO* v, 174 (976-1025)
 ΚΑΡΚ(ίνος) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ΚΑΡΝ(ουτίνος?) *RA* 1916 A, 348
 ΚΑΡ̄(θιοπολίτης) } *IG* xii (I), 4 III
 ΠΙΑ Καρπα(θιοπολίτης) } (69-96)
 ΚΑ
 [ΚΑΡΠΑ]ΘΙΟΠ̂(λίτης) *IG* xii (I), 4 I, III (69-96)
 ΚΑΡΠΟΔ(ωρος) } *R*
 ΚΑΡΠΟΔΩΡ(ος) }
 ΚΑΡΠΟΦ̄ΟΡS (ία) *RB* 1934, 395 (617 or 632)
 ΚΑΡΠΟΦ^ΟΡ (ία) *PAES* 1100 (609/10)
 ΚΑΡΠΟΦΟΡΩΝΤ^S (ες) *REN* 613 (575)
 ΚΑC(σιος) *AM* xxvi, 124 (117-38)
 Κ•ΑC(σιος) *MEL* III, 543 (150)
 ΚΑC^S (ιγνητή) *RB* 1892, 239
 ΚΑCΑ Κα(ί)σα(ρ) *BAILLET* 745 (5)
 ΚΑCΑΡ^S Κα(ί)σαρ(ος) *BAILLET* 371 (5)
 ΚΑCΙ(ανός) *R*
 Κ̄ΑCΚ(έλλιος) *DAI* I (2), 179 (224)
 ΚΑCС(ίος) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ΚΑCΤΡ^S (ον) *PAES* 915 (559)
 ΚΑΤ(ά) *JRS* 1918, 133 (250-315)
 ΚΑΤ(άθεσις) Kaufmann, *Handb. christl. Epigr.*, p. 40
 ΚΑΤ(αχθόνιος) *JRS* 1928, 176
 ΚΑΤ(ετέθη) *CIG* 9867 (392)
 ΚΑΤ(οικοῦντες) *BZ* 1905, p. 46, No. 63 (394)
 ΚΑΤ^S (αισχυνθείην) *RB* 1892, 577
 ΚΑΤΑ Θ(υγατροποιάν Δέ) *IG* xii (I), 854
 ΚΑΤΑΙΤΕ κατά(κ)ιτε *MEL* xiii, 288
 ΚΑΤΑΚ(εῖται) *RQ* 1931, 320, No. 43

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΚΑΤΑΚΕΚΟCΜΗΜ~ (ένος) <i>BCH</i> xxv, 335	ΚΕΡΑΜ ^ς (εύς) <i>K</i> 512
ΚΑΤΑΛ(είπω) <i>EP</i> 212	ΚΕΡΑΜ ^ξ (ύς) <i>K</i> 492
ΚΑΤΑΡΓ(υρα) <i>DE</i> 377	ΚΕΡΑΜΕC (ύς) <i>K</i> 326
ΚΑΤΑ ^Δ κατὰ ὕο(θεσίαν) Δ(έ) <i>ANN</i> II, 135	ΚΕΡΑCΙ(ος) <i>SARD</i> I 16 (133-1 B.C.)
ΚΑΤΕ(τέθη) <i>CL</i> vi, 716	ΚΖ Κ(ωρα)Ζ(εύς) <i>BCH</i> LI, 93
ΚΑΤΕCΕΝ κατέσ(τησ)εν <i>ERA</i> x, 130	ΚΖ Κ(ωρα)Ζ(εύς) <i>BCH</i> XI, 12
ΚΑΤΗΤC (έθη) <i>WZ</i> 153; <i>ALT</i> 40 = κατ(ε)τ(έθη)	ΚΗ (πουρός) or κη(περγός) <i>K</i> 321
[ΚΑΤΙ]CXY(σουσι) <i>PAES</i> 944	Κῆ(Δεστής) <i>REG</i> XIX, 292 (550)
ΚΑΤΟΙΚ ^ς (οι) <i>RB</i> 1892, 577	Κῆ Κ(β)η(Δασεύς) <i>BCH</i> XXIII, 177, 301
ΚΑΤΤ κατ(ωγείων) τ(άφων) <i>JHS</i> xx, 78	ΚΗΠ(ος) <i>STR</i> v, 333
ΚΑΤΧΘΟΝΙΟΙC κατ(α)χθονίοιC <i>PAES</i> I 106 (164)	ΚΗΠΟΡ ^ς (ός) <i>L</i> 5 (537)
ΚΑΥΧΑΝ ^ς (ος) <i>AEM</i> XIX, 243	ΚΗΠΟΥΡ(ός) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38)
ΚΑΦ(ινοι) = κ(ό)φ(ινοι) <i>DE</i> 377	ΚΗΤC (αι) <i>ZDPV</i> 1928, 221 (569/70)
ΚΔΙ ἰ(ν)Δ(ι)κ(τιών) <i>L</i> 566	Κ. Θ. κ(αταχθονίοιC) θ(εοίC) <i>CIG</i> 3711
ΚΕ κ(ύρι)ε <i>CL</i> XIII, 2397 (570/1); <i>PAES</i> 27 (646); <i>RB</i> 92, 573; <i>AAES</i> 337; <i>CL</i> III, 1746	ΚΙ κ(α)ί <i>MAMA</i> IV, 207 (I/II); <i>DM</i> 48 (497?)
Κ+Ε κ(ύρι)ε <i>PAES</i> 877	Κ, κ κ(α)ί <i>PAES</i> 18 (529)
Κ̅(φάλαιον) <i>MA</i> 122 (IV)	ΚΙ(γκιος) } <i>JHS</i> XXXII, 141
Κ̅Ε κ(ύρι)ε <i>TRAUBE</i> 64 (III/IV)*; <i>BCH</i> xx, 350 (IV); occurs frequently in V/VI cent.	ΚΙ(λνιος) } <i>JHS</i> XXXII, 141
Κ ^ς Ε κ(ύρι)ε <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 282 (508)	ΚΙΕ v. ΡΚΙΕ <i>IG</i> XII (1), 916
ΚΕ κ(ύρι)ε <i>ER</i> 222	ΚΙNC ^{δλ} _{ΛΙ} κινσουάλι(ος) <i>K</i> 29
ΚΕΚΑΘΑΡΜ' (ένη) <i>AM</i> VII, 22 (301)	ΚΙΠΟΥ(ρός) <i>K</i> 669
ΚΕΚΟΙΜ, (ημένος) <i>PAES</i> 575	ΚΙΡ(ιος) <i>BCH</i> x, 503; see also CIP
ΚΕΚΟΙΜΜΕ κεκοιμ(η)μέ(νος) <i>W</i> 1920	ΚΙΡΑ κί(βυ)ρα <i>ERA</i> x, 111
ΚΕΚΤΗΜ~ (ένος) <i>BCH</i> xxv, 335	ΚΙΤ(αι) <i>ZDPV</i> 1928, 225
ΚΕΛΙΝ κέλ(λ)ι(ο)ν <i>MEL</i> I, 166 f. (599)	ΚΙΤC (αι) <i>RB</i> 1934, 259 (577)
ΚΕΛΛ(ιώτης) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 328, No. 198	ΚΚΙ Κ(αι)κί(λιος) <i>AM</i> XIII, 304
ΚΕΛΛΙΩΤ(ης) <i>ib.</i> , No. 105	ΚΛ(αυδία) <i>MA</i> I 17 (100-50)
ΚΕΝΝ κεν(οτάφιο)ν <i>CIG</i> 4193	ΚΛ(αύλιος) <i>RAM</i> I, 146 (80-100); <i>CIG</i> 4566; <i>OJH</i> II, BB, 49 (102-6)
ΚΕΝΤ(ριτος) or κεντ(ητός) or κεντ(ηνά-ριος) <i>K</i> 408	ΚΛ• (αυδία) <i>W</i> 2684 (134)
	ΚΛ• (αύλιος) <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 283 (134); <i>FE</i> I, 203 (81-96)
	Κ̅Λ (αυδία) <i>DAIN</i> 56 (150-200)
	Κ̅Λ (αύλιος) <i>CIG</i> 2309 (after 138)

* But cf. *CL* III, 1746 and *G* 128.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΚΛΗ (αύλιος) *MA* 168, 6 (97)
 ΚΛΑ(σιος) *IG XII* (1), 4 III (69–96)
 ΚΛΑ(ύλιος) *IG XII* (3) 1119; *OJH* xxx,
 BB 10 (138–69)
 ΚΛΑΥ(λία) *MA* 245
 ΚΛΑΥ(λιανός) *AM* vi, 45 (117–38)
 ΚΛΑΥ(λιος) *IG XII* (1), 95 a (II); *IGR*
 III, 739 x (153)
 ΚΛΑΥΔ(ιος) *OGI* 520 (361/3)
 ΚΛΑΥΔ• (ία) *RA* 1908 B, 469
 ΚΛΑΥΔΙ(ος) *AM* xiii, 304 (117–38)
 ΚΛΕΟΜΒΡΟΤ(ος) *LAT* I, 114
 [ΚΛ]ΕΟΠΤΡ< Κλεοπ(α)τρ(εῖος) *BRE* 48^a
 (4/5)
 ΚΛΕΡΟΝΣ (μος) *K* 211
 ΚΛΗΡΙ< (ός) *CL* xii, 2080 (VII)
 ΚΛΕΡΟΝΟΜ(ιῶν) *FE* III, p. 140 (200–
 250)
 ΚΛΗΡΟΝΩΝ κληρον(όμ)ων *ERA* x, 131
 ΚΛΙ(νίας) *AM* xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)
 ΚΛΙΔΩΠ< (οιός) *L* 76
 ΚΛΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ Κλ(αύλιο)λαοδικέων
KLIO x, 235
 ΚΛΟ• (λιος) *AM* xxvii, 132
 ΚΛΣ Κλ(αύλιο)ς *MA*
 ΚΛΩ(λιος) *AM* xxvi, 124 (117–38)
 Κ̄λ•(λία) *CIG* 3346 = Κλω(λία) (117–
 38)
 ΚΛΩΔ(ιος) *MEL* II, 284
 Κ'Μ< κ(όσ)μου *EO* III, 238 (1093)
 ΚΝ κ(ύριο)ν *G* 338 (IX–X)
 Κ̄Ν κ(ύριο)ν *PAES* 1016 (546–7)
 ΚΝΣΤΑΤΝ< Κ(ω)νστα(ν)τ(ί)νου *G* 149
 (1065/6)
 ΚΟ(ινός) *RA* 1907 A, 359 (238–44)
 ΚΟ(ίντιος) *IGR* IV, 1101 (before 103);
FE II, No. 69 (150–200)
 ΚΟ(λιοργεύς) *BCH* xi, 238 (c. 39 B.C.)
 ΚΟ(λόβιον) *EDE* 30/I, 190 (235/40)
 ΚΟ(ρνήλιος) *R*
 Κ̄(ινός?) *FE* I, 211
 Κ^ο(ίντος) *CIG* 4283 (147)
 Κ̄Ο κ(υρί)⟨ω⟩ *ER* 168
 Κ̄Ο (ίντιος) *IGR* IV, 1101 (before 103)
 Κ̄Ο (λιοργεύς) *REG* v, 412; *BCH* xi, 8
 ΚΟΧ– κό(μης) *JPOS* xv, 133
 ΚΟSS κό(μης) *W* 2328
 ΚΟ< (ίντιος) *AM* xiv, 96
 Κ̄Ο^s (ραιεύς) *CIG* 2731
 ΚΟΙΝ(ός) *CIL* III, 447
 ΚΟΙΝΟΒ< (ιος) *L* 5 (537)
 ΚΟΚ(κήιος) *AAES* 432 c
 ΚΟΚ. (κήιος) *BD* III, 293 = *W* 2070 e
 (261)
 ΚΟΚΚ^s (ήιος) *ANN* II, 145
 ΚΟΛ(ωνία) *EO* I, 272
 ΚΟΛ• (ωνία) *RAO* I, 281 (162)
 ΚΟΛ(ωνός) *DE*, 393
 ΚΟΛ̄(ιοργεύς) *BCH* xii, 256
 ΚΟΛΟΦ(ώνιος) *MA* 122 h (IV)
 ΚΟΛΠΙ (ος) *L* 484
 ΚΟΜ(η) *BZ* 1905, p. 63, No. 103
 ΚΟΜ̄(η) *STR* vii, 108
 ΚΟΜ(ης) *PAES* 670 (392)
 ΚΟΜ< (ης) *BCH* I, 34
 ΚΟΜ̄ (ης) *QSt.* 1929, 16 (after 558)
 [Κ]ΟΜ^c (ης) *BCH* xi, 351; *LAT* II, 491ⁱ
 (550–400)
 ΚΟΜ̄ (ης) *AAES* 75 (588/9)
 ΚΟΜ̄(ης) *BCH* xxvi, 166 (524)
 ΚΟΜ^s (μοδος) *RB* 1895, 75*
 ΚΟΜΗ^s (τος) *G* 219 (538)
 ΚΟΜ̄^H (τος) *W* 1369 (565–648)

* Correct solution: κόμης.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΚΟΜΗΤΣ (ος) *RA* 1899 B, 185 (527-65)
 ΚΟΜΙΤΑ(τος) *L* 562 (VI/VII)
 ΚΟΜΙΤΙΣ(σα) *RB* 1925, 123 = *SEG* VII, 931
 ΚΟΜΜ(ενταρίων) or κομμ(ενταρήνσιος) *FE* III, p. 140 (200-250); *RA* 1924 B, 397
 ΚΟΜΟΤΡ(οφεύς) *SA* 100 (558)
 ΚΟΜΣ κόμ(η)ς (village) *RA* 1897 B, 440
 ΚΟΜΣ κόμ(η)ς (count) *BCH* I, 34
 ΚΟΝΚΟΡΔ• (ιήνσιοι) *RA* 1908 B, 469
 ΚΟΝΚΙΣΤΩΡΙ (ιον) *L* 592
 ΚΟΝΩΝΙ(ος) *K* 493
 ΚΟΟΡΤ(ος) *R*
 ΚΟΠ(ιάτης) *K* 260
 ΚΟΠς (ιάτης) *K* 441
 ΚΟΡ• (ηναϊκή) *PAES* 572²
 ΚΟΡ(νηλία) *IGR* I, 697 (253-68)
 ΚΟΡ(νήλιος) *REG* V, 201 (150-200)
 ΚΟΡ• (νηλία) *BCH* XIX, 558
 ΚΟΡ• (νήλιος) *FE* III, 142 (200-250)
 ΚΟΡΝ(ήλιος) *OJH* XXV, BB, 17 (244)
 ΚΟΡΝΗΛ(ιος) *Gött. gel. Anz.* 1897, 413
 ΚΟΡΝΗΛ• (ιος) *CIG* 2981
 ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑΝ(ός) *R*
 ΚΟΡΝΙΚ(ουλάριος) *JRS* 1924, 74
 ΚΟΡΟΠΑΛΑΤΣ (ης) *AM* XXIV, 406 (727/8)
 Κοσ(μᾶς) Γαλ(ενοῦ) *K* 542
 ΚΟΣΜ̄ (ᾶς) *L* 790 (703)
 Κοσμ κόσμ(ος) *CIG* 9356 (879)
 ΚΟΣΜΟΠΟ(λις) *MIL* I (7), 312 (123/4)
 ΚΟΣΤΑΝ(τίνος) *ER* 168
 ΚΟΤ• (υλᾶς) *LAT* II, 342
 ΚΟΥ Κ(υρί)ου *SA* 33
 ΚΟΥ(ίντος) *CIG* 2785 (after 180)
 ΚΟΥΑΣ(ίστορ) *AM* XIII, 241
 ΚΟΥΒΟΥΚΛΑ(ριος) *G* 335 bis
 ΚΟΥΙΝΤ(ος) *JRS* 1928, 181
 ΚΟΥΛΚΙ(λιος) *AM* XIII, 304 (117-38)
 ΚΟΥΡΑΦ (ος) *CIG* 9403
 ΚΡ κ(έ)ρ(ας) *CIG* 9401
 ΚΡ(ατίστη) *AM* XII, 180
 ΚΡΔ (άτιστος) *MEL* XIII, 286
 ΚΡ. (άτιστος) *CIG* 4369
 ΚΡ' (ατίστη) *BCH* XIX, 553
 ΚΡ' (άτιστος) *MAMA* IV, 59 (293-305)
 Κρ κρ(ιθή) *DAI* I (2), 139
 ΚΡ (ίσπα?) *JHS* XXII, 343
 ΚΡΑ(τήρ) *DE* 373 (II)
 ΚΡΑ(τίνος) *AM* XXIII, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ΚΡΑ(τίστη) *ERA* X, 113
 ΚΡΑ(τιστος) *IGR* III, 581 (end II); *BCH* LIX, 142 (250-300)
 ΚΡΑΤ(ίστη) *AM* VIII, 321 (c. 206)
 ΚΡΑΤ(ιστος) *CIG* 4037
 ΚΡΑΤΟ (ιστος) *MEL* XIII, 245 (209-11)
 ΚΡΑΤ" (ιστος) *JHS* XLIV, 31
 ΚΡΑΤΟ (ιστος) *CIG* 4346
 ΚΡΑΤΙ(στος) *IGR* I, 1481
 ΚΡΕ Κ(ύ)ρ(ι)ε *W* 2087 (473)
 ΚΡΕΙ(θή) *EDE* 30/1, 89 (235-40)
 ΚΡΙ(θή) *EDE* 30/1, 129 (235-40)
 ΚΡΙ(ός) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ΚΡΙΝ(ειν) *MAMA* I, 169
 ΚΡΙΤΩ(ν) *AM* XXIII, 410 (II/I B.C.)
 [ΚΡ]ΟΝΙΩΝ(ος) *BCH* XXVI, 450
 ΚΡΕ Κ(ύ)ρ(ιο)ς *BZ* 1905, p. 32, No. 25
 ΚΡ Κρυ(ασσεύς) *IG* XII (1), 4 III (69-96)
 ΚC Κ(αίσαρο)ς *W* 2372 (151)
 ΚC Κ(ύριο)ς *RB* 1892, 577; *LASSUS*, p. 26 (516)
 ΚC Κ(ωρασεύς) *CIG* 2728
 ΚC Κ(ύριο)ς *TRAUBE*, p. 64 (III/IV); *RB* 1932, 561

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΚΑΡΙ Κ(αί)σαρι *W* 787 (198-209)
 ΚΑΡΟΣ Κ(αί)σαρος *ER* 549
 𐤀𐤌𐤎𐤏𐤔 Κ(ύριος) Σ(αβαώθ) μ(εγάλη)
 (ἐστὶ) Δ(ύναμις) α(ὐτοῦ) *PAES*
 861
 ΚΤ κ(εῖ)τ(αι) *ERA* x, 139
 ΚΤΗΜΑΤΣ (α) *REN* 613 (575)
 ΚΤΙ, (σματο) *QSt.* 1929, 16 (after 558)
 ΚΤΙC(μα) *PAES* 996
 ΚΥ(άθος) *RAM* II, 564
 ΚΥ(ρεῖνα) *BCH* LI, 92
 ΚΥ(ρηναϊκή) *W* 2539
 ΚΥ(ριλλα?) *REG* VIII, 81 (202)
 ΚΥ(ριος) *PAES* 1003 (406/7)
 𐤊 κυ(άμων) *DAI* I (2), 139
 𐤊 = Κυ(ζικηνός) *AM* xxix, 277; *ib.* xxx,
 328
 ΚΥ• (ιντίλιος) *W* 1723 b
 ΚΥ• (ρηναϊκή) *W* 1922
 ΚΥ• (ριος) *W* 2558 (318)
 𐤊𐤎 Κ(ωρ)ύ(κου?) *K* 219
 𐤊𐤎 (ρεῖνα) *BCH* xi, 153
 𐤊𐤎 (ριος) *L* 33 (III/IV?); *PAES* 1016
 (546/7)
 𐤊𐤎 Κ(υρίο)υ *ZDPV* 1893, 179 (549/50)
 ΚΥΑΘ(ος) *DE* 377
 ΚΥΙΝΤ• (ος) *CIG* 2744 (351/4)
 ΚΥ^Η (σις) *BCH* xxxiii, 143
 ΚΥΝ, 𐤊𐤎, 𐤊𐤎, 𐤊𐤎, 𐤎𐤊, 𐤎𐤊, 𐤎𐤊, 𐤊𐤎,
 Κυν(ήγιος) *BZ* 1913, 461, 471
 (527-65)
 ΚΥΝΟ Κυν(ήγι)ος *ib.*
 ΚΥ(ρος) *W* 1369 (565-648)
 ΚΥΡ(είνα) *MA* 167 (69-79); *FE* II,
 No. 27 (xii) (104)
 ΚΥΡ(ηναϊκή) *W* 1927 (220 or 320);
AAES 384
 ΚΥΡ(ία) *BD* I, 221
 ΚΥΡ, 𐤊, 𐤊, 𐤊, 𐤊, 𐤊 Κυρ(ιακός) *BZ*
 1913, 468, 470 (527-65)
 ΚΥΡ(ικός) *MAMA* I, 323 (509/19)
 ΚΥΡ(ιλλος) *EO* I, 261
 ΚΥΡ(ίνιος) *JHS* xix, 105 (159)
 ΚΥΡ(ιος) *CL* v, 545 (after 1057)
 ΚΥΡ(ωθέντα) *CIG* 8644 = *RAM* II, 556
 (V/VI)
 𐤊𐤎 (ιακός) *K* 446
 ΚΥΡ• (ηναϊκή) *Mi*, 34 (end I)
 ΚΥΡ, (ιος) *QSt.* 1929, 16 (after 558)
 𐤊𐤎𐤎 (ιος) *JPOS* xv, 154 (604); *QSt.*
 1895, 44 (590)
 [ΚΥ]𐤎 (ος) *RAO* vi, 169 (604)
 ΚΥΡ^S (ιος) *RAM* II, 561
 ΚΥΡ𐤎 (ιος) *RB* 1933, 235
 𐤊𐤎𐤎 (ναῖος) *BAILLET* 2046
 ΚΥΡΙ(ναϊκή) *PAES* 795⁶
 ΚΥΡΙΑΚ(ός) *RB* 1930, 565 (661)
 ΚΥΡΙΒΤΩΔΠΑΥ = 2127 = Ἰησοῦς ὁ
 Ναζωραῖος or Κύρι(ε) β(οήθει) τῷ
 Δ(ούλω σου) Παύ(λῳ). Cf. *ΧΜΓ*;
AAES, p. 24. Cf. *MEL* III, 726
 ΚΥΡΙΝ(αῖκή) *PAES* 795⁵
 ΚΥΡ𐤎 Κύρ(ι)ο(ς) *RB* 1905, 598
 ΚΥΡΩΝ(ος) *RAM* I, 142 (II)
 𐤊𐤎𐤎 Κυ(ρί)ω *L* 791
 𐤊𐤎𐤎𐤎 κ(ε)φάλ(αιον) *K* 197 (c. 505)
 Κω Κ(υρί)ω *BCH* IV, 269⁷
 Κω(μη) *BZ* 1905, 32 (542); *G* 241
 (c. 424)
 Κω(ραιεύς) *BCH* LI, 86, No. 35 (I)
 Κω(ραῖς) *BCH* LI, 91, No. 54 (I)
 𐤊 (μη) *CL* I, 2421
 Κώ(μη) } *BCH* IV, 338
 Κω(μη) }
 𐤊𐤎 Κ(υρί)ω *BCH* xxvii, 372 (V/VI);
L 7 (537)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

$\overline{\kappa\omega}$ (μη) *PAES* 871 (543)
 $\overline{\kappa\omega}$ (ραζεύς) *BCH* xxviii, 30
 $\overline{\kappa\omega}$ (ραιεύς) *BCH* xi, 8
 $\overline{\kappa\omega}$ κ(όσμ)ω *CRAI* 1903, 483
 $\kappa\omega\mu(\eta)$ *PAES* 788 (316); *ZDPV* 1913, 250 (293-305)
 $\kappa\omega\mu\omicron\gamma\rho(\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma)$ *BD* iii, 354 (558). Cf. *SA* 100*
 $\kappa\omega\eta(\sigma\tau\alpha\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma)$ *ANN* iii, 49; *AA* xxxi, 18 (1261-1453)
 $\kappa\omega\eta\omicron\varsigma$ Κ(όν)ωνος *JHS* xv, 119
 $\kappa\omega\eta\sigma\tau\alpha\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (ἵνος) *CIG* 8686 (876/7)
 $\kappa\omega\eta\sigma\tau\eta\eta\sigma$ Κωνστ(αν)τ(ί)νου *ANN* vi/vii, 442 (1019)
 $\kappa\omega\eta\varsigma$ Κωνστ(αντίνος) *ROTT*, p. 340 = *G* 291 (1042/3) = *CIG* 8707 = *W* 1316†
 $\kappa\omega(\nu)\sigma\tau\alpha\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ *K* 466
 $\kappa\omega\sigma\tau\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ Κω(ν)στ(αν)τίνου *G* 115 bis (1012-17)

Λ

$\lambda(\alpha\gamma\iota\eta\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma)$ or $\lambda(\alpha\gamma\iota\eta\iota\tau\iota\varsigma)$ *BCH* xlv, 85
 $\lambda(\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *IG* xii (1), 4 iii (69-96)
 $\lambda(\epsilon\gamma\iota\omega\upsilon\varsigma)$ *W* 2374 b (211-17)
 $\lambda(\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *BUR* 20; cf. $\lambda(\omicron\upsilon\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma)$
 $\lambda(\eta\eta\varsigma\iota\varsigma)$ *RA* 1887 A, 200
 $\lambda(\iota\tau\rho\alpha)$ *W* 535 (301)
 $\lambda(\omicron\upsilon\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *JHS* xxii, 122
 λ v. $\lambda\gamma$
 $\lambda\bullet(\omicron\upsilon\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *K*, p. 6 (77/8); *FE* i, 203 (81-96)
 $\lambda^{\ast}(\omicron\upsilon\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *FE* ii, No. 53 (c. 198-217)
 $\lambda\lambda$ (ούκιος) *IG* xii (3), 325
 $\overline{\lambda}$ (ούκιος) *PAES* 803 (161-9)
 $\overline{\lambda\bullet}$ (ούκιος) *AM* xxvii, 101 (c. 142 or 197)
 $\bullet\lambda\bullet$ (ούκιος) *IG* xii (3), 1118

* Where the reading is: κομοτρ(οφεύς).

$\lambda\varsigma$ (υκάβας) *RB* 1892, 565 (446?); $\xi\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ *QSt.* 1900, 234 (446?)
 $\wedge$ $\lambda(\omicron\upsilon\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *RA* 1919 B, 436 (161)
 λ (ίτρα) *W* 535 (301); $\succ$ *JHS* xi, 321 (301); λ *ib.*
 $\lambda\alpha(\mu\pi\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *G* 225 (602)
 $\lambda\alpha(\omicron\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota\alpha)$ *AM* xiii, 238
 $\lambda^{\Lambda}(\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ } *IG* xii (4), ii, iii (69-96)
 $\lambda^{\overline{\Lambda}}(\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ }
 $\overline{\lambda\alpha}$ (γιναῖος) } *CIG* 2728‡
 $\overline{\lambda\alpha}$ (γινίτης) }
 $\lambda\alpha^s(\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *ANN* viii/ix, 321
 $\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\omega\overline{\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma}$ Λαβέων (ν)έος *OJH* xxvii, bb, 237 (111/12)
 $\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\rho\iota(\omicron\varsigma)$ *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 $\lambda\alpha\gamma\eta(\nu\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *IGR* iii, 837
 $\lambda\overline{\alpha\delta}(\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ } *ANN* ii, 156
 $\lambda\alpha\chi\delta(\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ }
 $\lambda\alpha\iota(\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma)$ *DAI* i (2), 179 (224)
 $\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha\eta\iota\omicron\rho\varsigma(\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma)$ *K* 367
 $\lambda\alpha\mu(\pi\rho\acute{\alpha})$ *G* 309³ (379-95)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu(\pi\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta)$ *IGR* iv, 1208 (292-305)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu(\pi\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma)$ *AJA* 1906, 289 (238/9)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu^c$ (πρότατος) *BCH* xi, 351
 $\lambda\alpha\mu^s$ (πρότατος) *BYZ* v, 226
 $\lambda\alpha\mu$ (προτάτη) *SARD* 18 (459)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu^s$ (πρότατος) *FE* ii, No. 45 (IV)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi$ (ρότατος) *CL* xii, 2080 (VII)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho(\acute{\alpha})$ *AM* xxxvi, 296 (488)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho(\acute{o}\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma)$ *IGR* iii, 39 (269); *P* 670 (392)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho(\acute{o}\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma)$ *CL* xii, 2080 (VII)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho$ (ός) *CL* xii, 2080 (VII); *A* 75 (588/9)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho^s$ (ότατος) *CIG* 8635 (539)
 $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho<$ (ότατος) *F*

† or $\kappa\omega\eta\sigma\tau\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$

‡ $\overline{\lambda\omicron}$ in facsimile.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΛΑΜΠΡ^s (ότατος) *REG* xix, 111 (388/92)
 ΛΑΜΠΡ^o (τατος) *QSt.* 1895, 46 (end IV)
 ΛΑΜΠΡ^o (τατος) *W* 1369 (565-648)
 ΛΑΜΠΡΟ (τατος) *ZDPV* 1886, 317 = *ib.*, 1888, 42
 ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤ- (άτη) *SP* 122 (III)
 ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤ^s (ατος) *QDAP* III, 96 (555)
 ΛΑΜΠΧ (ρότατος) *JPOS* xv, 133
 ΛΑΜΠΧ (ότατος) *JPOS* xv, 133
 ΛΑΝΠΡ (ότατος) *K* 73 (395-408)
 ΛΑΝΠΡΟΤΟΥ λα(μ)προ(τά)του *RAM* I, 288 (279-80)
 ΛΑΞCIIII (έτους) ἀ(πὸ) μ(αρτύρων) *L* 43 (488?)
 ΛΑΟΔΙ (κεια) *AM* xiii, 238 (IV)
 ΛΑC• Λα(ύ)ρ(α)s *RB* 1895, 74
 ΛΑΤ(ύπος) or Λατ(όμος) *K* 251
 ΛΑΤΟ(μος) *BZ* 1905, p. 62, No. 99 (437?)
 ΛΕ(γιών) *W* 2531 (176-80)
 ΛΕ(ύκιος) *OJH* xxvi, BB 53 (54/9)
 ΛΕ(ύκιος) *W* 1743 *K*
 ΛΕΓ(ιών) *CIG* 4601 (161-9)
 ΛΕΓ• (ιών) *Mi* 34 (end I); *FE* III, p. 134 (123-33)
 ΛΕΓ (ιών) *AAES* 384; *W* 2438 (169)
 ΛΕΓΕ(ώνος) *CIG* 4713 d (before 107)
 ΛΕΓΕΩ(νος) *IGR* I, 1212 (104/5); Lepsius, *Denkm. Äg.* XII, Pl. 97, No. 440
 ΛΕΓΕΩ (ν) *BAILLET* 1575 (147)
 ΛΕΓΙ(ών) *OJH* xxix, 44-8
 ΛΕΓΙ(ών) *BAILLET* 875
 [ΛΕ]ΓΙΟΝ(ος) *BAILLET* 1154
 ΛΕΠ(μενος) *ZU* 111 (238/9)
 ΛΕΙC^N (ἐ)λειςον *AAES* 207 (463)
 ΛΕΟ(ντιος) *RAMB* 514
 ΛΕΟΝΤΟΚΡΑΤ^c (ης) *BAILLET* 1528
 ΛΕΟΝΤ(Ις) *AM* xxxi, 263 (895)
 ΛΕΥ(κίος) *OJH* xxvi, BB 53 (54/9)
 ΛΕΥΚ(ός) *EDE* 1930/1, 93 (235/40)
 ΛΕΩ(ν) *EDE* 1930/1, 105 (218)
 ΛΕΩΝΙ (Δας) *R, F*
 ΛΕΩ^T Λέω(ν)τ(ος) *OJH* III, BB 31
 ΛΗΓς (ούσης) *CL* XII, 2080 (VII)
 ΛΗΝΟΠΟ(λης) *K* 400
 ΛΙ(τρα) *OJH* xxiii, BB 281 (c. 100)
 Λ λί(τρα) *BCH* xxxvi, 629 (V); *W* 535 (301)
 ΛΙΒΑΝ. (ίος) *R, F*
 ΛΙΒΑΝΙ(ος) *PAES* 1003 (406-7)
 ΛΙΒΡΑΡ(ίος) *JRS* 1924, 74
 ΛΙΘΞ(ός) *PAES* 988 (510/11)
 ΛΙΚ(ίννιος) *ANN* vi/vii, 434/5 (256-9)
 Λ·Ι·Κ·Ι· (νία) *AM* xxv, 406
 ΛΙΚΙΝ(νιος) *CIG* 3500
 ΛΙΚΙΝΝ(ίος) *JHS* xviii, 317 (253-68)
 ΛΙΜ> (ες) *L* 598
 ΛΙΜΕ(νίτης) *K* 367
 ΛΙΜΕΝ(ικός) *CIL* III, 447
 ΛΙΝ(ή) *EDE* 1930/1, 155
 ΛΙΝΟΠ^s (ώλης) *K* 563
 ΛΛΗ (στή)λλη *BCH* xxxvi, 606*
 ΛΟ(ύκιος) *CIG* 3173 (83)
 Δ(ύκιος) *R* = *CIG* 1438
 ΛΟ (βολδεύς) *BCH* xi, 27
 ΛΟΒ. (ολδεύς) *BCH* xxviii, 53
 ΛΟΓΟΘ^s (έτης) *K* 541
 ΛΟΓΩΘΥ λογωθ(έτο)υ *W* 2477 (517)
 ΛΟΛ(λίου) *AM* xxvi, 124 (117-38)
 ΛΟΛΛΙ(ος) *AM* xiii, 304 (117-38)
 ΛΟΝ^ς (ος) } *K* 575
 ΛΟΝ^ς (ίνος) }
 ΛΟΝΓΙΝ^s (ος) *STR* ix, 167 (524/5)

* CYNTHΛΛΗ.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΛΟC Λο(ύκιο)S <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (II)	Μ(έμμιος) <i>AHI</i> , 229
ΛΟΥ(κιοS) <i>CIG</i> 4713 d (before 107)	Μ(ήν) <i>W</i> 610 (161-80); <i>CIL</i> III, 6667, (188)
ΛΟΥΚ(ιοS) <i>MEL</i> III, 452	Μ(ήτηρ) <i>BZ</i> 1905, p. 35, No. 38
ΛΟΥΚ•(ιοS) <i>RA</i> 1913 B, 460 (206 or 211)	Μ(ίλιον) <i>RA</i> 1896 B, 142 (201)
ΛΟΥΚ~(ιοS) <i>W</i> 8 (270-5)	Μ(ιλιάριον) <i>BCH</i> XIII, 341 (293-305)
ΛΟΥΚ(ήιοS) <i>CIG</i> 3665	Μ(ιχαήλ) v. ΧΜΓ
ΛΟΥΚΕΙ(οS) <i>BCH</i> xxvi, 452	Μ(νᾶ) <i>BCH</i> xvii, 450
[ΛΟ]ΥΚΕΙΛΙ(λιοS) <i>ANS</i> 400 (249)	Μ(νήμη) v. ΜΧ
ΛΟΥΚΙΑΝ(ός) <i>CIG</i> 5264 (7 B.C. or 34)	Μ(νησθῆ) <i>EDE</i> 1931/2, p. 121 (after 54)
ΛΟΥΚΙΑΛ(οS) <i>AM</i> XIII, 304 (117-38)	Μ(οναχός) <i>RAM</i> II, 538
ΛΟΥCITANΩP(ουμ) <i>IGR</i> III, 56	Μ(οῦ) <i>W</i> 2034 (343)
ΛΟΧΑ(γός) <i>LAT</i> II, 363 (307)	Μ(υριάS) <i>PERG</i> 553 (98-117); <i>JHS</i> xxxiii, 29 (II B.C.)
ΛΥ Λ(ουκίου) υ(ίός) <i>RA</i> 1927 B, 371	Μ•(νημίον) <i>DM</i> 110 (208)
ΛΥ Λ(ουκίο)υ <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (II)	Μ Μ(άρκος) <i>RA</i> 1919 B, 436 (161)
ΛΥ(κιοS) <i>R</i> = <i>CIG</i> 1736	Μ̇(άγνητες) <i>MA</i> 122 d (IV)
ΛΥ(σίμαχος) <i>MIL</i> I (7), 163, 304	Μ̇(ήν) <i>BCH</i> II, 252 (198-211)
ΛΥΚΟΠΟ^ (ίτης) <i>BAILLET</i> 1144 (515?)	•Μ•(άρκος) <i>IG</i> XII (3), 1111 (139-61)
ΛΥΚΟΠΟ^ (ίτης) <i>BAILLET</i> 193 (144)	Μ̄(άρκος) <i>ib.</i> 100 (212-17); <i>OJH</i> VIII, 169 (132)
ΛΥCΕ λύ(πη)σε <i>MAMA</i> I, 102	Μ̄(ήν) <i>W</i> 681 (152)
ΛΥCΙ(στρατος) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)	Μ̄(όναρχος) <i>BCH</i> VIII, 43 (I)
ΛΥCΙΚΡΑ(της) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)	Μ̇(άρκος) <i>IG</i> XII (3), 484 (222-35)
ΛΥCΙΜ(αχος) <i>R</i> = <i>CIG</i> 1241	•Μ̄•(άρκος) <i>ib.</i> 482 (212-17)
ΛΥΩΜ(εν) <i>EDE</i> 1930/1, 145	<Μ>(άρκος) <i>ib.</i> 1125
ΛΩΥ Λώ(ο)υ <i>BCH</i> xxi, 73 (500)	Μz(άρκος) <i>MILET</i> I (7), 312 (123/4)
	Μ̄ M(ήν) <i>OJH</i> xxiii, BB 23 (163)
	Μ ^s (ήν) <i>W</i> 1369 (565-648)
	Μ̇(οῦ) <i>ER</i> 471
	Μs(οῦ) <i>RB</i> 1892, 577
	Μ̇(υριάS) <i>BSA</i> xxi, 176 (118/19)
	Μ̇(ήν) Petrie, <i>Gerar</i> , Pl. XIV, 1 (616)
	Μ̇(ήν) <i>CIL</i> III, 417
	ΜΑ Μ(ήν) Ἀ(σκαηνός) <i>JHS</i> xxxii, 136

* Corrects a reading in *EO* xiv, p. 208.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΜΑ(γάρσις?) <i>CIG</i> 2039	ΜΑΚΑΡC μακάρ(ιο)ς <i>CCB</i> 179 (344--479)
ΜΑ(ῖος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 323, No. 104	ΜΑΚΕΔ(ονική) <i>CIL</i> III, 222
ΜΑ(καρία) <i>WZ</i> , p. 151 = <i>ALT</i> 37	ΜΑΚΡΟΗΜΕΡς (ευσίς) <i>RB</i> 1908, 568
ΜΑ(ρκιανός) <i>BZ</i> 1913, 467, 470 (527-565)	ΜΑΡ(ᾶ) <i>K</i> 575
ΜΑ(ρκος) <i>IGR</i> IV, 1101 (before 103)	ΜΑΡ(εῖνος) <i>K</i> 575
ΜΑ(ρτύριος) <i>CL</i> v, 546 (c. 547/8)	[ΜΑ]Ρ(ιος) <i>W</i> 2600 (251)
Μ Μ(ύρι)α <i>AM</i> xxvii, 270	ΜΑΡ(κος) <i>K</i> 575; <i>IGR</i> III, 606 (292-305); <i>RB</i> 1899, 29
ΜΑ• (ρκος?) <i>MA</i> 198 (211-17)	ΜΑΡ(μαράριος) <i>K</i> 273
ΜΑς (κάριος) <i>ZDPV</i> 1928, 224	ΜΑΡ(τυς) <i>BCH</i> xxvi, 199
ΜΑΓ (νήτης) <i>R</i>	ΜΑΡ• (κος) <i>JRS</i> 1924, 199
ΜΑΓ• (ος) <i>RAO</i> vii, 77	ΜΑΡ• (τία) <i>W</i> 24
ΜΑΓς (ειρος) <i>MAMA</i> IV, 3 (II/III)	ΜΑΡ• (τιος) <i>W</i> 2138 (2136 in text)
ΜΑΓICTPS (ου) <i>SYR</i> vii, 106	ΜΑΡι (τυς) <i>PAES</i> 1120 (500)
ΜΑΓΝ• (ητες) <i>CIG</i> 3157 (after 117)	ΜΑΡ (κος) <i>IG</i> xii (3), 164; <i>IGR</i> IV, 1101 (before 103)
ΜΑΘΚ(ῶνα) <i>EDE</i> 1930/1, 96	ΜΑΡ (τυρες) <i>L</i> 665 (1007)
ΜΑΙ• (άνος) <i>RAO</i> vii, 79	ΜΑΡ (κος) <i>PAES</i> 661 (178)
ΜΑΚ(εξονική) <i>JRS</i> 1912, 233 (I)	ΜΑΡ̂ (κος) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 650
ΜΑΚς (αρία) <i>RB</i> 1927, 95 (234/5)	ΜΑΡ (τυρες) <i>W</i> 1920
ΜΑΚι (άριος) <i>L</i> 313	ΜΑΡΚ• (ος) <i>CIG</i> 2383
ΜΑΚ (άριος) <i>BSRAA</i> 1936, 28 (698?)	ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛ(ος) <i>JHS</i> xxii, 205 (117-38)
ΜΑΚ" (άριος) <i>L</i> 271	ΜΑΡΚι(ος) <i>CIG</i> 3664 (117-38)
ΜΑΚς (άριος) <i>RB</i> 1903, 427 (613)	ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝ(ός) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)
ΜΑΚ̂ (άριος) <i>RB</i> 1903, 428 (518)	ΜΑ[ΡΜΑ](ράριος) <i>G</i> 347 ² (VIII/X)
ΜΑΚΑΡ(ία) <i>RB</i> 1892, 242 (547)	ΜΑΡΟΥΔΗ (σουμ)μα ρουδισ <i>MEL</i> xiii, 273 = summa rudis
ΜΑΚΑΡ(ιος) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)	ΜΑΡΗΟΝ μαρ(τύ)ρηον <i>JRS</i> 1926, 68
ΜΑΚΑΡ̂ (ιος) <i>REG</i> xix, 292 (550)	ΜΑΡ̂(υρες) <i>L</i> 664 (1243)
ΜΑΚΑΡ (ιος) <i>BSRAA</i> 1936, 28 (698?)	ΜΑΡΤ(ιος) <i>R</i>
ΜΑΚΑΡΙ(α) <i>REG</i> xix, 292 (550)	ΜΑΡΤ̂ (ιος) <i>PAES</i> 1126 (407?)
ΜΑΚΑΡΙ(ος) <i>L</i> 472	Μ ^Τ ΑΡ• μάρτ(υρες) <i>BCH</i> xxvi, 457 (1157)
ΜΑΚΑΡΙ ⁵ (α) <i>QSt.</i> 1902, 240	ΜΑΡΤς (υρες) <i>W</i> 2464 (568)
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΧ (ατος) <i>REN</i> 513 (584)	ΜΑΡΤΥ(ρος) <i>BZ</i> 1908, 485 (408-50)
ΜΑΚΑΡ̂ι̂,̂ (ιοι) <i>REG</i> xix, 292 (550)	ΜΑΡΤΥ ^N μαρτύ(ρω)ν <i>L</i> 636
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩΤι (ατος) <i>L</i> 325	ΜΑΡΤΥΡ(ος) <i>SA</i> 100 (558)
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩ ^{TS} (ατος) <i>AJA</i> 1898, 90	
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩΤΟΥ μακαριω(τά)του <i>JPOS</i> xv, 88	

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ⁵¹
 MAT Ματθ(α)ί(ο)υ G 329
 MAYPIT. (ιος) CL v, 545 (592)
 MAXAIPOΦO(POC) Mi 26 (80/69 B.C.)
 MΓ μ(έ)γ(α) G 336 (1057/8)
 MΓ M(ιχάήλ) Γ(αβριήλ) Oberhammer-
 Zimmerer, *Durch Syrien u. Kleinasien*,
 Berlin, 1899, p. 311.
⁵²
 M̄ μ(ε)γ(άλη) CIG 8694 (963-9)
 M̄ μ(έ)γ(ας) BCH xxv, 335
 M̄ M̄ μ(ε)γ(αλο)μ(ά)ρ(τυς) ANN vi/vii,
 442 (1019)
 M̄ M̄ M̄ μ(ε)γ(αλο)μ(ά)ρ(τυρες) CIG 8718
 (1084)
⁵³
 M̄ μ(έ)λ(ιμνος) DAI I (2), 138
 ME(γας) MIL I (3), 230 (180-92)
 ME(μμία) R = CIG 1441
 ME(μμιος?) AM xxvi, 124 (117-38)
 ME• (γιστος) CIG 3484 (211-17)
 ME^E(Διμνος) BCH xii, 205 (117-38)
 ME^E(τρητής) *ib.*
⁵⁴
 M̄^E(ίλατος) JHS xvii, 271*
 M̄^E(ν) PAES 1057 (557) = μ(ή)ν
 M̄^E(ρίς) MA 122 e (IV); BCH xlvi, 404
 (284-305)
 ME_i (τά) QSt. 1929, 16 (after 558)
 ME_i (σορί) or ME(χείρ) BAILLET 1319
 (343)
 MEG(ιστος) RA 1902 B, 362 (210/11);
 IGR I, 577 (212/13)
 MEG• (ιστος) JHS xx, 163 (122)
 MEG_s (άλη) CL v, 546 (527-65)
 MΞΓ μέγ(ιστος) JHS viii, 424 (212-13)
 MEΓAΛOΠ(ρεπέστατος) JRS 1928, 170
 (end VI)
 MEΓAΛOΠ? (ρεπέστατος) RB 1895, 383
 (439/40)

* In $\overset{\text{EO}}{\text{MP}}$ also read Με(ιλητού)πο(λις), q.v.

† Different reading of preceding item. Cf. also ΜΠΟΛΙΣ.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΜΕC(ημβρία) <i>RAO</i> vi, 326	ΜΗΡ μή(τη)ρ <i>G</i> 23
ΜΕCΕΜΒΡΙ(α) <i>RAMB</i> , p. 514	ΜΡ μή(τη)ρ <i>ER</i> 96
ΜΕCΙΟC M(ολ)έσιος <i>IGR</i> iii, 499	ΜΗΡΘΥ Μή(τηρ) Θ(εο)ϋ <i>C</i> 8694 (963-9)
ΜΕCΡΕ Μεσ(ό)ρε <i>BAILLET</i> 745 (5)	ΜΗC μη(γάλη)ς <i>RA</i> 1903 B, 29†
ΜΕCΩΠΟΤ(αμίτης) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 325, No. 139	ΜC μη(νό)ς <i>JHS</i> iv, 380 (232)
ΜΕΤ(ά) <i>JRS</i> 1918, 133 (250-315)	ΜΗC μησ(όρι) <i>BAILLET</i> 1206 (16 B.C.)
ΜΕΤΡΙ(ον) <i>L</i> 600	ΜΗC M(ν)ή(μη)ς <i>SP</i> , 58
ΜΕΤΡΚ μ(η)τρ(ο)κ(ωμία) <i>RA</i> 1897 B, 440	ΜΗCΘΗ M(ν)ησθῆ <i>RAO</i> vi, 40†
ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΥΛ(ίτης) <i>CL</i> vi, 1492	ΜΗΤ(ηρ) <i>MEL</i> vi, 352; <i>BCH</i> xxvii, 371
ΜΕΥΑΚ(ος) <i>LAT</i> ii, 29 (275-9)	ΜΗΤC (ά) <i>SYR</i> ix, 167 (524/5) = μετά
ΜΕΧ(ρι τέλους) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 157 (96)	ΜΗΤC(άτον) <i>SEG</i> vii, 110 (524/5)‡
ΜΗ M(ν)ή(μη) <i>JHS</i> xix, 77	ΜΗΤΡ(ι) <i>RB</i> 1933, 240 (555)
ΜΗ(ν) <i>CIG</i> 4112 (124)	ΜΗΡ(ι) <i>MAMA</i> i, 326 = μητρ(ι)
ΜΗ(ν) <i>JHS</i> xxxii, 131*	ΜΗΤΡ• (όπολις) <i>JHS</i> xix, 107 (253-68)
ΜΗ(τηρ) <i>BCH</i> xliii, 85	ΜΗΤΡΟ(Δωρος) <i>AM</i> xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
ΜΗ(χρήλ) <i>MAMA</i> i, 434	ΜΗΤΡΟΠ(ολις) <i>SARD</i> 18 (459)
ΜΗ. (τηρ) <i>BCH</i> xliii, 86	ΜΗΤΡΟΠC(ολίτης) <i>RB</i> 1905, 598 (c. 539) = <i>RAO</i> vii, 180
Μ μή(ν) <i>REG</i> ii, 36 (243)	ΜΗΤΡΟΠ(λις) <i>CIG</i> 2746 (IV)
Μ μή(ν) <i>W</i> 668 (173)	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ(ις) <i>MEL</i> vii, 382 (before 223)
Μ μή(ν) <i>W</i> 679 (116)	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΥΛ(ίτης) <i>L</i> 632
ΜΗ (ν) <i>BCH</i> lviii, 332	ΜΗΤΡΠC μητρ(ό)π(ολις) <i>W</i> 1916 (539)§
Μ μή(ν) <i>W</i> 700 (36)	ΜΗ M(ι)χ(ρήλ) <i>BZ</i> 1930, 647 (969-76)
Μ μή(ν) <i>W</i> 709 (64)	Μ μ(έχρ)ι <i>OJH</i> xxx, Bb 40 (VI)
Μ μή(ν) <i>ZDPV</i> 1893, 175 (508); <i>REG</i> xix, 292 (550)	Μ μ(ην)ι <i>RB</i> 1892, 248
Μ μή(ν) <i>BSA</i> xxi, 176 (118/19)	Μ μι(λιάριον) <i>BCH</i> ii, 597 (193-211)
ΜΗΔ• (ικός) <i>PAES</i> 155 (169/70)	Μ μί(λιον) <i>K</i> 199 b (306/7); <i>BCH</i> xix, 318 a (201)
ΜΗΘΥ Μή(τηρ) Θ(εο)ϋ[?] <i>MAMA</i> i, 387	Μ μί(λιον) <i>W</i> 8 (270-5)
ΜΗΜΗC μ(ν)ήμης <i>JHS</i> xix, 112	Μι(λήσιος) <i>DAIN</i> 58
ΜΗΝ(ι) <i>JRS</i> 1912, 133 (250/315)	Μι μί(λιον) <i>MA</i> 256
ΜΗΝ (ών) <i>W</i> 2321	ΜΙΔΑΧ(ος) <i>LAT</i> ii, 389
ΜΗΟΥ Μην(ι)δου <i>CIG</i> 4366 w	ΜΙΛ(ιον) <i>IGR</i> iv, 1194 (97)
ΜΗΡ μή(τη)ρ <i>BCH</i> xxi, 96	ΜΙΛ• (ιάριον) <i>RAO</i> i, 281 (162)

* Μην Ἀσκαηνός. † On stone /// ΗC ΠΑΥ /// read as above *RA*; in *RAO* vi, 40 different readings.

‡ Different reading of the same inscription in *SYR* ix, 167.

§ In epigraphical part, No. 1915.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΜΙΑΙ(άριον) <i>BCH</i> xxi, 45	ΜΝΜ(η) <i>KLIO</i> x, 237
ΜΙΜ Μ(αρία) Ἰ(ησοῦ) Μ(ήτηρ) <i>AAES</i> 272	ΜΝΗΜ (η) <i>AAES</i> 263 (384/5)
ΜΠΟΛΙΣ Μι(λητό)πολις <i>AM</i> xiv, 248*	ΜΝΗC μνή(μη)ς <i>W</i> 1016; <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (I)
ΜΙCΘ(ωτή)ς <i>ALT</i> 120 (619?)	ΜΝΗCIE(πης) <i>AM</i> xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)
ΜΙCΘς (ός) <i>RB</i> 1920, 115 (605)	ΜΝΗΧΑ μνή(μης) χά(ριν) <i>JRS</i> 1924, 63
ΜΙΤΙ(ος) <i>CL</i> iv, 1945 (III)	ΜΜΗC μν(ή)μης <i>MEL</i> xiii, 90
ΜΙΤΡΟΠΟ(λίτης) <i>AM</i> xxxi, 263 (895)	ΜΝC μν(ήμη)ς <i>SEG</i> vi, 369
ΜΙ Μιχ(αήλ) <i>CIG</i> 9364 (1030)	ΜΝ ^C μν(ησθείη)ς <i>EDE</i> 28/9, p. 108, No. 35 b
ΜΙΛ Μιχ(αή)λ <i>ER</i> 407	ΜΝ ΧΑ μν(ήμης) χά(ριν) <i>EP</i> , p. 31 (330-50); <i>JHS</i> xxiv, 282
ΜΚ μ(α)κ(αρία) <i>ALT</i> 89	ΜΝ·ΧΑ· μν(ήμης) χάριν <i>BCH</i> lix, 157
ΜΚΛ μ(α)κ(αρίας) λ(ήξεως) <i>L</i> 34 (138-61?)	ΜΟ(λης) <i>LANC</i> ii, 196
ΜΚ μ(α)κ(α)ρ(ία) <i>RB</i> 1905, 255	ΜΟ(ναχός) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 318, No. 12
ΜΜ μ(νή)μ(η) <i>ERA</i> x, 138	ΜΟ(γγός) <i>RAM</i> i, 311 (200-10)
ΜΜ μ(εγάλο)μ(αρτυς) <i>G</i> 115 <i>ter</i> (1019)	ΜΟ(τελληνός) <i>MAMA</i> iv, 275 (177/8)
Μ,Μ μ(η)ν(ι) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 275 (720)	Μ(Διος) <i>W</i> 1228; <i>BCH</i> xiii, 487
ΜΝ (ἄ)μ(ή)ν? <i>L</i> 623	Μ(ῖρα) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 913
ΜΝ μ(η)ν(ός) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 277 (652)	Μ(λόλλος) or Μ(λεύς) <i>BCH</i> xxiii, 178
ΜΝ(ημεῖον) <i>BStA</i> xvi, 114	Μ(νή) <i>RB</i> 1892, 566
ΜΝ(ήμη) <i>v.</i> ΜΝΧΑ	Μ(νος) <i>QSt.</i> 1902, 240; <i>K</i> 471
ΜΝ(ησθῆ) <i>RB</i> 1932, 569	Μ(τελληνός) <i>JHS</i> iv, 394 (237)
Μ ^N μ(η)ν(ός) <i>CL</i> xii, 1921 (558)	Μs μο(νή) <i>RB</i> 1892, 571
Μ ^N (αῖ) <i>EDE</i> 1930/1, 129	Μ ^o Μο(λεύς) <i>W</i> 1209
Μ ^N (ήμη) <i>JHS</i> xxv, 178; <i>JRS</i> 1924, 52/3	Μ ⁺ < (ναχός) <i>CIG</i> 8704 (1027/8)
ΜΝ μ(η)ν(ός) <i>JRS</i> 1912, 253	ΜΑΡΧ ^s Μο(ν)αρχ(οῦντος) <i>EO</i> v, 75. Cf. <i>ib.</i> xiv, 208
ΜΝ (ήμη) <i>MEL</i> iii, 1, 457	ΜΟΝS (αστήριον) <i>RB</i> 1933, 555 (521/2)
ΜΝς (ημεῖον) <i>PAES</i> 891	ΜΟΝ< (αχός) <i>K</i> 401
ΜΝΑC μν(εί)ας <i>BCH</i> xxxvi, 531	ΜΟΝΑ= (χός) <i>CL</i> xi, 1604
ΜΝΗ(μη) <i>JRS</i> 1924, 53	ΜΟΝΑΖ(ων) <i>L</i> 482
ΜΝΗ(σθῆ) <i>RB</i> 1932, 407	Μ ^o ΝΑCΤΗ ^s (ριον) <i>RB</i> 1897, 115
ΜΝΗ(σιος) <i>AM</i> xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)	ΜΟΝΑCΤΗPS (ιον) <i>QSt.</i> 1900, 238 (c. 420-58)
ΜΝΗς (μη) <i>RB</i> 1893, 214	ΜΟΝΑCΤΗP (ιον) <i>PAES</i> 575
ΜΝΗΜ(εῖον) <i>W</i> 1959 b (543)	
ΜΝΗΜ(η) <i>W</i> 763	

* Cf. ΜΠ, ΜΠΟΛΙC, Μ(ιλατῶν) and Π(οιμανηνῶν); *v.* *JHS* xvii, 271.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

MONACTHPIS (ον) <i>K</i> 102	MC μ(νήμη)ς <i>ERA</i> x, 120
MONĀ(ή) <i>BCH</i> xxxiii, 95 (1061)	MT μ(ε)τ(ρητή)ς <i>DAI</i> i (2), 138
ΜΟΝΗCT(ήριον) <i>PAES</i> 722	^T M μ(ε)τ(ά) <i>REG</i> xix, 292 (550)
ΜΟΝΟΓ(ενής) <i>PAES</i> 1188	^T M μ(ή)τ(ηρ) <i>ERA</i> x, 138
ΜΟΝΟΜΑΛ(λος) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 93 (235-40)	^Y M (ριάς) <i>W</i> 1527
ΜΟΠΟΛΗΘΟΥ Μ(ητρ)οπολήτου <i>EO</i> iii, 238 (1093)	^Y M (ριάς) <i>CIG</i> 3148 (117-38); <i>W</i> 1962 (139); <i>W</i> 2036 (342)
ΜΟΡ(μίλλων) <i>BCH</i> xxiv, 273	ΜΥΚΕ Μ(αρίας) ὕ(ιὲ) κ(ύρ)ιε <i>AAES</i> 337
ΜΟΥ(κιανός?) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 124 (117-38)	ΜΥΡ(ων) <i>LAT</i> ii, 29 (275-9)
ΜΟΥΚ(ιανός) <i>AM</i> xiii, 304 (117-38)	ΜΥΡ• (ιάς) <i>PAES</i> 168 (325?)
ΜΟΥΝΑ(τιος) <i>ib.</i>	ΜΡ Μ(αρτ)υρ(οῦντος) <i>RB</i> 1905, 598 (590)
ΜΟΥC(ώνιος) <i>AM</i> vi, 46 (117-38)	ΜΥΡΙ(νούσιος) <i>R</i>
ΜΟΥCΑΙ(ος) <i>R</i>	ΜΥC(της) <i>CIG</i> 3664 (117-38)
^x M μο(να)χ(ός) <i>G</i> 329; <i>ROTT</i> , p. 150 (XIII)	ΜΥCT(άρχης) or Μύστ(ης) <i>ib.</i>
MP μ(ακά)ρ(ιος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 318, No. 25	ΜΥCTAP(χης) <i>CIG</i> 3662 (117-38)
MP Μ(ά)ρ(κος) <i>W</i> 2512 (213)	MX Μ(ι)χ(αήλ) <i>G</i> 347 ² (VIII-X)
ῥ ¹ μ(ά)ρ(τυς) <i>MAMA</i> iv, 96 (1063/4)	MX μ(ονα)χ(ός) <i>L</i> 463
ῥ ¹ μ(α)ρ(τύριον) <i>W</i> 2510	MX μ(νήμης) χ(άριν) <i>EP</i> , p. 36 (350-400)
ῥ ¹ μ(υ)ρ(ία) <i>BCH</i> lix, 153	ῥ ¹ μ(ονα)χ(ός) <i>MEL</i> vi, 358
MP v. ΜΡΘΥ	ῥ ¹ X μ(νήμης) χ(άριν) <i>W</i> 2077 (244-9)
MPA Μ(α)ρ(ί)α <i>BZ</i> 1905, 35, No. 38	MX ¹ Μ(ι)χ(αήλ) <i>ER</i> 175
ῥ ¹ Μ(ήτη)ρ Θ(εοῦ) <i>AM</i> xxxi, 107	ῥ ¹ μ(άρτυς) Χρ(ιστοῦ) <i>MAMA</i> i, 323 (509/19)
ΜΡΘΥ Μ(ήτη)ρ Θ(εοῦ) <i>CIG</i> 8903	MXC μ(ονα)χ(ός)ς <i>MEL</i> xiv, 9 (474)
MPK Μ(ά)ρκ(ος) <i>W</i> 1969 (171)	ΜΩ ^x μω(να)χ(ός)ς <i>CIG</i> 8704 (1027/8)
[ΜΡΟ]ΠΛ μ(ητ)ροπ(ο)λ(ίτης) <i>CIG</i> 9351 (704)	
ΜΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC μ(ητ)ροπόλεωC <i>BCH</i> xix, 424 (1223)	
ΜΡΟΠΟΛΙΤ μ(ητ)ροπολίτ(ης) <i>G</i> 163 (1084/5)	
ΜΡΠΟ μ(ητ)ρ(ο)πο(λίτης) <i>CIG</i> 9364 (1030)	
ΜΡΤ μ(ά)ρτ(υς) <i>CIG</i> 9674 (III or V?)	
MC μ(ηνός)ς <i>SP</i> 189 (144/5)	
MC μ(ήνα)ς <i>ERA</i> x, 131	

N

N πεντηκόνταρχης <i>Mi</i> 26 (80/69 B.C.)
N (ἀμή)ν <i>JPOS</i> xv, 151*
N(εώτερος) <i>AM</i> viii, 317 (III); <i>RAM</i> i, 118 (II)
N(ικᾶ) <i>DÖLGER</i> i, 184 (VI/VII)
N(ικάτωρ) <i>BD</i> i, 329
N(ικητής) v. N(ικα)

* Follows EYΛOΓIAN.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- Ν(όμισμα) *SEG* vii, 1184 (485/6) = *RB* 1933, 246
 Ν(ούϊος) *CIG* 3980
 Ν(εώτερος) *DAIN* 182 (I/II)
 Ν⁻ (εώτερος) *ZU* 137 (213)
 Ν(ίκων) *RA* 1895 B, 399 (355-63); *RB* 1896, 606
 Ν(οῦς) *RB* 1899, 39. Cf. *ib.*, 1896, 606
 Ν̣ ν(όμισμα) *RB* 1903, 277
 Ν̣ ν(εώτερος) *CIG* 3169
 Ν/ (εώτερος) *ZU* 127 (216)
 ΝΑ(ός) *CIG* 8653 (V/VI)
 ΝΑΥΠΙΓ(ός) *K* 535
 ΝΔς (ι)νΔ(ικτιών) *BCH* xiv, 616 (VI)
 ΝΕ(ος) *OJH* viii, 166 (c. 132)
 ΝΕ(ωτέρω) *BCH* xii, 204 (117-38)
 ΝΕ(ώτερος) *BCH* xi, 17; *IGR* iv, 1101 (before 103)
 ΝΕ• (οκαισαρεύς) *AM* iii, 56*
 ΝΕ• (ώτερος) *JRS* 1918, 27 (III)
 ΝΕ̄ (ώτερος) *DAIN* 182 (I/II)
 ΝΕ< (ώτερος) *CIG* 3162 (198-208)
 Ν̣̅(ώτερος) *FE* iii, p. 127 (198-217)
 ΝΕΒΟΥ(χῆλος) *EDE* 30/1, 120 (235/40)
 ΝΕΙ(κήσαντος) *CIG* 3291
 ΝΕΙ̅ (σύριος) *IG* xii (3), 164
 ΝΕΙΚΟ(πολίτης) *IGR* i, 591 (270-5)
 ΝΕΙΚΟCΤΡΑ(τος) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
 ΝΕΚ(ρός) *L* 626
 ΝΕΟ̅ (λίτης) *ANN* ii, 158
 ΝΕΡ• (ουας) *JHS* xx, 163 (122)
 ΝΕ ΦΙΛ νε(ωκόρος) φιλ(ότειμος) *JHS* xxii, 205 (117-38)
 ΝΕΩ(τερος) *AM* xxvi, 122 (117-38)
 ΝΕΩΚ< (όρος) *JHS* xix, 107
 ΝΕΩΤΕΡΞ(ος) *ZU* 134 (208)
 ΝΗΗΦ/(όρος) *ER* 176
 ΝΗΣΛΑΘ Νη(κο)λάου *G* 233³ (VII)
 ΝΗΠς (ία) *BCH* xxxiii, 143
 ΝΗΡ̅ <μ>ή(τη)ρ *JHS* xxiv, 35. Cf. ΜΗΡ̅
 ΝΙ(κήσας) *CIG* 2889
 ΝΙ(κῶν) *ib.*
 ΝΙ. (κήσας) *ib.*
 ΝΙ̅ (κῆ) *W* 2694
 ΝΙ^Δ (κήσας) *BCH* xxiv, 273
 ΝΙΓΕ(ριος) *MAMA* iv, 25 (I/III)
 ΝΙΚ(ῶν) *LAT* ii, 29 (275-9)
 ΝΙΚΑΓΟ(ρας) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)
 ΝΙΚΕΦ(όρος) *R*
 ΝΙΚΗΦΟ(ρος) *CIG* 8705 (1029)
 ΝΙΚΟ(στρατος) *R*
 ΝΙΚῆ̅(αος) *CIG* 9333 (1071)
 ΝΙΚΟΜΑ(χος) *MIL* i (9), 192
 ΝΙΚΩΛ' (αος) *G* 233⁴ (VII)
 ΝΚ ν(ι)κ(ῆ) *G* 156
 ΝΠ ν(ι)κ(ῆ) *PAES* 41
 ΝΚ v. ΚΥΝ
 ΝΚΔ' Ν(ε)κ(ρο)Δ(όχος) *RB* 1892, 247
 Ν̣̅(μισμα) *CIG* 5187 (491-518)
 Ν̣Δ <π>όΔ(ες) *BZ* 1930, 647 (969-76)
 ΝΟΕΜΒΡ(ιος) *PAES* 908 (564)
 ΝΟΕΜΒΡ (ιος) *W* 2412 m (623)
 ΝΟΜ(ή) *BCH* xlvi, 403 (284-305)
 ΝΟΜ(ίου γῆς) *BCH* iv, 421 (IV)
 ΝΟΜ' (ή) *AM* xiii, 44 (284-305) = *IG* xii (2), 79
 ΝΟΝ(νιον) or Νον(νεῖον) *MIL* i (3), 230 (176-92)
 ΝΟΝ̅ ν(α)όν *CIG* 8686 (876/7)
 ΝΟΤ(άριος) v. ΑΝΟΤ

* Read: ΝΕ• (ώτερος) in *JRS* 1918, 27, the item following.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

$\begin{matrix} \text{OY} \\ \text{N} \end{matrix}$ (μήνιος) } *R*
 $\begin{matrix} \text{OY} \\ \text{N} \end{matrix}$ (μέριος) }

NDe νου(μηνία) *QSt.* 1895, 277 (652)
NOYBA(ίος) *CIG* 8948 a
NOYM(ηνία) *BCH* xx, 167 (88)
NX ν(όμισμα) χ(αλκοῦ)
NW' v. *ff'* *NW'*
NWNI(ος) *AM* vi, 46 (117-38)

Ξ

Ξ(ανθικός) *PAES* 981 (457)
ΞΑΝ(θικός) *MEL* ii, 278 (216)
ΞΑΝΘ(ικός) *RQ* 1931, 320, No. 56
ΞΑΝΘΙΚ(ός) *PAES* 865 (561)
ΞΑΝΘΙΚς (ός) *PAES* 902
ΞΕ(στός?) *AM* xxvi, 124 (117-38)
ΞΕΝ(ος) *MEL* vi, 337
ΞΕΝΟΔ(οχεῖον) *G* 324. Cf. *SARD* 19
ΞΕΝΟΦ(ών) *R*
ΞΕΝΟΦΩ(ν) *R*
ΞΕC(τός) *BCH* ii, 258
ΞΕC(τός) *AM* xxvi, 124 (117-38)
ΞΕC• (τός) *LAT* ii, 342
ΞΞCΚ ξ(ύλον) ζ(ωῆς) σ(ωτῆρος) κ(υ-
 ρίου) *ER* 433

Ο

Ο(βολός) *W* 1557*
Ο(ρος) *SYR* v, 333
Ο(ύαλεντείνη) *RB* 1933, 433
Ο(ρος) *G* 38 (IV/V)
Ο̄(ύγκία) *W* 535 (301)
Ô (ψώνια) *JHS* xii, 172
Θ ὁ ἅγιος *MAMA* iv, 40; *ER* 117
ΟΒ(ολός) *OJH* xxiii, bb 281 (c. 100)
ΟΒΟ• (λός) *FE* iii, p. 102 (c. 220)

ΟΔΑΡΑΝ(Ν)(ος) *PAES* 794ⁱ (397/8)
ΟΙΚ(οδόμος) *DM* 63 (322)
ΟΙΚ(ος) *DM* 52 (493)
ΟΙΚ (ονομία) *CL* xii, 2080 (VII)
ΟΙΚΙ (ονόμος) *BCH* xxvii, 371 (V/VI)
ΟΙΚΟ(δόμησε) *QSt.* 1895, 52 (500); *RB*
 1933, 250
ΟΙΚΟ(δόμος) *RB* 1933, 246
ΟΙΚΟ(ς) *BD* iii, 360 (735)
ΟΙΚΟΓΕC οἰκογε(νή)ς *ERA* x, 131 (I)
ΟΙΚΟ^Δ(ομήθη) *Mi* 29 (148/9)
ΟΙΚΟΔ(όμος) *SA* 21
ΟΙΚΟΔ(όμησε) *PAES* 1160 a; *IGR* i,
 1171 (21/2)
*ΟΙΚΟΔ*ς(όμος) *W* 2091
ΟΙΚΟΔ^{ss} (όμοι) *W* 2235 (492)
ΟΙΚΟΔΟ(μος) *RB* 1933, 245
ΟΙΚΟΔΟΜ(ος) *RB* 1933, 250
ΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΗ(σαν) *W* 2293 (321)
ΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΗC(εν) *PAES* 765ⁱⁱ
ΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΟ(ς) *RB* 1933, 250
ΟΙΚΟΝ(όμος) *CIL* iii, 447
ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜ^ς (ος) *QDAP* iii, 96 (555)
ΟΙΚΟΥ οἰκο(δόμο)υ *ALT* 5 = *WZ*, Pl.
 xxxiv, 1 (241/2 or 335)
ΟΙΚ^ω οἰκ(ονόμ)ω *CIG* 9409
ΟΙΚΩΝΟ(μος) *CIG* 9380 (892?)
ΟΙΝ(ος) *RA* 1892 B, 393
ΟΙΝΟ(φύλαξ) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
ΟΙΝΟΦΥ(λαξ) *AM* xxvi, 121 (117-38)
ΟΙΝΟΦ^ς(λαξ) *CIG* 3663 (117-38)
ΟΙΝΟΦ^Y(λαξ) *JHS* xxii, 205 (117-38)
ΟΚΤ(άβιος) *AM* xxvi, 123 (117-38)
ΟΚΤ(ώβριος) *MEL* xiii, 292
ΟΚΤΑ(βιος) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
ΟΚΤΑΒΙ(ος) *ib.*

* In *ff*, ὀβολοὶ πέντε.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΟΚΤΟΒ(ριος) *RQ* 1931, p. 322, No. 97
 ΟΚΤΩ(βριος) *ib.*, p. 319, No. 35
 ΟΚΤΩΒΡ(ιος) *ib.*, p. 322, No. 100
 ΟΚΤΩΝ(βριος) *IGR* III, 739 viii (153)
 Ὀ *ΟΛ(πιος) *BCH* xviii, 217 (130)
 ΟΛΠΙΑΝ(ός) *PAES* 162
 ΟΜΑΘ(ος) *SYR* vi, 241
 ΟΜΒ(εῖτος) *IGR* I, 1356
 ΟΜΒ(ος) *CIG* 5069 (248/9)
 ΟΝΕ(σιμος) *F*
 ΟΝΗCΙ(μος) } *R*
 ΟΝΗCΙΜ(ος) }
 ΟΝΙC(ιμος) *RB* 1892, 576
 ΟΝΟΜ(ατα) *BZ* 1905, 62, No. 99 (437)
 ΟΝΟΜΟC ὀνόμ(ατ)ος *CIG* 9178
 ΟΝΟΡ(ιος) *CIG* 2903
 ΟΝΩ(ριος) *R*
 ΟΠΛΟΦ(όρος) *RB* 1933, 253
 ΟΠΟ <ἐ>πο(ίησε) *QSt.* 1908, 155 = *ib.*
 1909, 149
 ΟΠΟ(υ) *RB* 1908, 574*
 [ΟΠ]ΦΥ• ὀπ(λο)φύ(λαξ) or ὄπ(λων)
 φύ(λαξ) *JRS* 1924, 74
 ΟΡ(μος) *AA* iv, 3
 ΟΡ(ος) *BCH* xvi, 398
 ΟΡ (ος) *CL* I, 2424 (418/19)
 Ὄ(ος) *AM* xxix, 277 = *ib.* xxx, 328
 Θ(ος) *JHS* xvii, 271
 ΟΡΔΙΝΑ(ριος) *G* 335³ (IV/V) or ὀρΔινᾶ-
 (τος)
 ΟΡΘΟΔῶ (ος) *ANN* vi/vii, 442 (1019)
 ΟΡΟΘΕCΙ(ος) *AAES* 75 (588/9)
 ΟΡCH(τος) *CIG* 5033
 ΟΡΤΤΟΥ Ὀρ{τ}(έσ)του *RA* 1899 B, 501
 ΟΡΦ' (ανή) *MA* 122 a (IV)
 ΟC(ιος) *RB* 1908, 568
 ΟC^s (ιώτατος) *SCHNEIDER*, p. 53
 (478/86)
 ΟCΙΩ(τατος) *RB* 1933, 247; *RAC* xiii,
 121 (597)
 ΟCΙΩ^s (τατος) *RB* 1902, 426 (578/9)
 ΟCΙΩΤ(ατος) *BCH* xxvi, 200 (453 or
 468)
 ΟCΙΩΤ^s (ατος) *MPP* 306, Pl. iv (561/2)
 ΟCΙΩΤΑ(τος) *Bull. Soc. Archéol. Alex.*
 1936, 28 (698?)
 [Ο]CΙΩΤS (ατος) *SA* 40
 Ὠⁿ = ου in (Δ)οῦ(λος?) *MEL* vi, 377
 ΟΥ(αλέριος) *RB* 1899, 28
 ΟΥ(λπιος) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
 ΟΥ(ρανός) *TRAUBE* 65 (III/IV). Cf.
CL iii, 1746 and *G* 128
 ΟΥΑ(λέριος) *CIG* 4713 d (before 107)
 ΟΥΑΛ(έριος) *JRS* 1928, 167 (293/305)
 ΟΥΑΛ(ηνς) *QSt.* 1928, 192
 ΟΥ^AΛ(έριος) *BCH* xx, 116 (284-305)
 ΟΥΑΛΕ(ριος) *IGR* iv, 1208 (292-305)
 ΟΥΑΛΕΡ(ιος) *BCH* xlvi, 328
 ΟΥΑΛΗ(νς) *QSt.* 1928, 192
 ΟΥΑΡ(ιος) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ΟΥΒΕC(ος) *RA* 1902 B, 356 (173) = *SA*,
 p. 211
 ΟΥΔ(είς) *ZDPV* 1914, 140 (384); *BCH*
 xxiii, 166
 ΟΥΕ(τρανός) *DM* 59
 ΟΥΕΙΚΩ (άριος) *MAMA* iv, 73 (I?)
 ΟΥΕΛΛ(ήιος) *IGR* iii, 39 (269)
 ΟΥΕΝΤ(ίδιος) *IGR* iii, 183
 ΟΥΕΡ(ος) *OJH* viii, 164 (132)
 ΟΥΕCΠ(ασιανός) *BCH* xxvii, 345 (73)
 ΟΥΕΤ(ρανός) *RB* 1933, 248 (306); *CIG*
 4566

* Different reading of same abbreviation as preceding.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΟΥΕΤ• (ρανός) *W* 2399 (236)
 ΟΥΕΤΡ(ανός) *W* 1984 b (272); *CIG* 4585 (237)
 ΟΥΕΤΡ• (ανός) *W* 2399 (236)
 ΟΥΕΤΡΑ(νός) *IGR* III, 269
 ΟΥΕΤΡΑΝ(ός) *DM* 45
 ΟΥΗ(λιος) *OJH* VIII, 128
 ΟΥΗΔ(ία) *FE* III, p. 156 (c. 250)
 ΟΥΗΔ(ιος) *FE* I, p. 211
 ΟΥΗΡΑ(νιος) *IGR* III, 739, xii (153)
 ΟΥΙΤΕΛ(λιος) *R*
 ΟΥΚΓΝΟΝ οὐκ (ἐ)γν(ω)ν } *ER* 373
 ΟΥΚΧΗΣ οὐκ (ἐ)χ(ει)ς }
 ΟΥΛ Οὐ(α)λ(έριος) *RA* 1909 B, 505 (306–37)
 ΟΥΛ(πία) *W* 2445
 ΟΥΛ(πιος) *MIL* I (7), 312 (123/4); *CIG* 4585 (237)
 ΟΥΛ• (πία) *SP* 142
 ΟΥΛ• (πιος) *W* 1527; *FE* III, p. 123 (c. 135)
 ΟΥΛ' Οὐ(α)λ(έριος) *ERA* x, 136
 [ΟΥ]ΛΠ(ία) *W* 8 (270–5)
 ΟΥΛΠ(ιανός) *BCH* x, 159 or Οὐλπ(ιος)
 ΟΥΛΠ(ιος) *SEG* II, 457 (II)
 ΟΥΛΠ(ιος) *JRS* 1925, 87, No. 5
 ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝ(ή) *AM* XLVI, 21
 ΟΥΝ(κία) *OJH* XXIII, BB 281 (c. 100)
 ΟΥΝΚ(ία) *FE* III, p. 102 (c. 220)
 ΟΥΝΟΙΣ Οὐ(ρα)νοῖς *L* 69
 ΟΥΝΟΝ Οὐ(ρα)νόν *ER* 416
 ΟΥΝΟΣ Οὐ(ρα)νός *L* 69
 ΟΥΝΩΝ Οὐ(ρα)νών *L* 665 (1007)
 ΟΥΟΚ(ώνιος) *AM* XIX, 309
 ΟΥΡ• (σιος) *RA* 1903 B, 469
 ΟΥΡΑΝ(ός) *JHS* XIX, 290

ΟΥΡΑΝ•(ιος) *CIG* 3157 (after 117)
 ΟΥΡΒ• (ανικιανός) *RA* 1908 B, 469
 ΟΥΡC(ιος) *IGR* III, 412
 ΟΤΟ(ς) *QSt.* 1895, 275 (720)
 ΟΥΤΡΑΝ οὐ(ε)τραν(ός) *DM* 72
 ΟΥΩΝ Οὐ(ραν)ών *MAMA* I, 428
 ΟΦ(φικιάλιος) *PAES* 795⁵
 ΟΦΕΛΛ(ιος) *JHS* XLIV, 31 = *SEG* VI, 25

Π

Π(άναμος) *LASSUS*, p. 42 (400). Cf. ΓΒ, Γ
 Π(αῦλος) *JHS* XXXII, 137
 Π(όλις) *G* 309³ (379–95)
 Π(ολίχνιον?) *RAO* VI, 326
 Π(όπλιος) (Πούβλιος) *RA* 1916 A, 348 (after 161); *JHS* XVII, 402
 Π(όρκιος) *JHS* XXII, 130
 Π(ρεσβύτερος) *G* 230⁵ (V?)
 Π(ρός?) *RAO* VI, 326
 Π(υξίον) *AHI* 209
 Π. (ομπήιος) *W* 1566 b
 Π• (όπλιος) *RA* 1912 B, 490 (209–11)
 Π' (ατήρ) *CIG* 9361 (959/81)
 Π' (όπλιος) *PERG* II, 554 (after 105)
 Π(αναγία) *JHS* XXIV, 37
 ΠΙ (αρθική) *W* 2597 (224/5) [?]
 ΠS (όλις) *AAES* 377 (361/2?)*
 Π°(ραιπόσιτος) or π(ριμικήριος) or π(ρόγονος) or π(ρωτέκτωρ) *AJA* 1888, 14 = *G* 310 (IV/V) = *RAM* I, 557
 Π̄ (άνεμος) *RB* 1927, 93 (490)
 ΠΑ(κιος) *BZ* 1913, 465, 470 (527–65)
 ΠΑ(λαιστής) *CIG* 4863 (63)
 ΠΑ(νεμος) *PAES* 1075 (355)

* In ΕΤΣΤΣΠS έτους τής πόλεως, q.v.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΠΑ(ρθική) *Ann. Service Antiq. d'Égypte*,
xxxvi, 1936, p. 88.
ΠΑ(ρφυρες) *EDE* 30/1, 93 (235/40)
ΠΑ(σικράτης) *R*
ΠΑ(χών) *SEG* I, 568 (140 B.C.)
Π̂(λμῶν) } *JHS* xxxiv, 20
Π̂(λος) }
Π̂(ντα) *REG* xix, 292 (550)
Π̂(ρά) *BYZ* v, 319 (578/82)
Π̂(ρόν) *EO* xiv, 208 (495 or 510)
Π̂(τριάρχης) *PAES* 1088 (567)
Π̂(λος) *RM* xv, 101, 106
Π̂(νεμος) *IG* xii (1) 4 iii (69-96)
Π̂Α (ναμαρεύς) *LANC* II, 196
ΠΑΓΑΡΧΗ(σας) *AM* xiii, 238 (IV)
ΠΑΘ^c πα(ρ)θ(ένο)ς *G* 233⁴ (VII)
ΠΑΙΝς π(έ)ν(ητα) *RB* 1897, 115*
ΠΑΙΟ(νίΔης) *R*
ΠΑΙΟΝΙ(Δης) *R*
ΠΑΚ(ώνιος) } *AM* xxvi, 124 (117-38)
ΠΑΚΕΙ(νος) }
ΠΑΚω(νιος) *IGR* iv, 1101 (before 103)
ΠΑΛ(αιοπολίτας) *AM* xlii, 177 = *IG* xii
(1), 697
ΠΑ^Λ(αιστής) *CIG* 4863 (14-37)
ΠΑΛΑΤ• (είνα) *FE* III, p. 134 (123-33)
ΠΑ^Λ(οπολίτης) *CL RH* II (2), 229
ΠΑΛΕCΞ(ίνη) *RB* 1920, 121
ΠΑΛΜ(υρηνός) *EDE* 30/1, p. 82
(235/40)
ΠΑΜ(φίλος) *R*
Π̂ Πάμ(φυλοι) *ANN* viii/ix, 324
Π̂ Πάμ(φυλοι) *BCH* viii, 29
ΠΑΜΦΙΛ(ος) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
ΠΑΜ̂(νθος) *ST* 1320
ΠΑΝ(ημος) *EDE* 28/9, 163 (176)
ΠΑΝΑ(γυρις) } *IG* xii (1), 730 (82/1)
ΠΑΝΑΓ(υρις) }
ΠΑΝΔ(οχεῖον) *W* 2691-2 (479)
ΠΑΝΔΟΧς (εῖον) *BZ* 1905, p. 61, No. 94
(513)
ΠΑΝΕΜ(ος) *RA* 1907 B, 282 (514)
ΠΑΝΕΥΦ(ημος) *AM* xxiv, 406 (726); *W*
2110 (578)
ΠΑΝΕΥΦς (ημος) *PAES* 18 (529)
ΠΑΝΕΥΦ̂ (ημος) *AAES* 319 (604)
ΠΑΝΗ• (μος) *REG* xix, 286
ΠΑΝΙΜς (ος) *RB* 1933, 556 (521/2)
ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤ• (ιον) *JRS* 1913, 282
ΠΑΝΛΑΜΠ̂ (ότατος) *RAO* I, 17 (489)
ΠΑΝΟΠΟΛ̂ Πανοπολ(ίτης) *BAILLET*
1266
ΠΑΝΤῶ(ν) *ZU* 107
ΠΑΝΤΩΡ Παντ(οκράτ)ωρ *L* 650
ΠΑΝΤΩΝ Πα(ν)τ(έρ)ων *AM* xxii, 141
ΠΑΟCΙΩΤΑ Πα(ν)οσιώτα(τος) *W* 1916a
(527-65)
Π̂ΟCΙΩ̂ Πα(ν)οσιω(τ)ά(το)υ *CIG* 8638
(527-48)
ΠΑΠ(ίας) *CIG* 1253
ΠΑΠΙΡ(ιος) *R*
ΠΑΠΠ(ος) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)
ΠΑΡ(ά) *JPOS* xv, 88
ΠΑΡ(θικός) *IGR* III, 145 (122)
ΠΑΡΑΓΑΥ(Διον) *EDE* 1930/1, 93
(235/40)
ΠΑΡΑΔ(εισος) *L* 666 (1173)
ΠΑΡΑΜ(ονάριος) *AAES* 85
ΠΑΡΑΜ̂(νάριος) *BYZ* v, 319 (578/82)
ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝ(άριος) *JRS* 1928, 168 (526/7)
ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΑΦ (ιος) *STR* I, 303 (573)

* Ps. cxii, 7 ΑΠΟΚΟΠΡΙΑC ΑΝΥΨΩΝ ΠΑΙΝC COI ΚΕ.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΤΙΣ (κόν) <i>K</i> 17	ΠΑΤΡΩΝ(ος) <i>JRS</i> 1913, 291
ΠΕΡΕ (ος) <i>EO</i> v, 75 (495 or 510)	ΠΑΥ(λεῖνα) <i>AM</i> xiii, 238 (IV)
ΠΑΡΕΧΩΝ παρεχ(όντ)ων <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (I)	ΠΑΥ(λος) <i>AAES</i> , p. 23 = <i>MEL</i> iii, 726*
ΠΑΡΘ(ένος) <i>EDE</i> 28/9, 162 (176)	ΠΑΧ(ών) <i>RA</i> 1903 B, 469 (156); <i>REG</i> iv, 48 (221)
ΠΑΡΘ• (ένος) <i>CRAI</i> 1898, 48	ΠΑΧ(ών) <i>L</i> 177
ΠΑ ^{ΘΡ} παρθ(ένος) <i>CIG</i> 8695 (950-1000)	ΠΑΧΩ'(ν) <i>ZU</i> 133 (233)
ΠΑΡΘ• (ική) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469	ΓΒ Π(άνεμος) β' <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 iv (69-96)
ΠΑΡΘ• (ικός) <i>PAES</i> 155 (169-70)	ΓΒ Π(άνεμος) β' <i>BM Inscr.</i> ii, 118
ΠΑΡΘΕΝ (ίος) <i>AM</i> xxix, 306 = <i>G</i> 38 (IV/V)	ΠΒ(Β) ^ς π(ρεσ)β(ύ)τ(ερος) <i>L</i> 388
ΠΑΡΘΙ(κός) <i>RA</i> 1902 B, 362 (211-17)	ΠΔ π(ό)λ(ες) <i>AM</i> xxiv, 185
ΠΑΡΜΩ(ν) <i>IGR</i> i, 646	ΠΔ ^s π(ό)λ(ες) <i>CIG</i> 8875
ΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤ(α) <i>OJH</i> xxx Bb, 44	ΠΕ(δουκαῖος) <i>OJH</i> xv, 47
ΠΑΡΦΥ(ρα) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 97 (235-40)	ΠΕ(ρίτιος) <i>BCH</i> xxi, 73
ΠΑΡΦΥ(ρεος) <i>ib.</i> , p. 93 (235-40)	ΠΕ(τρος) <i>BZ</i> 1922, 465, 470 (527-65)
ΠΑΡΩ(ν) <i>AM</i> xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)	ΠΕΔ(άνιος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 124 (117-38); <i>C</i> 3665
ΠΑΤ ^s (ρίκιος) <i>BZ</i> 1905, p. 57, No. 88 (c. 550)	ΠΕΔ' (ίτος?) <i>OJH</i> xxvi, Bb 18
ΠΑΤΕΡ(ίος) <i>LAT</i> ii, 29 (275-9)	ΠΕΔΑΝΙ(ος) <i>CIG</i> 3664 (117-38)
ΠΑΤΡ(ί) <i>RB</i> 1933, 240 (555)	ΠΕΛΛΑΓ(ίος) <i>PAES</i> 21 (411)
ΠΑΤΡ(ίκιος) <i>AAES</i> 367 (578)	ΠΕΝΘΑΣ πενθ(ερ)ᾶς <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (I B.C.)
ΠΑΤΡ(οκλήης) <i>EDE</i> 28/9, 105	ΠΕΝΤΑΚ ^ς πεντάκ(15) <i>REG</i> ii, 31 (I/II)
ΠΑΤΡ ^s (ός) <i>QSt.</i> 1900, 101	ΠΕΝΤΗΚΟΤΑ πεντήκο(ν)τα <i>RA</i> 1874 A, 153
ΠΑΤΡ (ίκιος) <i>W</i> 2110 (578)	ΠΕΡ(ιολευτής) <i>AAES</i> 336 a (512)
ΠΑΤΡ_ (ός) <i>RA</i> 1912 B, 275	ΠΕΡ ^s (γάμος) <i>AM</i> xxiv, 202 = <i>G</i> 60
ΠΑΤΡΙ(άρχης) <i>SCHNEIDER</i> , p. 53 (478/86)	ΠΕΡ, (ίτιος) <i>PAES</i> 884 (597)
ΠΑΤΡ'Α ^x πατριά(ρ)χ(ης) <i>G</i> 115 bis (1012-17)	ΠΕΡ (ίβολος) <i>W</i> 2080 (551)
ΠΑΤΡΙΚ(ίος) <i>W</i> 2562 c (566-80?)	ΠΕΡΙΒΛ ^s (επτος) <i>CIG</i> 8635 (539)
ΠΑΤΡΙΚ ^s (ίος) <i>RB</i> 1920, 116; <i>AA</i> xxi, 23 (c. 536)	ΠΕΡΙΒΛ (επτος) <i>W</i> 1906 a (491-518)
ΠΑ ^{ΤΡΝ} πατ(έ)ρ(ω)ν <i>L</i> 645 (775)	ΠΕΡΙΒΛΕΠ(τος) <i>RB</i> 1895, 377 (VI)
ΠΑΤΡΟ(ς) <i>JPOS</i> xv, 88	ΠΕΡΙΟΔ(ευτής) <i>AAES</i> 7
ΠΑΤΡΟΜΟΥ πατρο(νό)μου <i>ERA</i> x, 131	ΠΕΡΙΟΔ ^s (ευτής) <i>W</i> 2633
ΠΑΤΡΟΝ(όμος) <i>R</i>	ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΝ Περιοδο(νίκη)ν <i>ERA</i> x, 131

* Cf. ΚΥΡΙΒΤΩΔΠΑΥ.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΥ Περιοδ(ονίκ)ου <i>ib.</i>	ΠΛΑ(τος)} <i>R</i>
ΠΕΡΙΣΤΡΩ(μος) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 93 (235/40)	ΠΛΑΤ(ος)} <i>R</i>
ΠΕΡΙΤ(ιος) <i>MEL</i> xvi, 90 (537)	ΠΛΗΡ ^s (ης) <i>CRAI</i> 1934, 260 (V)
ΠΕΡΙΤ ^s (ιος) <i>RB</i> 1901, 580 (587/6)	ΠΛΗΡΟΥΜ(ένη) <i>CL</i> III, 95 (450/2)
[ΠΕΡΠ]ΕΡΝ(ας) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38)	ΠΛΘ< πλ(ιν)θ(ος) <i>DE</i> 372
ΠΕΡΤ·(ίναξ) <i>MEL</i> v, 319 (196)	ΠΛΙΘ ^c Π(όπ)λιος <i>BAILLET</i> 41
ΠΕΤ(ρος) <i>AM</i> xxxv, 482	ΠΛΩ(τιος) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38); <i>CIG</i> 3665
ΠΕΤΕΧΟΝ(τος) <i>REG</i> iv, 49	ΠΜΑ π(νεϋ)μα <i>TRAUBE</i> , p. 94
ΠΕΤΕΧΩ(νσις) <i>BCH</i> xx, 249 (163)	ΠΝ(εϋμα) <i>BCH</i> xxxiii, 85
ΠΕΤΟΥΤ(ος) <i>REG</i> iv, 49	ΠΝ (εϋμα) <i>AAES</i> 301
ΠΕΤΡ(ώνιος) <i>R</i>	Π̂ = <μ>ν(ησθείης) <i>EDE</i> 31/2, p. 16
ΠΕΤΡΙ(α) <i>SP</i> 255	ΠΝΑ Πν(εϋμα) <i>L</i> 664 (1243)
ΠΕΤΡΟΣΕΛ ^s (ινον) <i>AM</i> vii, 22 (301)	ΠΝΑ Πν(εϋμα) <i>RB</i> 1925, 579 (450)
ΠΕΤ ^c π(ροστάτης) ἐ(πὶ) τ(οῦ) σ(ίτου)	ΠΝΑ ^s Πν(εϋμα) <i>PAES</i> 1077 (431)
<i>IGR</i> iv, 530	ΠΝΑΤΙ Πν(εϋμα)τι <i>MAMA</i> I, 428
ΠΗ(χυσ) <i>CIG</i> 4863 (5)	ΠΝΑΤΟΝ Πν(ευμ)άτ<ω>ν <i>L</i> 664 (1243)
Π̂(χυσ) <i>OῤH</i> xviii, bb 53	ΠΝΑΤΩ Πν(ευμά)τω(ν) <i>L</i> 564 (1157)
ΠΗΡ π(ατ)ήρ <i>RQ</i> 1931, 322, No. 98	ΠΝΑΤΩΝ Πν(ευμά)των <i>CRAI</i> 1909, 165 (1181)
ΠΗΡ π(ατ)ήρ <i>CL</i> xi, 1604 (597)	ΠΝΑΤΩΝ Πν(ευμά)των <i>L</i> 635
ΠΗΤΟΣ Π(ίπ)ητος <i>BAILLET</i> 626	ΠΝΕΥ Πνευ(μά)τ(ων) <i>L</i> 645 (775)
ΠΗΧ(υς) <i>AῤA</i> 1906, 289 (238/9); <i>IGR</i> I, 1290 (41-54)	Π ⁺ ΝΙ Πν(εύματ)ι <i>PAES</i> 930
Π̂(υς) <i>CIG</i> 4863 (14-37)	ΠΝΙ Πν(εύματ)ι <i>L</i> 636 (993); <i>AAA</i> xiii, Pl. lxiii (VI/VII)
ΠΗΧ' (υς) <i>CIG</i> 4693	ΠΝC πν(εύματο)ς <i>CRAI</i> 1909, 155 (1181); * <i>CIG</i> 8825
ΠΙΑ(3η) <i>MEL</i> xvi, 260	ΠΝC Πν(εύματο)ς <i>RB</i> 1904, 267 (588)
ΠΙΝΑΚ(ίδης) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)	ΠΝT Πν(εύμα)τ(ος) <i>L</i> 357
ΠΙΠΙ = Yhwh, <i>TRAUBE</i> , p. 28; <i>EO</i> vii, 54; = I I I I <i>W</i> 2647. Cf. Hieron. <i>Patrologia Latina</i> , ed. Migne, xxii, 429	ΠΝTΙ Πν(εύμα)τι <i>BCH</i> xxvi, 457 (1157)†
ΠΙC(τός) <i>W</i> 2395 (320)	ΠΝΥ Πν(ε)ϋ(μα) <i>PAES</i> 1140 (424)
ΠΙCΤ ^s (ις) <i>PAES</i> 170 (485?)	ΠΝΥ Πν(ε)ϋ(μα) <i>PAES</i> 1146 (427?)
ΠΙΤΟ πι(σ)τό(ς) <i>W</i> 1984	ΠΝΩΝ Πν(ευμάτ)ων <i>L</i> 642
ΠΛ(ώτιος) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117/38)	ΠΟ(λις) <i>IGR</i> iv, 1208 (293-305); <i>G</i> 332 ² (333-7)
ΠΛC (ουμάριος) <i>K</i> 523	
Π̂(έθρον) <i>RAO</i> vii, 332	

* Written 

† Πν(εύμα)τι in text, ΠΝΙ· in facsimile.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΠΟ(πλιος) <i>CIG</i> 4683 (180/3); <i>IGR</i> iv, 1101 (before 103)	ΠΟΛΥΜΝΗ(στος) <i>R</i>
ΠΟ• (πλιος) <i>AM</i> x, 278	ΠΟΜ(πήιος) } <i>CIG</i> 2988
Π̄Ο (πλιος) <i>IGR</i> iv, 1101 (before 103)	ΠΟΜ(πώνιος) }
Π̄̄Ο (πλιος) <i>BCH</i> xxviii, 32	ΠΟΜΠ(ήιος) <i>FE</i> iii, p. 123 (123-135)
Π̄ (πλιος) <i>CIG</i> 3376	ΠΟΜΠ(ώνιος) <i>CIG</i> 3665
ΠΟ ϐ (πλιος) <i>OJH</i> xxx, bb 22	ΠΟ[Μ]ΠΩ(νιος) <i>AM</i> xiii, 304 (117-38)‡
Π̄ Πο(λίτας) or Πο(ντωρεύς) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 701 (I b.c.)	ΠΟΝ(τιος) <i>BD</i> iii, 205
Π̄ (πλιος) <i>FE</i> ii, No. 38 (120)	Π̄ Πό(πλιος) ν(εώτερος) <i>DAIN</i> 182
Π̄ πο(ύς) <i>AM</i> vii, 22 (301)	ΠΟΝΗΡ(ός) <i>AM</i> vii 144
Π̄' (πλιος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 308; cf. <i>ib.</i> 356	ΠΠ Πόπ(λιος) <i>R, F</i>
Π̄(κος) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 125	[ΠΟ]ΠΛ(ιος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 124 (117-38)
Π̄(λις) <i>MAMA</i> iv, 13 (364/75)	ΠΟΠΑΙ(ος) } <i>R</i>
Π̄(πλιος) <i>BCH</i> xxviii, 80 (177); <i>AM</i> xxii, 356	ΠΟΡ(ιος) }
Π̄ Πο(ιμανηνοί) <i>JHS</i> xvii, 271*	ΠΟΡ• (ισταί) <i>RA</i> 1913 B, 460 (206 or 211)
ΠΟ ^Δ (ες) <i>PAES</i> 66	ΠΟΡΦΥΡΣ(ία) <i>RB</i> 1934, 397 (617 or 632)
ΠΟΚΩΜΗΤΗΣ π(ρωτ)οκωμήτης <i>JHS</i> xxi, 195	ΠΟΡΦΥΡΣ(ιος) <i>RB</i> 1903, 426
ΠΟΛ(εμος) <i>CIG</i> 5419 b	ΠΟС• (ειδών) <i>CIG</i> 3028
ΠΟΛ(ις) <i>W</i> 2145	ΠΟСΕΙΔ(εος) <i>LAT</i> ii, 29 (275-9)
ΠΟΛ• (ις) <i>W</i> 2036 (342)	ΠΟСТОΥΜ(ιος) <i>R</i>
ΠΟΛс (ις) <i>W</i> 1421 (565-78?)	ΠΟТ(αμός) <i>DE</i> 325 f.
ΠΟΛ'ς (ις) <i>G</i> 340 ²	ΠΟТ(ήριον) <i>DE</i> 369
ΠΟΛΕ(ως) <i>AM</i> xiii, 238 (IV)	ΠΟТЕ(ριον) <i>DE</i> 383/5, n. 21
ΠΟΛΕΙΤΟΓΡΑΦ(ήσαντα) <i>BCH</i> vii, 17 (250-300)	ΠΟΤΗΡ(ιον) <i>DE</i> 377
ΠΟΛΙ(τευτής) <i>G</i> 115 ⁵ (V/VI)	ΠΟΤР ποτ(ή)ρ(ιον) <i>DE</i> 392
ΠΟΛΙ(της) <i>MA</i> 359†	ΠΟΥ π(ρεσβυτέρ)ου <i>ERA</i> x, 131
ΠΟΛΙΤΕ(νόμενος) <i>JHS</i> xviii, 98	ΠΟΥ(βλιος) <i>BCH</i> viii, 385
ΠΟΛΙΤΕΥΟМ ^с (ενος) <i>G</i> 41 (V)	ΠΟΥΒ(λιος) <i>ANN</i> vi/vii, 434
ΠΟΛΙΤΕΥС(άμενος) <i>RB</i> 1933, 252	ΠΟΥΒΛ(ιος) <i>JHS</i> xviii, 317 (253-68)
ΠΟΛ[ΙΤΕΥ]CAM(ενος) <i>AM</i> xiii, 240 (c. 364-78)	ΠΟΥΛ• Πού(β)λ(ιος) <i>BCH</i> vii, 132
Π•ΧΚ Πολυκ(ράτης) <i>AM</i> vi, 46 (117-38)	ΠΟΥΠ(λικανός) <i>FE</i> ii, No. 78
	ΠΠ Π(αράκλητον) Π(νεῦμα) <i>EO</i> v, 148.
	Cf. <i>ib.</i> vii, 53
	ΠΠ π(ατήρ) π(ατρίδος) <i>IGR</i> iii, 821 (138-161); <i>JHS</i> xi, 240 (136)
	ΠΠ π(ατήρ) π(όλεως) <i>EO</i> v, 75 (VI)

* Cf. *MPI*

† Different reading of same item as preceding.

‡ ΠΟΠΩ in the facsimile.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΠΠ π(ραι)π(όσιτος) *MI* 45 (323)
 ΠΠ• π(ριμι)π(ιλάριος) *REG* II, 33 (before 200)
 ΠΠ π(ριμι)π(ιλάριος) or Π(ραι)π(όσιτος) *RAO* I, 4 (292)
 ΠΠΤΩΝ *v.* ΑΠΟΠΠΤΩΝ
 ΠΡ π(α)ρ(ολίτης) *EO* IV, 93
 ΠΡ(εσβύτερος) *CL* XII, 1622 (507); *AAES* 336 a (512); *ANS* 76, No. 4
 ΠΡ(όβουλος) *SEG* VI, 632 (II)
 ΠΡ(όεδρος) *CL* V, 618
 ΠΡ(οτιμώμενος) *SYR* IV, 221 (135/6)
 ΠΡ(ώτη) *BCH* II, 610 (145)
 ΠΡ(ώτιστος) *R*
 ΠΡ(ώτων) *SYR* IV, 221 (135/6)*
 ΠΡ. (ό) *CIG* 3176
 ΠΡ(εσβύτερος) *AAES* 62 (567)
 ΓΡ(εσβύτερος) *AAES* 62 (567)
 Π^ρ πρ(άσινοι) *G* 257
 Γ^ρ πρ(αιτώρια) *RA* 1899 B, 117
 Π^ρ πρ(εσβύτερος) *DÖLGER* I, 368, n. 6 (99–100)
 Γ^ρ πρ(οβουλεύοντος) *BCH* XXIII, 183
 Γ^ρ πρ(όβουλος) *CIG* 4362
 Γ^ρ πρ(όβουλος) *LANC* II, 196
 Γ^ρ πρ(όεδρος) *CIG* 8951
 Γ^ρ πρ(ός) *AM* XXX, 328. Cf. *AM* XXIX, 277
 Γ^ρ πρ(οσκύνημα) *ZU* 128 (217/23)
 Γ^ρ πρ(οτριακός) *IG* XII (1), 4 (69–96)
 Γ^ρ πρ(οφήτης) *BZ* 1904, 291
 ΠΡ π(ατ)ρ(ός) *L* 237
 ΠΡ πρ(εσβύτερος) *L* 54 (148) [?]
 ΠΡ(εσβύτερος) *W* 2185
 ΠΡ(ός) *Das heil. Land*, 1934, p. 63 (478–86)
 ΠΡ^ς πρ(εσβεία) *G* 233⁴ (VII)
 ΠΡ_s (εσβύτερος) *RB* 1933, 248 (606)
 Π+Ρ πρ(εσβύτερος) *K* 650
 ΠΡΑ(ξιος) *AM* XXIII, 411 (II/I B.C.) = *ib.* XVIII, 16
 ΠΡΑΓ(ματικός) *MA* 122 a (IV)
 ΠΡΑ^τ(ματευτής) *OJH* III, BB 31, No. 41
 ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤ(ευτής) *OG* 525 (III)
 ΠΡΑΙ(τωρ) *L* 596
 ΠΡΑΙΤ• (ωρία) } *RA* 1908 B, 469
 ΠΡΑΙΤΩΡ• (ία) }
 ΠΡΑΤΑΝ πρ(αγμα)τᾶν *AM* XXII, 141
 ΠΡΑΥΤ(τος) *RB* 1897, 653 = πρ(αυ)τάτος
 ΠΡΒ πρ(εσ)β(ύτερος) *W* 2089 (550)
 Π^β πρ(εσ)β(ύτερος) *ER* 168
 ΠΡΒ_s πρ(εσ)β(ύτερος) *W* 2124 (354)
 ΠΡΒ_s πρ(εσ)β(ύτερος) *PAES* 813 (605)
 ΠΡΒΡ πρ(εσ)β(ύτερ)ρ(ος) *SEG* VI, 349 (IV)
 ΠΡΓΟ/ π(ύ)ργο(ν) *BD* II, 241†
 ΠΡΕ(σβύτερος) *MAMA* IV, 120 B (V/VI)
 ΓΕ πρε(σβύτερος) *PAES* 988 (510/11)
 ΓΡΕ πρε(σβύτερος) *CL RH* II, 179 (III B.C.)
 ΠΡ^ε (σβύτερος) *BYZ* V, 319 (578/82)
 Π^ε (σβύτερος) *G* 115 *bis* (1012/17)
 ΠΡΕ_s (σβύτερος) *PAES* 1003 (406/7) (occurs frequently)
 ΠΡΕΒ πρε(σ)β(ευτής) *IGR* I, 670 (218–22)
 ΠΡΕΒ πρε(σ)β(ύτερος) *JHS* XIX, 130
 ΠΡΕΒΡ πρε(σ)β(ύτερ)ρ(ος) *RQ* 1931, 319, No. 40
 ΠΡΕ^βΤΕΡ^δ πρε(σ)β(υ)τέρου *K* 379
 ΠΡΕΖΒΥΣ πρε(σ)βύ(τερος) *SYR* II, 208
 ΓΕΙ Πρεῖ(σκος) *AM* VI, 46 (117–38)

* Different reading of ΠΡ(οτιμώμενος) above.

† ΠΡΓΟ/ in facsimile, read π(ύ)ργον in text.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΠΡΕΙΜΙΓΕ(νης) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38)	ΠΡΙ Π(ατ)ρί <i>ERA</i> x, 131 (III)
ΠΡΕΙΜΟΠ(ιλάριος) <i>SP</i> 131	ΠΡΙ Π(ατ)ρί <i>L</i> 664 (1243)
ΠΡΕΙΜΟΠ• (ιλάριος) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469	ΠΡΙΑΡΧ Π(ατ)ριάρχ(ης) <i>AHI</i> 22 (V/VI)
ΠΡΕΝΕΝΚΑ[N]† πρ(οσ)ενένκαντ(ος) <i>SCHNEIDER</i> 54 (478/86)	ΠΡΙΒΑΡΙΟΥ πριβα(τα)ρίου <i>K</i> 557
ΠΡΕC(βύτερος) <i>BCH</i> xxvi, 166 (524)	ΠΡΙΓΚ(εψ) <i>L</i> 597 (518)‡
ΠΡΕC πρεσ(βύτερος) <i>ER</i> 398	ΠΡΙΗ(νεύς) <i>MA</i> 353 (IV)
ΠΡΕCΒ(ευτής) <i>W</i> 2296-7 (104-8); <i>JHS</i> xxii, 115 (117-38)*	ΠΡΙΜ" (ικήριος) or πριμ(ισκρίνιος) <i>L</i> 561 (VI/VII)
ΠΡΕCΒ(ύτερος) <i>MEL</i> xiii, 287 (IV); <i>PAES</i> 1119 (423)	ΠΡΙΜ' (15) <i>CIG</i> 5072 (550-600)§
ΠΡΕCΒ̄ (ευτής) <i>W</i> 2305 (102-14)	ΠΡΙΜΙΓ. (ένιος) <i>R</i>
ΠΡΕCΒI (ύτερος) <i>BAILLET</i> 1126	ΠΡΙΦ(εκτος) <i>K</i> 43
ΠΡΕCΒs (ύτερος) <i>W</i> 2558 (318) [very frequent after Vth cent.]	ΠΡΚΥΝΗΜΑ πρ(οσ)κύνημα <i>BAILLET</i> 1469, 1803
ΠΡΕCΒ" (ύτερος) <i>L</i> 301	ΠΡΝ Π(ατέ)ρ(ων) <i>L</i> 635
ΠΡΕCΒ<Β< (ύτεροι) <i>W</i> 2091	Π' Νω ¹ πρ(ὸ) Νω(νῶν) or πρ(ώτη) or πρ(οτριάκας) or πρ(οτέρα) Νω(εμ- βρίου) <i>AM</i> xxvii, 133
ΠΡΕCΒBs (ύτεροι) <i>JHS</i> xix, 292	ΠΡΟ• (βος) <i>BCH</i> vii, 131 (276-82)
ΠΡΕCΒΕΥΝ πρεσβευ(τή)ν <i>JHS</i> x, 73 (69-79)	ΠΡ° or Π' πρό(βατα) <i>IG</i> xii (3), 346 (IV)
ΠΡΕCΒΞ πρεσβ(υτέρ)ου <i>RB</i> 1892, 570	ΠΡ° προ(σκύνημα) <i>BAILLET</i> 157
ΠΡΕCΒC πρεσβ(είαι)s <i>AM</i> xxxvi, 296 (488)	Π'ο προ(βουλευτής) <i>BCH</i> xxiii, 290
ΠΡΕCΒΥ(τερος) <i>MEL</i> xiv, 11 (514); <i>Année epigr.</i> 1937, p. 19 (381)	Π'ο (βουλος) <i>W</i> 1206
ΠΡΕCΒΥ(τερος) <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 282 (508)	Π'ο προ(τέρα) <i>PE</i> 374 B (117-38)
ΠΡΕCΒΥ (τερος) <i>ANN</i> iii, 31	Π' προ(τριάκας) <i>PH</i> 43 (before 138 B.C.)
ΠΡΕCΒΥΡΟΥ πρεσβυ(τέ)ρου <i>MAMA</i> i, 177	Π'ο προ(βουλία) or Π'ο(βουλος) <i>LANC</i> ii, 196
ΠΡΕCΒΥΤ(ερος) <i>CIG</i> 8615 (416/17)†	Π'ο/ο πρ(εσβύτερ)ο(s) <i>AJA</i> 1896, 606
ΠΡΕCΒΥΤs (ερος) <i>MN</i> 1895, 18	ΠΡΟΒ(ατα) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 346 (IV)
ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡ(ος) <i>EP</i> , p. 165; <i>OJH</i> xxx, Bb 39 (VI)	ΠΡΟΒ' (ατα) <i>IG</i> xii (2), 79 = <i>AM</i> xiii, 44 (IV)
ΠΡΕCΠ πρεσ(βύτε)ρ(ος) <i>CIG</i> 8825	ΠΡΟΒΑ(τα) <i>W</i> 1916 (539)
ΠΡΕΤΟΡ(ιοι) <i>G</i> 219 (538)	ΠΡΟΓΕΓ'ω προγεγρ(α)(μμένος) <i>CIG</i> 5075
ΠΡΕΩ πρε(σβυτέρ)ω <i>AJA</i> 1932, 459	ΠΡΟΔ(ρομος) <i>CIG</i> 8695 (963-8)
	Π' ΠρόΔ(ρο)μ(ος) <i>ER</i> 397

* Frequent in inscriptions of the second century A.D.

‡ v. *CL* v, 367.

§ ΠΡΙΜ' ΕΩC Πρίμ(εως) Εως.

† ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΓΟΝ.

|| 1915 in epigraphic text.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΠΡΟΕΔ(ρία) <i>MN</i> 1897, 40 (255?)	ΠΡΟΣΟΔΑΡ(χων) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 121 (117-38)
ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙ(α) <i>RB</i> 1905, 95 (c. 261)	ΠΡΟΣΟΝ προσ(ωπ)ον <i>CL</i> III, 1746 = <i>G</i> 128 (V/VI)†
ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥΝΤ προεδρ(ε)ύοντ(ος) <i>RAO</i> 1, 16 = <i>BD</i> III, 291 (211-17)	ΠΡΟСТ(άτης) <i>CIG</i> 4994 (217)
ΠΡΟΕСТ(ώς) <i>CL</i> 1, 2497	ΠΡΟΣϕ(ορά) <i>RB</i> 1905, 96
ΠΡΟΙΚ' (α) <i>MA</i> 122 a (IV)	ΠΡΟΣΦΟΡ(ά) <i>CIG</i> 8609 (367)
ΠΡΟΚΛ(ος) <i>MIL</i> 1 (9), 192	ΠΡΟΣΦΩΡ(ά) <i>W</i> 2158
ΠΡΟΚΟΠ(ιος) <i>STR</i> vi, 360 (V)	ΠΡΟΤ(η) <i>AAES</i> 403 (552)
ΠΡΟΝ(οια) <i>PAES</i> 794 ¹ (397/8)	ΠΡΟΤ(ήκτωρ) <i>PAES</i> 757 (533)
ΠΡΟΝΝ Προν(οητοί) <i>W</i> 1916 (539)*	ΠΡΟΤ• (ήκτωρ) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469
ΠΡΟΝΟ(ια) <i>W</i> 2463 (397)	ΠΡΟΤς προ(σεύχε)τ(ε) <i>ZDPV</i> 1913, 265 = <i>ib.</i> 1914, 152
ΠΡΟΝ[Ο]Η(σάμενος) <i>RB</i> , 1933, 239 = <i>SEG</i> vii, 1148	ΠΡΟΤς (εύων) <i>AAES</i> 377 (361/2?)
ΠΡΟΝΟΗ(τής) <i>W</i> 2413 c	ΠΡΟϋ (ήκτωρ) <i>W</i> 2294 (583)
ΠΡΟΣ(κύνημα) <i>BAILLET</i> 53	ΠΡΟΤΕ(ύοι) <i>W</i> 2499
ΠΡΟΣ(οδάρχων) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38)	ΠΡΟΤΕΥ(οι) <i>G</i> 340 ²
ΠΡΟΣ πρ(εσβύτερ)ος <i>BAILLET</i> 844 ^b	ΠΡΟΤΗΚ(τωρ) <i>RA</i> 1907 A, 362
ΠΡΟ ^c (κύνημα) <i>CIG</i> 5116	ΠΡΟΤΗΚΤ• (ωρ) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469
ΠΡΟΣΔ(όκιμος) <i>R</i>	ΠΡΟΤ[ΟΚ]ωΜ(ήτης) <i>SEG</i> vii, 948‡
ΠΡΟΣΔΕΧΝΥΜ(ένων) <i>OJH</i> III, BB 22 (607/8)	ΠΡΟΥ πρ(οσεύχ)ου <i>RB</i> 1892, 582§
ΠΡΟΣΘΕ(νής) <i>AM</i> xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)	ΠΡΟ (ήτης) <i>W</i> 2497 (512)
ΠΡΟΣΚ(εφαλλάδιον) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 93 (235-40)	Προφ(ήτη)ς <i>ER</i> 403
ΠΡΟΣΚ ^k (ύνημα) <i>BAILLET</i> 1704	Προφ(ή)τ(η)ς <i>ER</i> 247
ΠΡΟΣΚ ^k (ύνημα) <i>BAILLET</i> 2033	ΠΡΠΙΛΑΡ πρ(ιμι)πιλάρ(ιος) <i>RB</i> 1899, 21
ΠΡΟΣΚΕΦΑΛΑ(διον) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 93 (235-40)	ΠΡΡ πρ(εσβύτεροι) <i>AAES</i> 29 (554)
ΠΡΟΣΚΥ(νημα) <i>BAILLET</i> 1875	ΠΡΡ πρ(εσβύτεροι) <i>W</i> 2185
ΠΡΟΣΚΥΜΑ προσκύ(νη)μα <i>BAILLET</i> 1583	ΠΡС Π(ατ)ρ(ό)ς <i>RB</i> 1892, 574
ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΗ(μα) <i>ZU</i> 111 (235)	ΠΡС πρ(εσβύτερο)ς <i>PAES</i> 1099 (480)
ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΜΑ προσκύν(η)μα <i>BAILLET</i> 1532	ΠΡС Π(ατ)ρ(ό)ς <i>RB</i> 1925, 579 (450)
ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΘ ^ε (ν) <i>MA</i> 359 (V/VI) = <i>G</i> 1155	ΠΡС' Π(ατ)ρ(ό)ς <i>MAMA</i> 1, 260
ΠΡΟΣΟ(δάρχων) <i>AM</i> vi, 45 (117-38)	ΠРСВΥ πρ(ε)σβύ(τερος) <i>K</i> 301
	ΠΡΟΠΡ ^o πρ(ω)τοπρ(εσβύ)τ(ερο)ς <i>OJH</i> xxi/II, BB 198

* 1915 in epigraphic text.

‡ Cf. *BCH* xxi, 54 where: προτ(ήκτωρ)[κ]ώμ(ης).

† Cf. *TRAUBE*, p. 64 f.

§ Correct reading ΠΡΟΤς (εύοι).

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΠΡΤΟΥ πρ(εσβυ)τ(έρ)ου *RAO* II, 175
= *RB* 1897, 652 (511)

^PΠΤΟΥΑΛΤΣ πρ(ω)τοψάλτου *K* 649

ΠΡΤΩΝ πρ(ώ)των *DE* 450 (135/6)

ΠΡΥ(τανάρχης) *JHS* xxii, 205 (117-38)

ΡΥ πρυ(τάνεις) *BCH* lviii, 332

ΠΡΥΤΑ(νάρχης) *AM* xiii, 304 (117-38)

ΠΡΥΤΑΝΑΡ(χης) *AM* xxvi, 121 (117-38)

ΠΡΦ πρ(ώ)των φ(ίλων) or πρ(ώ)των καὶ προτιμωμένων φ(ίλων) *DE* 450 (135/6)

ΠΦ πρ(οσ)φ(ο)ρ(ά) *RB* 1933, 556 = *ZDPV* 1932, 128 (521/2)

ΠΡΩ(τη) *ANN* iii, 39 (after 292)

ΠΡΩ π(ατέ)ρω(ν) *L* 646

ΠΡΩΝ π(ατέ)ρων *L* 661 (699)

ΠΡΩΤ(εύοι) *CIG* 8630 (c. 514)

ΠΡΩΤ' (ος) *IG* xii (2), 79 (IV)

ΠΡΩΤς (η) *L* 564 (1157)

ΠΡΩΤς (ος) *L* 561 (VI/VII)

ΠΡΩΤΟΠΡΕСВΥΤς (ερος) *K* 670

ΠС π(ή)χεις *MEL* xv, 210

ΠС π(ρε)с(βύτερο)с *ER* 510

ΠС π(ρο)с(κύνημα) *BAILLET* 1505

ΠСН (ἐ)π(οίη)с(ε) [?] *PAES* 38

ΠΤΟ• (λεμαϊκός) *RA* 1908 B, 458

ΠΤΟ[ΛΕ]М(αῖς) *EO* I, 272

ΠΠ π(α)τρ(ί) *PAES* 1140 (424)

ΠΠ πυ(ρός) or (σ)πυ(ρός) *DAI* I (2), 139

ΠΥΘΙΠ(πος) *AM* xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)

ΠΚΡΙ πυ(ρο)κρῖ (?) *EP* 212

ΠΥΛ(αι) *PAES* 1075 (355)

ΠΥΛΑ(Δης) *R*

ΠΥΡ Π(ό)ρ(κιος?) *DAI* I (2), 179 (224)

ΠΥΡ(γος) *AAES* 342 (635/6)

ΠΥΡΓΙΩΤ(ης) *RQ* 1931, 328, No. 205

P

P (ἐκατοντάρχης) *RA* 1904 B, 456 (81-96)

P (ωμαῖος) [in ΔP] *DAI* II (1), 132 (71/2)

•P• (οὔφος) *CIG* 4713

Ḑ (ἐκατοντάρχης) *Mi* 34 (50/100)

Ḑ (ογκίδας) or P(υγχιδας) *IG* xii (1), 10

*Ḑ (χιλίαρχος) *CIG* 4713 c (109/17)

PA(βίριος) *R*

PA< (βίριος) *CIG* 3162 (198-208)

PAΔAMAC(Ις) *LAT* II, 29 (275-9)

PE v. EP

PEΦERE^s (νδάριος) *SARD* 19 (539)

PK <Θ>(εοτό)κ(ε) *G* 138 = *IG* xii (1), 916

PḲIE κ(ύ)ριε *IG* xii (1), 916

PO(Διοπολείτης) *JHS* xv, 122

PO(Δων) *AM* xxiii, 411 (II/I B.C.)

P°(γκίδας) *IG* xii (1), 4 iii (69-96)

P°(Διοπολείτης) *R*

POY(φιος) *IG* xii (3), Supp. 1285

[POY]BPI(ος) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)

POYTEIA(Ιος) *IGR* I, 719 (222-35)

POYTIALL(Ιος) *ib.* 669 (222-35)

ḐCAΞ ῥ(ῦσαι) σ(ωτηρίαν) ἄ(πὸ) ξ(ύλου?) *ER* 433

*Ḑ (ἐκατοντάρχης) *Mi* 34 (98/117)

*Ḑ (χιλίαρχης) *CIG* 4713 f. (119)

PWM(αῖος) *CIG* 3589

PWMOI 'Ρωμ(αῖ)οι *ERA* x, 111

C

C(αβᾶωθ) *PAES* 861

C(εβαστός) *CIG* 4713 f. (119)

C(ερᾶπις) *R*

C(οί) *PAES* 252

C(οῦ) *PAES* 38; *AAES*, p. 23

C(ωτήρ) v. IXΘYC

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ϸ (ἔτου)ς <i>OGI</i> 509*	ϸΕΒ(αστή) <i>PER</i> 374 B (117-38)§
ϸ (τά)ς <i>BCH</i> XIII, 344†	ϸΕΒ(αστή) <i>RA</i> 1902 B, 360 (198/9)
ϸ• (αγγάριος) <i>RAO</i> VII, 77‡ (I)	ϸΕΒ(αστός) <i>W</i> 2305 (after 102-14); <i>AAES</i> 329 (117-38)
ϸ• (έξτος) <i>BCH</i> IV, 377	ϸΕ ^B (αστός) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 458 (176/80)
ϸ̄ (ωτήρ) <i>RB</i> 1933, 253, Pl. XIX	ΕΒ̄ σεβ(αστή) <i>OGI</i> 544 (171/3)= <i>CIL</i> 1900, 704
ϸ̇ (οῦ) <i>ER</i> 166	ϸΕΒ• (αστή) <i>FE</i> III, p. 134 (123-33)
ϸῒ (έργιος) <i>DM</i> 48 (497?)	ϸΕΒ• (αστός) <i>CIL</i> III, 424 (I)
ϸΑΒ(βας) <i>RB</i> 1895, 74	ϸΕΒ̄ (αστός) <i>BAILLET</i> 1889 (326)
ϸΑΒΑ(ος) <i>ZDPV</i> 1928, 221 (569/70)	ϸΕΒ ^x (αστός) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 136 (161)
ϸΑΒΑ(ώθ) <i>PAES</i> 27 (646)	ϸΕΒν (αστός) <i>CIG</i> 3484 (after 212)
ϸΑΚΡΑΔΟΝ Σακ(έ)ρΔ(ω)ν <i>ER</i> 315	ϸΕΒϛ (αστοί) <i>PAES</i> 11 (162)
ϸΑΛΑΜΑΝ(ης) <i>STR</i> VI, 239	ϸΕΒΑ(στή) <i>W</i> 1902
[ϸΑΛΑ]ΜΕΙΝ ^v (ιος) <i>JHS</i> XII, 181	ϸΕΒΑ(στός) <i>IGR</i> I, 755 (235-8)
ϸΑΛΒ(ιος) <i>CIG</i> 3665 (117-38)	ϸΕΒΑϸ(τός) <i>BCH</i> LI, 388 (117-38); occurs frequently.
ϸΑΛΜΑ(νης) <i>EDE</i> 30/I, 169	ϸΕΒΑϸ(ός) <i>CIL</i> , III, 12046 (10/11)
ϸΑΜΒ(ίων) } <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)	ϸΕΒΒ (αστοὶ δύο) <i>RA</i> 1900 A, 307 (199); <i>AAES</i> 395 (247/9)¶
ϸΑΜΒΙΩΝ(ος)}	ϸΕΒΒ (αστοὶ δύο) <i>W</i> 2072 (247/9)
ϸΑΝΒ(άτιος) <i>K</i> 493	ϸΕΒΒν (αστοὶ δύο) <i>MAMA</i> IV, 59 (293-305)
ϸΑΟΥΝΙΑϸΟ[N] Σα(τ)ου(ρ)νί(ν)ο[ν] <i>BCH</i> II, 262	ϸΕΒΒΒ σεβ(αστοὶ τρεῖς) <i>SEG</i> VI, 11 (208-11)
ϸΑΡΑΠΙΔ(ος) <i>R</i>	ϸΕΒΟΚΛΕΟϸ Σεβ(αστ)οκλέο(ν)ς <i>AM</i> XXII, 409
ϸΑΡΔ ⁱ (ιανός) <i>SARD</i> 18 (459)	ϸΕ ^K Σέ(ξτος) <i>R</i>
ϸΑΡΜ(ατικός) <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 416 (161/6)	ϸΕΚ̄• (ούτωρ) <i>JHS</i> XXXIV, 20
ϸΑΤΟΡΝ [?] (εἰνός) <i>JRS</i> 1912, 86 (c. 350)	ϸΕΚΟΥΝ(δος) <i>R</i>
ϸΑΥΑΝ(ος) <i>W</i> 2537 a (317)	ϸΕΛ(ευκος) <i>DE</i> 398
ϸΒ σ(ε)β(αστός) <i>BCH</i> XI, 480 (337/40)	ϸΕΜ(πρώνιος) <i>IGR</i> I (2), 178 (224)
ϸΒΒ σ(ε)β(αστοί) <i>BCH</i> XIV, 236 (333-50)	ϸΕΜ̄ (πρώνιος) <i>BCH</i> XII, 85
ϸΒΤ _I σ(έ)β(ον)τ(α) <i>RB</i> 1933, 249	ϸΕΜΝΟΠΡ(έπεια) <i>BCH</i> II, 289 (450/2)
ϸΓ σ(τρατη)γ(ός) <i>DE</i> 441	ϸΕΜΝΟΤ' (ατος) <i>BCH</i> XIX, 553
ϸΕ(αυτοῦ) <i>QSt.</i> 1929, 16 (after 558)	
ϸΕ(βαστή) <i>CIL</i> III, 218 (198)	
ϸΕ(βαστός) <i>IGR</i> I, 573 (184/5)	
ϸΕ(ξτος) <i>CIG</i> 5101 (33)	

* ΑΡΧΗϸΟΥϸ = ἀρχῆς τοῦ (ἔτου)ς.

† But cf. *CRAI* 1908, 434; Lidzbarski, *Ephem. epigr. sem.* III, 66.

§ Day.

|| Empress.

¶ Frequent.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

CENΠΡΩ(νιος) <i>CIG</i> 3664 (117-38) CEΞ(τος) <i>JHS</i> xxii, 205 (117-38) CEΞ•(τος) <i>DAI</i> I (2), 179 (224) CEΞΤΙΑ(ία) <i>R</i> CEΟΥ(ήρος) <i>CIG</i> 3484 (c. 212) CEΟΥΑСТ(ός) <i>R</i> CEΟΥΗ• (ρος) <i>RA</i> 1912 B, 490 (211-12) CEΟΥΗΡ(ος) <i>FE</i> III, p. 220 (198-210) CEΠ(τίμιος) <i>W</i> 2460 (209) CEΠΤ(ίμιος) <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 416 (198); <i>W</i> 2582 (273) CEΠΤ• (ίμιος) <i>RA</i> 1912 B, 490 (211-12); <i>AM</i> III, 56; <i>JRS</i> 1918, 27 (III) CEΠΤΕΜΒΡ (ιος) <i>BCH</i> xlvi, 358 [CE]ΠΤΕΜΒΡS (ιος) <i>EO</i> xi, 305 (592) CEΠΤΕΜΒΡΙ(ος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 318, No. 17 CEΠΤΙ• (μιος) <i>RA</i> 1913 B, 460 (206 or 211) CEΠΤΙМ(ιος) <i>IGR</i> I, 759 (307-11); <i>CIG</i> 3204 CEР(γιος) <i>PAES</i> 823 (578/9) CEР(γιος) <i>BZ</i> 1905, 29 (564) CEPAΠ(ις) <i>R</i> CEPB(ιλία) or Σερβ(ίλιος) <i>FE</i> III, p. 156 (c. 250) CEPΓ(ιος) <i>RB</i> 1920, 115 (605) CEPΓΙΔΠΟΧE Σεργιουπόλε(ως) <i>EO</i> III, 238 (1093) CEPΔΩΝ(ιος) <i>JHS</i> xxii, 205 (117-38) CECK(ουιπλικάριος) <i>BAILLET</i> 1340 CEΤS Σε(π)τ(έμβριος) <i>RB</i> 1933, 556 (521/2) CEΤΜΒΡΙOC Σε(π)τ(έ)μβριος <i>RQ</i> 1931, 318, No. 21 CEΥΑΓ(ος) <i>LAT</i> II, 389 CH(ξτος) <i>DAI</i> I (2), 178 (224)	CHM< (ειοφόρος) <i>Mi</i>, p. 26 (80/69 B.C.) CHMEP̄ (ν) <i>ZU</i> 130 (209) CHMIAΦ(όρος) <i>JRS</i> 1924, 71 CIΨ (λία) <i>JHS</i> xxii, 343 CI(λίκιος) <i>MA</i> 200 (before 211) CIB(ύθιος) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 CIΓΓ' (ουλάριος) <i>CL</i> xii, 2080 (VII) CIΔH(ρᾱ) <i>RA</i> 1899 B, 503 (c. 98-117) CIΔHP(ᾱ) <i>IGR</i> I, 1089 CIKIA- (ός) <i>BAILLET</i> 843^b CIAIS (γνάριος) <i>K</i> 727 CINATOPs (ος) <i>RB</i> 1894, 253 CING(κλητικός) <i>PAES</i> 1075 (355) CIP̄ = Κύρ(ιe) <i>BCH</i> x, 503 CKAΔPEIC Σκα(μαν)Δρεῖς <i>AM</i> xxii, 141 CKEY® (φύλαξ) <i>CIG</i> 9408 CKP Σκρι(νιάριος) <i>BCH</i> xxxiii, 143 CKPINS (ιάριος) <i>ALT</i> 26 = <i>RB</i> 1906, 86 (605) CKPO Σκ(ο)ρ(πί)ο(ς) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, p. 105 (218) CKY(θική) <i>ARETHUSE</i> vii, 42 CKYΘ(ική) <i>BD</i> III, 203 CKYΘ(ης) <i>L</i> 559 CM Σμ(ίνθιος) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 iii (69-96) CM Σμ(ι)λ(η) <i>L</i> 191 CMYP(ναῖος) <i>CIG</i> 3159 CMYP• (ναῖος) <i>CIG</i> 3157 (after 118) CMYPN(α) <i>AHI</i> 15 CNKĒ Σ(ύ)⟨γ⟩κε(λλος) <i>CIG</i> 9365 (1061). Cf. ACNKĒ C(σιος) <i>ER</i> 568 COΓΔI(ος) <i>BCH</i> II, 59 (III)* COMAT(ος) Petrie, <i>Gerar</i>, Pl. xiv, 1 = <i>ZDPV</i>, 1928, 269 (616) COMATOKH σ(ω)ματο(θή)κη <i>K</i> 244
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* COΓΔIOCAEI = Σόγδι(ος) 'Οσαεί.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- COMMAKOΛ (ωνος) or Σομμακολ(ωνείτης)
 or σομμ(άτων) κολ(ώνων) *STR* v,
 347; *MEL* xii, 284; *DE* 404; *SEG*
 vii, 800*
 ὅς (ιος) *DAI* i (2), 177 (224)
 ὅς σ(ωτήρ)ος *TRAUBE*, p. 117 f. (VI)
 COYΛΠ(ικία) }
 COYΛΠ(ικιος) } *R*
 COΦ(ίλλος) }
 CΠ(είρα) *Ephemeris epigraphica* ii, 344
 CΠ^αΚΑΝΔΙΔΑΤΟΣ σπαθ(αρο)κανλιδα-
 τος *MEL* xiii, 210 (820/9)
 CΠΕΙΡΗ(ς) *CIG* 5081 (136)
 CΠΟΡ(ιμος γῆ) } *IG* xii (3), 344 (IV)
 CΠΟΡ. (ιμος γῆ) }
 CΠΟΡ' (ιμος γῆ) *IG* xii (2), 79 (IV)
 CΠΟΡ (ιμος γῆ) *IG* xii (3), 344 (IV)
 CΠΟΡ' (ιμος γῆ) *BCH* xlvi, 403 (IV)
 CP σ(ωτήρ)ος *W* 2558 (318)†
 CPOYΠTIXI(ος) *ZU* 121 (215/6)
 ὅς C(ωτήρ)ος *SP* 201 (V)
 CT(ατήρ) *IG* xii (2), 646
 CT(άτιος) *OJH* xv, 53
 CT. (ατείλιος) *W* 1695
 CT• (ρατιώτης) *SA* 37 (317)
 CTϕ σ(οιχεῖ) *CL* xii, 2080 (VII)
 ϕ σ(εφανωθείς) *CIG* 2889
 CTA(τήρ) *EDE* 30/1, 133
 CTAΓMAΠWΛOY σταγμα(το)πώλου *K*
 307
 CTAΤ(ήρ) *IG* xii, 2, Index
 CTE^Δ (φανωθείς) *BCH* xxiv, 273; *CIG*
 2164
 CTEΓ(η) *RB* 1908, 574
 CTEΦ(ανηφόρος) *AM* xii, 248
 [CTE]ΦS(ανος) *WIEG* 106 = *ALT* 135
 (585/90)
 CTEΦ> (ανος) *RA* 1876 A, 413
 CTEΦA(νος) *MAMA* iv, 38 (934/5)
 CTHΛ(η) *SP* 93
 CTIAB(ων) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 CTIXAN CTIXÁ(ριο)ν *EDE* 30/1, 100
 (235/40)
 CTP(ατευσάμενος) *BCH* xxi, 45
 CTP(ατηγός) *CIG* 5069 (248/9)
 CTP(ατιώτης) *W* 2374 b (211-17)
 CTp (ατιώτης) *CL* xii, 2080 (VII)
 CTPA(τήγιος) *QSt.* 1928, 191
 CTPA(τηγός) *W* 2071 (177/8)
 CTPA(τιώτης) *PAES* 795⁶
 CTPA (τιώτης) *EDE* 30/1, 68
 CTPA(των) *R*
 CTPAΓOY CTpa(τη)γοῦ *ERAX*, 131 (Ib.c.)
 CTPAT(ιώτης) *BCH* xxxiii, 126; *PAES*
 572²
 CTPAT(ων) *LAT* ii, 29 (275-9)
 CTPAT• (ιώτης) *W* 1922
 CTPAT^s (ιώτης) *W* 1927; *CIG* 8965
 CTPAT, (ιά) *W* 2405
 CTPATH(γιος) *QSt.* 1928, 192
 CTPATHΛ^c (άτης) *AM* x, 171
 CTPATHΛAAT^s (ης) *BZ* 1905, 89 (c. 550)
 CTPATI(ώτης) *CIG* 5081 (136)
 [CTP]ATIWT(ης?) *CIL* iii, 7051
 CTPATONEI(κος) *LAT* ii, 29 (275-9)
 CTPA TOY CTpaT(ηγ)οῦ *AM* xxii, 141
 ὅς CT(αυ)ρέ *ER* 470
 CTPI CTp(άτωρ)ι *EO* iv, 93
 CTPI CTp(άτωρ)ι *W* 1814 g
 CTPON CT(αυ)ρόν *CIG* 8694 (963/9)
 CTPOCΩNTON CT(αυ)ροσ(ά)ντ(ω)ν *CIG*
 8704 (1027/8)
 CTRP CTp(ατιωτικός) *L* 592

* i.e. *summa coloni* or *summatum colonum* or *Summa coloni*.

† In CP iH Σ(ωτήρ)ος 'In(σοῦ).

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

CTPTHC CTp(ατιώ)της <i>IGR</i> I, 1403	CFH(ττιος) <i>R</i>
CTYΛ(ων) <i>CRAI</i> 1901, 201	C ^χ (λαστικός) <i>CIG</i> 2746 (IV); <i>BD</i> III, 296 (411); [frequent]
CY(μβιος) <i>CIG</i> 3978	C ^χ s (λαστικός) <i>RB</i> 1933, 556 (521/2)
CY(μβιος) <i>CIG</i> 3978	CXOΛs (αστικός) <i>QSt.</i> 1920, 21 (555)
CY(μβιος) <i>CIG</i> 3978	CXOΛ/ (αστικός) <i>L</i> 430
CYΓKÉ in ACYΓKEΛ(λος) <i>CIG</i> 9366 (1017)	CXOΛACT(ικός) <i>BAILLET</i> 1278
CYKΛHPΩN CT(γ)κληp(ονόμ)ων <i>ERA</i> x, 131	C ^ω H σω(ματοθήκη)η <i>K</i> 211
CYΛ(λιος) <i>R</i>	ΔΘκ σω(ματο)θ(ή)κ(η) <i>K</i> 92
C ^μ (εών) <i>ER</i> 568	CωM(ατοθήκη) <i>K</i> 446
CYMB(ιος) <i>CIG</i> 4995 (204 or 218 or 222)	CωMA(τος) <i>CIG</i> 9168
CYMBs (ιος) <i>RB</i> 1901, 572	CωMATOΘ(ήκη) <i>K</i> 632
CYMB/ (ιος) <i>ZU</i> 128 (217-23)	CωMATOΘξ (ήκη) <i>K</i> 535
C ^ω YMB (ιος) <i>ZU</i> 133 (233)	CωMATOΘH(κη) <i>K</i> 634
CYN(βιος) <i>JRS</i> 1924, 90	CωMATOΦ (ύλαξ) <i>CRAI</i> 1907, 599 (135/6)
CYNABANTEC CTνα(να)βάντες <i>REG</i> IV, 53	CωMΘHKH σωμ(ατο)θήκη <i>K</i> 455
CYNAΓ(ωγός) <i>SEG</i> II, 485 (204)	CωΠs (ατρος) <i>K</i> 142
CYNAPX(ία) <i>IGR</i> I, 568	CωCI(γένης) } <i>R</i>
CYNB (ιος) <i>K</i> 325	CωCIΓE(νης) } <i>R</i>
CYNB(ουλεύοντος) <i>AJA</i> 1906, 289 (238/9)	CωT4 (ηρία) <i>RB</i> 1905, 576
CYNBs (ιος) <i>PAES</i> 618	CωTEP (ία) <i>RB</i> 1920, 116
CYNΓEN(ής) <i>W</i> 2631 a	CωTEP (ος) <i>JPOS</i> xv, 154 (604)
CYNEΔΔPAMEN(oi) <i>PAES</i> 197 (380)*	CωTHR (ία) <i>REN</i> 613 (575)
CYNEΦOP(ος) <i>CIG</i> 4157 = <i>IGR</i> III, 95	CωTHP(ος) <i>SA</i> 17
CYNKΛHTIK (ή) <i>PAES</i> 922	CωTHP (ος) <i>W</i> 2208†
CYNKPIN(εται) <i>CIG</i> 5002 (233)	CωTHPI(δας) <i>R</i>
CYNΠOIH(τής) <i>JHS</i> xxii, 205 (117-38)	CωΦPC Σωφp(ο)σ(ύνη) <i>PAES</i> 193
CYNTEΛs (εστής) <i>RB</i> 1906, 88	
CYNΦ(ορος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 123 (117-38)	
CYPI(γγα) <i>BAILLET</i> 1353	
CYCTOPA CT(νί)CTopα <i>ERA</i> x, 131	
CYΦITH(νός) <i>KLIO</i> x, 237	
CΦAIPX (ρχης) <i>BAILLET</i> 1661	
CΦEΚΛAPA(ριος) <i>CL</i> xi, 1430	

* Barbarism.

† Different reading of same inscription as preceding.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- Τ(ήν) *MEL* vi, 333
 Τ(ῆς?) *PAES* 899 (564)
 Τ(ιβέριος) *RAM* i, 146 (80-100)
 Τ(ίτος) *OG* 480 (104)
 Τ(όν) *MEL* vi, 336
 Τ(οῦ) *PAES* 1087 (551); *LASSUS*, p. 26 (516)
 Τ(ούς) *CIG* 8817
 Τ(ύχη) *EDE* 28, 46
 Τ(ῶ) *SP* 255
 Τ• (ιμή) *v. ε•τ•*
 Τ• (ό) *CIG* 3481 (75)
 Τ• (όν) *RB* 1933, 253
 Τ• (ουγγροί) or Τ(ρηουεροί) or Τ(ύριοι) *JRS* 1924, 74
 Τ• (ιβέριος) *RA* 1907 B, 283 (134)
 Τ• (ῶν) *RA* 1913 B, 460 (206-211)
 •Τ• (ίτος) *RA* 1907 B, 415 (159)
 Τs (ό?) *RB* 1933, 556 (521/2)
 Τs (οῦτο?) *ZDPV* 1932, 128 (521/2)*
 Τ̄ (όν) *ER* 485
 Τ̄ (οῦ) *AAES* 54 (585)
 Τ, (οῖς) *AAES* 319 (604)
 Τι (οῦ) *RB* 1905, 600 (535/45)
 ΤΙ (οῦ) *BZ* viii, 387 (786)
 ΤΙ (ῶν) *ZU* 119 (221)
 Τ̄ (ῶν) *CIG* 4996 (220)
 Τ' (ἔ)τ(ος) *AM* vi, 229 (IV B.C.)
 Τ̂ (όν) *ER* 476
 Τ̂ (ήν) *ER* 471
 ΤΑ (πέλ)τα *AM* xiii, 269
 ΤΑ (λάντων) *DAI* i (2), 139
 ΤΑΒ(έρνα) *SYR* v, 333
 ΤΑΓ(μα) *RAO* i, 5 (c. 392)
 ΤΑΓΜ(α) *K* 73 (395-408)
 ΤΑΞ• (15) *W* 2405
 ΤΑΡCΙΚ(105) *QSt.* 1928, 191
 ΤΑΤΙ(ος) *IGR* i, 1120 (79)
 ΤΑΥ(ρος) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ΤΑΥ(τα) *BCH* xxxvi, 625
 ΤΑΥΡΟΒ' (όλιον) *PERG* 554 (after 105)
 ΤΑΥC ταύ(τη)ς *RB* 1892, 642
 ΤΑΥΤ^s (ης) *RB*, 1897, 654 (608)
 ΤΑΥΤΗ (ν) *G* 151
 ΤΑΦs (ος) *QSt.* 1902, 240
 ΤΒ Τ(ι)β(έριος) *BCH* xliii, 85
 ΤΒ• Τ(ι)β(έριος) *BCH* xi, 375 (II)
 Τ^E (ταρτος) *BCH* xii, 205 (117-38)
 ΤΕΘΑΥΚΑ τεθαύ(μα)κα *BAILLET* 1723
 ΤΕΙΜΟΚΡΑ~ (της) *R*
 ΤΕΙCΗ(νωρ) *AM* xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)
 ΤΕΚ(νον) *JRS* 1918, 133 (250/315)
 ΤΕΚΝΩ (ν) *ZU* 133 (233)
 ΤΕΚΝΩΙ (ν) *ZU* 128 (217-23)
 ΤΕΛ(ευτήν) *JRS* 1918, 133 (250/315)
 ΤΕΛ• (ευτήσασα) *OJH* xxx, bb 40 (VI)
 ΤΕΛΕC(φόρος) *RA* 1908 B, 37
 ΤΕΛΕCΦΟΡ(ος) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
 ΤΕΛΕΥΤΗC• (ας) *RB* 1930, 565 (661)
 ΤΕΜΗCΕΩΝ Τε(ρ)μησ(σ)έων *BCH* xxiii, 192
 ΤΕΠΤΕΡ(ητής) = τοποτηρητής *BZ* 1930, 647 (969-76)
 ΤΕΡ(έντιος) *AM* xxvi, 123 (117-38)
 ΤΕΡ(τυλλείνος) *IGR* iii, 414
 ΤΕΡΕΝ(τιος) *AM* vi, 45 (117-38)
 ΤΕΡΕΝΤΙ(ος) *CIG* 3661
 ΤΕCCAΡΑ(ριος) *AAES* 384
 ΤΕ•ΤΑ τε(λευ)τῆ *SP* 98 (167/8)
 ΤΕΤΑΓΜ(ένος) *W* 1421 (500/5)
 ΤΕΤΑΓΜ̂ (ένος) *K* 197 (500/5)†
 † = *W* 1421; *K* copy better.

* Same inscription as preceding.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ΤΕΤΑΡ(τη) *SP* 23
 ΤΕΤΑΡ^s (τη) *CIG* 9336 (1045)
 ΤΕρ тетρ(άπους?) *DE* 373
 ΤΕΤΡΑΔΕΡΜ(ατα) *EDE* 30/1, 155
 ΤΕΧ (νίτης) *PAES* 1141 (453?)
 ΤΕΧΝΙς (της) *PAES* 1120 (500)
 ΤΕΧΝΙΤ(ης) *MPP* 22 (518-27)
 ΤΕΧΝΙΤς (ης) *PAES* 1146 (427?)
 ΤΗ(ν) *KLIO* xxii, 382 = *SEG* vi, 448
 ΤΗ(ς) *IG* xii (3) 343-9
 ΤΗ (ν) *L* 208
 ΤΗΝ τήν λ(ούλην σοῦ) *L* 664 (1243)
 ΤΙ(βερία) *AHI* 197
 ΤΙ(βέριος) *REG* II, 30 (I/II)
 ΤΙ(τος) *W* 2579; *AHI* Index
 ΤΙ• (βέριος) *MA* 167 (69-79) = *AM* xix, 27
 ΤΙΒ(έριος) *IGR* I, 1368 (34); *OGI* 480 (104); *FE* II, p. 128 (104)
 ΤΙΒ Τιβ(έριος) *RA* 1922 B, 398
 ΤΙΒ• (έριος) *FE* II, p. 128 (104)
 ΤΙΒΕ(ριος) *MEL* viii, 89
 ΤΙΒΕΡ(ιος) *IGR* I, 887 (220)
 ΤΙΒΕΡΙ(ος) *BRE* 445
 ΤΙΓ• (έλλιος) or Τιγ(ράνης) *W* 2340
 ΤΙΗ = Cross and ΙΗ(σοῦς) *BZ* 1908, 481; *CL* xii, 1467
 = 318 (Number of Nicene Fathers)
 (Number of Abraham's servants)
 BZ 1908, 481; *CL* xii, 1467
 ΤΙΜΑ(ρχης) *AM* xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)
 ΤΙΜΗ(νωρ) *ib.*
 ΤΙΜΗCΙ(ος) *ib.*
 ΤΙΤ(ος) *BCH* xxxiii, 57
 ΤΙΧ(η) *IGR* I, 1171 (21/22) = τ(ε)ίχη
 ΤΙ^x τ(ε)ίχ(ος) *Mi* 29 (148/9)
 ΤΙ^ξ τ(ε)ίχ(ος) *EO* v, 75 (495 or 510)
- ΤΚ. Τ(ιβέριος) Κ(λαύδιος) *BCH* x, 454
 ΤΛ ΛΑΡ τ(α)λ(αίπωρος) λάτρ(ις) *L* 641
 ΤΝΩΝ τ(ών) τέκ(νων) *BCH* xv, 184
 ΤΟ(ῦ) *BZ* 1905, 61, No. 94 (513)
 ΤΟ (τοῦ)το *SA* 55
 ΤΟ(ῦτω) *L* 70 (IV)
 Τ το(ῦ) *ANS* 400 (249)
 †(πος) *MA* 122 e (IV)
 ΤΟ' (ν) *ER* 485
 ΤΟΛΜΗ(ση) *G* 209 (350-400)
 ΤὸΝ τὸν λ(οῦλον) *CRAI* 1909, 155 (1181)
 ΤΟΞ(ότης) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ΤΟΠΟΤΗΡ (ητής) *BAILLET* 788 (537)
 ΤΟΠΟΤΗΡ (ητής) *CL* xii, 2080 (VII)
 ΤΟC τό(πο)ς *AHI* 121
 ΤΟΥ(τω) *L* 620
 ΤΟΥ(λλιος) *DAI* I (2), 179 (224)
 ΤΥΛ Τούλ(λιος) *R*
 ΤΟΥC (ξ)τους *AAES* 51 (491 or 501)
 ΤΩΤς τοῦτ(ο) *RB* 1933, 248 (606)
 ΤΟЖОН τοῦ κο(1)ν(οῦ) *JHS* xvii, 276 (42 B.C.)
 ΤSΠς τ(ῆς) π(όλεως) *AAES* 377 (361/2).
 Cf. ΕΤSΤSΠς
 ΤΠ^N τ(α)π(ει)ν(όν?) *ER* 168
 ΤΡ(αιανή) *IGR* I, 1212 (147); *OGI* 716 (238-44)
 Τ-Ρ (σω)τ(ή)ρ [?] *CL* vii, 1593
 ΤΡ (έκατοντάρχης) *CIG* 5042 (84)
 ‡ τρ(ιακάς) *IG* xii (1), 4 (69-96)
 ‡ Τρ(οκόνδας) *LANC* II, 196; *BCH* xxiii, 166
 ΤΡΑ• (ιανός) *W* 2631 (134)
 ΤΡΑ: (ιανός) *CIG* 4501 (133)
 ΤΡΑ(ιανή) *F*

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΤΡΑΣ (ιανή) <i>BAILLET</i> 1575 (147)	Υ τ(ο)ϣ <i>PAES</i> 1029 (524)
ΤΡΑΣ (ιανή) <i>BAILLET</i> 1154	ΤΥΒ(1) <i>L</i> 391
ΤΡΑΔ+ Τρ(ι)άΔ(ος) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 277 (652)	ΤΥΒΟC Τύ(μ)βος <i>CIG</i> 9230
ΤΡΑΙ(ανή) <i>IGR</i> 1, 1147 (238-44)	ΤΥΛ' (λιος) <i>PERG</i> 11, 554 (after 105)
ΤΡΑΙΑΝ(ή) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469	ΤΥΛΑΡ(ιον) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 155
ΤΡΑΙΑΝ(ός) <i>R</i>	ΤΥΜΒΩΧΙΑC τυμβω(ρυ)χίας <i>ERA</i> x, 131
ΤΡΑΛ(λιανός) <i>R</i>	ΤΥΧ(η) <i>RB</i> 1933, 246*
ΤΡΑΛ(λιανός) <i>CIG</i> 2731	ΤΥΧω(νος) <i>MIL</i> 1 (9), 193
ΤΡΑΛΛ(ιανός) (also Τραλλ(ιανή) <i>MA</i> 122 b (IV)	ΤΧ τ(ιμῆς) χ(άριν) <i>PAES</i> 569
ΤΡΑΠΕΖ (ίτης) <i>K</i> 268	ΤΧ τ(ε)χ(νίτης) <i>PAES</i> 1096 (401)
ΤΡΕ(βεννάτη) <i>ANN</i> viii/ix, 382	ΤΩ Τ(ίτ)ω <i>SP</i> 132
ΤΗΤ τρ(ή)τ(η) <i>W</i> 2667 (449) = τρίτη	Τω(ν) <i>AM</i> xxii, 31; <i>SEG</i> viii, 746 (V/VII)
ΤΡΙ (μη)τρί <i>MAMA</i> 1, 66	τω τῶ(ν) <i>DM</i> 48 (497?)
ΤΡΙ(τον) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 730	Τως τῶ(ν) <i>JHS</i> xviii, 127
ΤΡΙΑΔς (ος) <i>RA</i> 1907 B, 284 (550/1)	ΤΩΝ (ἐ)τῶν <i>L</i> 680
ΤΡΙΒ(ακός) } <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 155	Υ
ΤΡΙΒ(όμενος) }	Υ(ίός) <i>JRS</i> 1925, 254 (81-96)
ΤΡΙΒ(οῦνος) <i>MA</i> 122 b (IV)	Υ(ιοθεσία) v. ϝ
ΤΡΙΒ(ων) <i>EDE</i> 30/1, 155	Υ(πατεία) Kaufmann, <i>Handb. chr. epigr.</i> , p. 37
ΤΡΙΒ• (οῦνος) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469	Υ. (ίός) <i>BCH</i> x, 148
ΤΡΙΒ" (οῦνος) <i>L</i> 444	Υ ὑ(πέρ) or ὑ(πό) <i>RB</i> 1903, 428; <i>ib.</i> 1907, 610 = <i>ALT</i> 9
ΤΡΙΒΟ' (ῥνος) <i>MA</i> 122 b (IV)	Υ"(πατεία) <i>CIG</i> 8635 (539)
ΤΡΙCΚΙ τρισκ(αί)(δεκα) <i>SARD</i> 47 (c. 150)	Υ̅ (ίός) <i>IG</i> xii (3), 343-9 (IV)
ΤΡΙΤ(ος) <i>MAMA</i> 1, 386	Ά Ὑα(κίνθιος) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 (69-96)
ΤΡΙΤΗ(ς) <i>PAES</i> 795 ⁵	ΥΓΕ(ῖνος) } <i>R</i>
†° Τρο(κόνδας) <i>LANC</i> 11, 196	ΥΓΙΝ(ος) }
ΤΡΟ(φιμος) <i>R</i>	ΥΔ <ι>(ν)Δ(ικτίων) <i>PAES</i> 794 ¹ (397/8)
ΤΡΟΠΟ(λόγος) <i>K</i> 217	ΥΔ ^Α (των) <i>RB</i> 1933, 239
ΤΡΥΦ(ων) <i>R</i>	[ΥΔ]Ρ(οχόος) <i>EDE</i> 28/9, p. 162 (176)
ΤΡΥΦΩΝ(ος) <i>CIG</i> 5104 (26)	Υ̅ υ(ί)έ <i>L</i> 237
ΤC τ(αῖ)ς <i>AM</i> xxxvi, 296 (488)	ΥΕΤΡΑ (Ο)ὑετρα(νός) <i>JRS</i> 1935, 33-4
Τ̅ τ(ά)ς <i>ER</i> 489 (1055)	

* ΤΥΧΗΛΙΑC = τύχ(η) Ὑλίας.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Υ υ(ιο)θ(εσία) *BCH* xi, 20. Cf. καϚ
 ΥΙ(ος) *FE* II, No. 27, xii (104)
 ΥΙ(ωνός) *JHS* xx, 163 (122)
 ὕ(ός) *IG* xii (3), 343-9 (IV)
 ΥΙ• (ός) *SP* 98 (167/8)
 ὕΙΜ <τ>ιμ(ή?) *IGR* III, 1193
 Ϝ υίο(ς) or υίο(Ϛ) *REG* vi, 189
 ΥΙC υί(ός) *G* 109 (V/VI)
 χ ὕλ(αεύς) *BCH* viii, 29
 ὕΜ^ε ὕμε(τέρα) *BRZ* v, 319 (578/82)
 ὙΟ υ(ι)χ(έ) *L* 666 (1173)
 ΥΟΥ υ(ι)ό(ς) *RB* 1927, 93 (490)
 ΥΠ(ατος) *RAO* I, 16 = *BD* III, 291 (c. 214)
 ΥΠ(ατοι) *RAM* II, 610 (88); *RA* 1902B, 363 (233)
 ΥΠ(ό) *PAES* 1088 (567)
 ὕ^π (ατεία) *G* 70 (541)
 ὕ^π (ατικός) *G* 309 = *CIG* 8662 (V/VI)
 ΥΠς (ερβερεταίος) *ZDPV* 1928, 223 (582/3)
 ΥΠΑ(τικός) *W* 2237 (169)
 ΥΠΑ(τος) *IGR* III, 145 (122)
 ΥΠΑ• (τος) *JHS* xx, 163 (122)
 ΥΠΑΡΧ(ος) *G* 219 (538)
 ΥΠΑΡΧΟΝΤ• (ες) *BCH* xxiv, 337
 ΥΠΑΤς (ος) *AAES* 306 (c. 550)
 ΥΠΑΤΕΥ(οντος) *IGR* I, 582 (270-1)
 ΥΠΑΤΕΥ(οντος) *RA* 1892 B, 395
 ΥΠΑΤΙΚ(ός) *AAES* 432 c (c. 262)
 ΥΠΑΤΙΚ (ός) *CCB* 170 (c. 529)
 ὕΓ ὕπ(ο)γ(ραμματεύς) *ERA* x, 135
 ΥΠΕΡ(βερεταίος) *IGR* III, 1100 (188); *AAES* 339 (326)
 ΥΠΕΡΒ(ερεταίος) *DE* 382
 ΥΠΕΡΒ• (ερεταίος) *DM* 163 (328)
 ὕΠΕΡΒΕΡ (εταίος) *QSt.* 1920, 21 (555)
 ΥΠΕΡΒΕΤΕΟΥ ὕΠερβε(ρε)τέου *RA* 1907 B, 282 (340)
 ΥΠΕΡΘΥΡς (ον) *PAES* 1178 (561)
 ΥΠΕΡΘΥΡ (ον) *PAES* 915 (559)
 ΥΠΕΡΛΑΜ(πρότατος) *W* 1652 d (387/8)
 ΥΠΕΡΦΥΕCΤς (ατος) *PAES* 18 (529)
 ΥΠΕΡΩΠΡΟΤς (ος) *ZDPV* 1913, 265
 ΥΠΚΙΜ ὕπ(ο)κ(ε)ίμ(ενος) *BZ* 1905, p. 46, No. 63 (394)
 ΥΠΟΔς (ιάκονος) *K* 204
 ΥΠΟΔΙΑΚ(ονος) *ZDPV* 1881, 14; *MIL* III (1), 91
 ΥΠΟΔΙΑΚ (ονος) *BCH* xxvi, 455
 ΥΠΟΔΙΑΚ (ονος) *G* 147
 ΥΠΟΔΙΑΚ (ονος) *CIG* 8861
 ΥΠΡ ὕΠ(ε)ρ(βερεταίος) *PAES* 1099 (480)
 ΥC υ(ιό)ς *PAES* 867 (579/80)
 ὙC ὙC Υ(ιό)ς Θ(εο)Ϛ *AAES* 120 (516)
 ὙΥ υ(ιο)Ϛ *CRAI* 1909, 155 (1181); *L* 664
 ΥΥς υ(ιο)Ϛ *CRAI* 1909, 155 (1181)
 ΥΥς ὕ(ψίστο)υ *RB* 1892, 577
 ΥΦΑΤ(ιος?) *MEL* xiii, 291
 ΥΦΗΓ. (ήσει) *BD* II, 258 (263)
 ΥΧ υ(ιο)Ϛ *G* 2333 (VII)
 ὙΧ Χ(ριστο)Ϛ *L* 491
 ΥΨΗΛΟΤ ὕψηλότ(α)τ(ος) *CIG* 9443 (1396)
 ΥΨΙC(τος) *L* 237
 ὙΩ υ(ι)Ϛ *BCH* xxvi, 457 (1157)

Φ

- Φ (ῶρα) *CIG* 3013 (= Φ)
 Φ(άτη) *BZ* 1894, 214 = *CIG* 9060
 Φ(ίλος) *DE* 450 (135/6); *BD* II, 250
 Φ(ιλότειμος) *SEG* II, 458 (c. 200)
 Φ(λαβία) *RAM* I, 333 (IV)
 Φ(λάβιος) *AHI* 129; *RAM* I, 333 (IV)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

Φ(ύλαξον) <i>PAES</i> 51 (489?)	ΦΙ(λων) <i>R</i>
Φ(υλή) <i>CIG</i> 4603	ΦΙΒ(ρουάριος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, p. 322, No. 88
Φ(υσει) <i>RA</i> 1934, B, 252 (before 29)	ΦΙΔΑΝ(ος) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)
•Φ• (λάβιος) <i>CIG</i> 2583 (after 69)	ΦΙΑ Φ(υ)λ(ή) <i>RB</i> 1902, 273
Φ (ῶς) <i>JHS</i> xxiv, 37*	ΦΙΑ(ιππικός) <i>CL</i> v, 546 (711/12)
Φ (λάβιος) <i>AM</i> xxiv, 210 (383-95)	ΦΙΑ(οκράτης) <i>R</i>
ΦΑ(βιος) <i>OJH</i> xv, 46	ΦΙΑ(ος) <i>JM</i> 166
ΦΑ(μενώθ) <i>IGR</i> I, 1317 (6)	ΦΙΑ(ότειμος) <i>JHS</i> xxii, 205 (117-38)
ΦΑ Φ(λαβί)α <i>MAMA</i> I, 281	ΦΙΑς (ιππος) <i>JHS</i> ix, 262
ΦΑς Φ(λαβί)α <i>AM</i> xiii, 261 (IV)	ΦΙΑς (οτιμία) <i>W</i> 2295
ΦΑΒ(ιος) <i>OJH</i> xxv, BB 17	ΦΙΑΙ (ων) <i>ZU</i> 128 (217-23)
ΦΑΒ• (ία) <i>REN</i> 33 (200-20)	ΦΙΑΑ(γαθος) <i>SEG</i> II, 485 (204)
ΦΑΒΙ(ος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 124 (117-38)	ΦΙΑΑΓ(αθος) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)
ΦΑΓΑ(ιεύς) <i>IG</i> xii (1), 4 (69-96)	ΦΙΑΑΔΕΛΦ(εύς) <i>CIG</i> 5197
ΦΑΔΙΝΑΜ(ος) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)	ΦΙΑΑΔΕΛΦΗΝ• (ός) <i>BUR</i> 48 (III)
ΦΑΕΘ(ων) <i>EDE</i> 28/9, 162 (176)	ΦΙΑΝΕ Φιλάν(θρωπ)ε <i>L</i> 666 (1173)
ΦΑΙΝ(ων) <i>ib.</i>	ΦΙΑΝΟС Φιλάν(θρωπ)ος <i>L</i> 664 (1243)
ΦΑΝ Φαλ(μ)(ουθί) <i>AJA</i> 1913, 184	ΦΙΑΝΟС Φιλάν(θρωπ)ος <i>L</i> 636 (993)
ΦΑΜ(ενώθ) <i>BRE</i> 328 (7/8)	ΦΙΑΝΘ Φιλαν(θρωπ)ου <i>C</i> 8695 (950-1000)
ΦΑΜΕΝ(ώθ) <i>BRE</i> 351 (138-61)	ΦΙΑΒ φιλ(οσέβαστος) β' or φιλ(οσέ)-β(αστος) <i>FE</i> II, No. 78
ΦΑΜΕΝ ^ω (θ) <i>BAILLET</i> 1679 (44)	ΦΙΑΕΡΩΤ(ιος) <i>R</i>
ΦΑΡ(μουθί) <i>L</i> 95	ΦΙΑΙ(ππος) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)
ΦΑΡ (μουθί) <i>L</i> 636 (993)	[ΦΙΑΙ(οτιμία) <i>RB</i> 1932, 561 = <i>SEG</i> vii, 1117†
ΦΑΡ(νακος) <i>R</i>	ΦΙΑΙΠΠ(ς) <i>ER</i> 471
ΦΑΡΜ(ουθί) <i>ZU</i> 107; <i>L</i> 364	ΦΙΑΙΠΠΙ(κός) <i>JRS</i> 1928, 181†
ΦΑΡΜς (ουθί) <i>L</i> 22 (c. 300)	ΦΙΑΙΠΠΟΥΠΟΛ• (ίτης) <i>W</i> 2019 (358)
ΦΑΡΜ ^θ Φαρμ(ου)θ(ί) <i>CRAI</i> 1934, 260 (V)	ΦΙΑΟ(τειμος) <i>AM</i> xxvi, 122 (117-38)
ΦΑΡΝΑΚ(ος) <i>R</i>	ΦΙΑΟΚΡ(άτης) <i>RA</i> 1874 A, 85
ΦΕΒΡ(ουάριος) <i>IGR</i> III, 739 xii (153)	ΦΙΑΟΠΟΝ(ος) <i>MIL</i> I (9), 193
ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡ(ιος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, 321, No. 62	[ΦΙΑΟΡΩ]ΜΑΙ(ος) <i>IGR</i> I, 901 (47-16 B.C.)
ΦΕΥΡ(ουάριος) <i>ib.</i> , p. 320, No. 50	ΦΙΑΟСЕВ(αστος) <i>FE</i> III, p. 102 (220)
ΦΗΛ(ίξ) <i>IGR</i> III, 912	ΦΙΑΟСЕВ• (αστος) <i>ib.</i>
ΦΘС Φ(υλάξει) Θ(εό)ς <i>RAMB</i> 541	
ΦΙ(λότειμος) <i>AM</i> vi, 46 (117-38)	

* In Φ Χ Φ Π = Φ(ῶς) Χ(ριστοῦ) Φ(αίνει) Π(ᾶσιν) read *l.c.*: Φ(εῖσον) Χ(ριστέ) Φ(εῖσον) Π(αναγία).

† ΦΙΑΙΠΠΙ(κού) ΚΟΥΡΑΙ.

‡ I is an abbreviation mark.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ΦΙΛΟCEB ¹ (αστος)	ΦΛ- (αβία) <i>AEM</i> XIX, 224
ΦΙΛΟCEB ₁ (αστος)	ΦΛ- (άβιος) <i>W</i> 334 (361-3)
ΦΙΛΟCEB ^Y (αστος)	ΦΛ' (άβιος) <i>RB</i> 1895, 383 (439-40)
ΦΙΛΟCEB ₁ (αστος) <i>FE</i> II, No. 53 (c. 198-217)	ΦΛ ² (άβιος) <i>MN</i> 1901, 70 (150)
ΦΙΛΟCTOP (γος)	ΦΛ (άβιος) <i>BYZ</i> v, 319 (578/92)
ΦΙΛΟCTPAT (ος)	•ΦΛ (άβιος) <i>BCH</i> XLVI, 415
ΦΙΛOT (ειμος) <i>AM</i> XXVI, 121 (117-38)	ΦΛ ¹ (άβιος) <i>W</i> 594
ΦΙΛOTs (ιμία) <i>RB</i> 1905, 600 (539)	ΦΛ° Φλ (άβιος) <i>RB</i> 1911, 289 (491/518)
ΦΙΛOT'E (ιμος) <i>JHS</i> XXIV, 34	ΦΛΑ (βία) <i>FE</i> III, p. 120 (108/9)
ΦΙΛOTIM ^s (ία) <i>RB</i> 1908, 568	ΦΛΑ (βιος) <i>JRS</i> 1924, 87, No. 5
ΦΙΛOTIMHΘEN (τος) <i>AAES</i> 29 (554)	ΦΛΑ (βιος) <i>CIG</i> 2732; <i>IG</i> XII (1), 786; <i>BCH</i> XXVIII, 244
ΦΙΛOX (ριστος) <i>MEL</i> XIII, 210 (820/9)	ΦΛΑΣ (βιος) <i>RB</i> 1911, 287 (566)
ΦΙΛOXP (ιστος) <i>EO</i> VI, 60 (620-65); <i>AM</i> VI, 258 (635)	ΦΛAB (ιος) <i>IGR</i> IV, 1208 (292-305); <i>RA</i> 1909 B, 505 (306-37)
ΦΙΛOXP ^s (ιστος) <i>RB</i> 1897, 115	ΦΛAB• (ία) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469
ΦΙΛOXPICT (ος) <i>RB</i> 1905, 600 (539)	ΦΛABs (ία) <i>AM</i> XIII, 241
ΦΙΛOXC φίλOX (ριστος) <i>RQ</i> 1931, p. 318, n. 16	ΦΛAB- (ιος) <i>BCH</i> XLVI, 328 (305/6)
ΦΙΛTOC φίλ (τα)τος <i>SA</i> 28	ΦΛAIOY Φλα (βίου) 'λου (λίου) <i>IGR</i> III, 303
ΦΙΛX̄P, φίλ (ό)χp (ιστος) <i>RB</i> 1910, 257	ΦΛAM (ίνιος) } <i>R</i>
ΦΙΛΩ (v) <i>AM</i> XXIII, 410 (II/I B.C.)	ΦΛAY (ιανός) }
ΦΙΛΩX̄Y φίλωX (ρίστο)υ <i>RB</i> 1892, 642	ΦΛAY. (ιος) <i>CIG</i> 2812
ΦIP (μη) <i>CIG</i> 4543	ΦΛǺ (ιος) <i>IG</i> XII (1), 4 (69-96)
ΦIP (μος) <i>MA</i> 200 (before 211)	Φ'Λ'Ε' = 535 = Κύριε <i>REG</i> XVII, 357
ΦΛ φ (v)λ (ή) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 151 (176/92)	ΦΛ• (άβιοι) <i>JHS</i> IV, 431
ΦΛ (αβιανή) <i>MA</i> 182	ΦΛΞN φ (ύ)λ (α)ξ (ο)ν <i>PAES</i> 254
ΦΛ (αβία) <i>CIG</i> 4601 (161-9); <i>CIL</i> III, 218 (198)	ΦX Φλ (αβίο)υ <i>SARD</i> 170 (350-400)*
ΦΛ (άβιος) <i>RAM</i> I, 146 (80-100); <i>BD</i> III, 314 (150)	ΦΛΦIP Φλ (αβία) Φίp (μη) <i>W</i> 2531 (177)
ΦΛs (άβιος) <i>CCB</i> 170 (c. 529)	ΦΛ.ΦΛ Φλ (άβιοι) <i>W</i> 2537 a
ΦΛ ² (άβιος) <i>BCH</i> I, 34	ΦΛs ΦΛs Φλ (άβιοι) <i>G</i> 219 (538)
ΦΛ• (αβιανός) <i>CIG</i> 2880	ΦΛ ¹ Φλ (αβία) Φ (ί)ρ (μη) <i>CIG</i> 4601 (161-9); <i>AAES</i> 392 (177/8)
ΦΛ (άβιος) <i>DAI</i> I (2), 178 (224)	ΦΞN φ (ύ)λ (α)ξ (ο)ν? <i>BZ</i> 1905, 29 (540)
ΦΛ• (άβιος) <i>STR</i> VI, 230 (c. 348)	ΦOIB (ητήs) <i>ZU</i> 127 (216)
	ΦOPTI (ov) <i>JHS</i> XVI, 221

* Cf. ΦX = φ (ιλό)χ (ριστος).

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΦΟΥ(λβιος) *FE* II, No. 78
 ΦΟΥ(ριος) *OJH* xv, 49
 ΦΟΥΛ(βιος) *JHS* xxii, 205 (117-38)
 ΦΟΥΛ• (βιος) *DAI* I (2), 178 (224)
 ΦΟΥΛΒ(ιος) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ΦΟΥΝΔΑ(τωρ) *IGR* III, 837
 ΦΡ <π>ρ(εσβύτερος) *PAES* 834 (468/77)
 ΦΡ(ούρραρχης) *PAES* 850 (489)
 ΦΡ Φ(α)ρ(μουθί) *CIG* 4929
 ΦΡ(ετήσια) *RAO* II, 25
 ϕ v. φλ ϕ Φ(ί)ρ(μη)
 ϕ Φ(ό)ρ(μα) *W* 535 (301)
 ΦΡΑ[Γ](έλλιον) *DE* 378
 ΦΡΟΝΤΙ(ζοντος?) *RAO* I, 4 (284-305)*
 ΦΡΟΥΜΕΝ• (άριος) *SA* 37 (317)
 ΦΡΥΜΕΝ(τάριος) *W* 1978
 ΦΥ(λαξ) *JRS* 1924, 74
 ΦΥ(λή) *PAES* 664 (214)†
 ΦΥ(σκιος) *IG* XII (1), 4 (69-96)
 ϕ (τοῦ) *SARD* 8 l. 52 (5 B.C.)
 ϕ v. υίο(ῦ)
 ϕ φυ(λάρχης) *CIG* 3664 (117-38)
 ϕ φυ(λάρχης) *AM* XIII, 304
 ϕ φυ(λή) *SARD* 186
 ~ φύ(σει) *OJH* XII, 136
 ΦΥ• (λή) *W* 2287 (214)†
 ΦΥ• (σει) *W* 590
 ΦΥ(λή) *W* 2220
 ΦΥΛ(άρχης) *CIG* 3663 B 2
 ΦΥΛ(ή) *RB* 1933, 243 (248 or 258); *PAES* 694 (517?)
 ϕλ φυλ(άρχης) *AM* VI, 45 (117-38)
 φλ φύλ(αττε) *CIG* 9401
 ΦΥΛ• (ή) } *W* 2393 (320)
 ΦΥΛ<(ή) }
- ΦΥΛΛΞ(ον) *PAES* 668
 [ΦΥΛ]ΑΞς (ει) *AAES* 297
 ΦΥΛΑΡΧ(ης) *AM* xxvi, 121 (117-38)
 ΦΥΛΑΡΧς (ης) *W* 2464 (568)
 ΦΥΛΑCΑΝΤΑ φυλα(ρχή)σαντα *REG* XII, 383
 ΦΦΛΛ Φλ(άβιοι) *W* 2537 b
 ΦΧ Φ(ιλό)χ(ριστος) *SARD* 170 (350-400)
 ΦΧΦΠ Φ(ῶς)Χ(ριστοῦ)Φ(αίνει)π(ᾶσιν) *ER* 398‡
 ΦΩ(κᾶς) *CL* v, 545 (607/8)
 ΦΩ(τεῖνος) *L* 666 (1173)
 ΦΩCΦ(όρος) *EDE* 28/9, 162 (176)
 ΦΩΤς (ισμός) *RB* 1892, 577

X

- X = 'Οσεῖρεις = 600 *Berl. phil. Wochenschr.* 1906, 1082 ff.
 X (ἐκατοντάρχης) *RB* 1932, 412
 X(αλκός) v. NX
 X(άρις) *SEG* VI, 466-7 (III/IV). Cf. MX
 X(ιλιάρχης) *CIG* 4543 (c. 161-9)
 X(ρηστός) *SA* 5
 X(ριστός) *PAES* 1189 (407)
 X(ρόνος) *QSt.* 1928, 188
 X(ρυσᾶ) *CIG* 5001 (234)
 X(ώρα) *JM* 208
 X(ωρίον) *K* 443
 X• (ωρτή) *OJH* xxx, BB 28
 X. (ήρα) *BCH* xxiii, 284
 X (αῖρε) *RB* 1932, 404.
 ✕ χ(οῖνιξ) *DE* 385; *EDE* 28/9, 147
 ✕ (Δηνάριον) *W* 1963 (295); *FE* III, p. 149 (c. 100)
 XC χ(άριν) (cf. *RB* 1932, 412) *SEG* VII, 1052

* In facsimile: ΦΡΟΝΤΙΔΙ

† Same inscription: *P* 664 ΦΥ; *W* 2287 ΦΥ•

‡ Cf. *JHS* xxiv, 37.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ξ (ἐκατοντάρχης) *PAES* 756
 (χ) χ(ορτή) *RA* 1899 B, 117
 ΧΑ(ρις) *ῚHS* xxiv, 282
 Ḳ χ(ά)ρις *CIG* 4391 (in ^NM^A); *W* 1831
 ΧΑ(ρις) *ῚM* 147 (542); *CIG* 8897
 ΧΑ• (ρις) v. MN• ΧΑ•
 ΧΑΙΡΕΜΟ• (νος) *CRAI* 1898, 48
 ΧΑΛ(κεύς) *ΟῚH* xviii, BB 287 (I B.C.)
 ΧΑΛ(κοτύπος) *K* 317
 ΧΑΛΚ(εύς) *L* 147 (V/VI)
 ΧΑΡΙ (ις) *L* 360
 ΧΑΡ^s (ιτῖνος?) *K* 757
 ΧΑΡΗ(ς) *AM* xxiii, 410 (II/I B.C.)
 ΧΑΡῖ (ς) *BAILLET* 1265 (326)
 ΧΑΡΗ(σαι) *BCH* xxxiii, 91 and xxxiv, 96
 ΧΑΡΙΤ^s (ίνη) *K* 758
 ΧΑΡΚΕ(ύς) *K* 329
 ΧΑΡ^T (ουλάριος) *CIG* 9393
 ΧΑΡΩ (ν) *BCH* xxxiii, 142
 ΧΕ Χ(ριστ)έ *W* 2704 (331); *G* 116 (VI)
 ΧΕ χ(αίρετ)ε *QSt.* 1889, 183; *ZDPV* 1925, pp. 393–7 (IV/V)
 ΧΕ Χ(ριστ)έ *PAES* 977 (436/7)
 ΧΕΙΛ(ιάρχης) *W* 1373
 ΧΕΓΜ Χ(ριστ)έ Μ(ιχαήλ) Γ(αβριήλ)
QSt. 1895, 51. Cf. *DÖLGER* 311;
MEL V, xxv
 ΧΕΝΠΕΤΕ•ΜΙΧΩΝ^T (Σ)ΕΝΠΕΤΕΜΙΧΩΝΤ(ΕΣ)
BCH xxvii, 361
 Ḳ χή(ρα) *LANC* II, 196
 ΧΙ χ(α)ῖ(ρε) *ῚM* 247 = *BSA* xiv, 193
 ΧΙ(λιαστής) *ΟῚH* viii, BB 77 (54–69)
 Ḳ (δεκαθάρχης) *W* 2144*
 Ḳ χι(λιάρχης) *RB* 1903, 433*
 ΧΙΛ• (ιάρχης) *RA* 1883 A, 207
 ΧΙCΤ Χ(ρ)ιστ(ός) *PAES* 38
 ΧΛΑΝ(ίδιον) *EDE* 30/1, 85 (235/40)
 ΧΜ Χ(ριστός) Μ(αρίας) *AAES* 390
 ΧΜΓ
 χ(αρά) μ(εγάλη) γέγονεν)
 χ(ειρός) μ(ου) γ(ραφή)
 Χ(ριστός) μ(έ)γ(ας)
 Χ(ριστόν) Μ(αρία) γ(εννᾷ)
 Χ(ριστός) μ(έλλει) γ(εννᾶσθαι)
 Χ(ριστός) Μ(ιχαήλ) Γ(αβριήλ)
 Χ(ριστός) (ὁ ἐκ) Μ(αρίας) γ(εννηθεὶς)
 = 643 = ἄγειος ὁ Θεός
 = 643 = ἡ ἁγία τριάς Θεός)
 = 643 = νέος Ἡλῖος
 = 643 = Θεός βοηθός
 = ΓΜΧ = ΤΠΧ (εἷς Θεός)
DÖLGER I, 298–317; *TRAUBE*,
 p. 30; Kaufmann, *Hand. d. chr.*
Epigr., p. 72; *REG* xvii, 357 ff.;
Berl. philol. Wochenschr. 1906,
 pp. 381, 510, 1082 ff.; *L*, p. xxxii;
Boll. arch. christ. 1870, 25 ff.; *BZ*
 1900, 56–62; 1903, 493; 1905, 49
 (456); *ib.* 755; Voguë, *Syrie centrale*,
 pp. 90 ff., 108 f.; *W* 2145 (IV/V);
CL I, 1693, n. 4; *MEL* III, 725; V,
 p. xxv; *RAM* II, 554 (IV/VI);
ZDPV 1893, 177 (550); *ib.*, p. 178
 (609/10) [ΧΜΓ]
 ΧΝ Χ(ριστό)ν *EDE* 31/2, p. 241 (232–
 3); *BZ* 1930, 646 (c. 375)
 ΧΝ Χ(ριστό)ν *RB* 1892, 640
 ΧΝ Χ(ριστό)ν *ER* 51
 ΧΟ(φάρνης) *LAT* II, 29 (275–9)
 ΧΟ Χ(ριστ)ός(ς) *MEL* vi, 316
 ΧΟ χ(ρ)ός(νος) *RB* 1932, 406
 ΧΟ Χ(ριστ)ός(νυμος) *MAMA* IV, 37 (VI/
 VII)
 ΧΙ χο(ρεπίσκοπος) *PAES* 812 (597/8)
 Ḳ (ρίον) *K* 436

* Different readings of the same inscription.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΧΟΙ(άχ) <i>BRE</i> 368	* (ἑκατοντάχους) <i>SARD</i> 17
ΧΟΡΞ (ἐπίσκοπος) <i>PAES</i> 811 (565)	* χ(ιλιά)ρ(χης) <i>CIG</i> 4713 b (138)
ΧΟΡΕΠΙΚΣ (οπος) <i>REN</i> 613 (575)	* χρ(εοφυλάκειον) <i>LANC</i> II, 219
ΧΟΥ Χ(ριστ)οῦ <i>DM</i> 48 (497?)	* χρ(ήσιμον) <i>TRAUBE</i> , p. 115
ΧΟΦΑΡΝ(ης) <i>LAT</i> II, 29 (275-9)	* Χρ(ιστιανός) <i>RAM</i> II, 526 ff.; <i>ἸRS</i> 1926, 73 (250-300)
ΧΠ: (ὄγδοηκοντάρχης) <i>DM</i> 13	* Χρ(ιστός) <i>DÖLGER</i> I, 344, 353-6 (after 200); <i>BYZ</i> II, 383 ff.; <i>RAM</i> II, 527 (III); <i>L</i> , p. xxxiii; <i>ἸRS</i> 1926, 61 (III); <i>RAM</i> , II, 739
ΧΡ χ(ά)ρ(ις) <i>RB</i> 1898, 101	* χρ(όνος) <i>TRAUBE</i> , p. 115
ΧΡ χ(ει)ρ(ί) <i>BZ</i> 1906, 283	* χρ(υσός) <i>RA</i> 1925 B, 63
ΧΡ(ιστιανός) <i>PAES</i> 710	* Cross + P = 100 = ΕΛΕΝΙ = ΒΟΗΘΙΑ <i>RAO</i> VI, 84 f.
ΧΡ(ιστός) <i>MAMA</i> I, 275 = <i>SEG</i> VI, 339; Cf. ΔΧΡ = Δ(οῦλος) Χρ(ιστοῦ))	* χρ(εοφυλάκειον) <i>LANC</i> II, 196
ΧΡ(όνος) <i>W</i> 1965 (389)	* (ἑκατοντάρχης) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 354 (175/8)
ΧΡ(όνων) <i>EO</i> XI, 307	* χ(ιλιά)ρ(χης) <i>RA</i> 1915 A, 364
ΧΡ(υσᾶ) <i>DE</i> 369	* Χρ(ιστός) <i>BAILLET</i> 1720
ΧΡ(υσέους στατήρας) <i>IG</i> XII (2), 82	* Χρ(ιστός) <i>PAES</i> 7937
ΧΡ (ιστός) <i>BD</i> I, 393 (447)	* Χρ(ιστέ) β(οήθει) <i>SP</i> 255
ΧΡΣ (όνος) <i>DM</i> 79 (560)	ΧΡΕ Χρ(ιστ)έ <i>BCH</i> XXI, 46
ΧΡΣ Χρ(ιστός) <i>PAES</i> 1156	ΧΡΗC(τέ) <i>ANN</i> IV/v, 471
ΧΡ (ιστός) <i>RB</i> 1905, 598 (590)*	ΧΡΙ(στής) <i>PAES</i> 787 ¹⁰
ΧΡ (όνος) <i>DM</i> 155 (590)*; <i>RAO</i> VII, 179	ΧΡΙ(στός) <i>PAES</i> 6
ΧΡ (όνος) <i>PAES</i> 18 (529)	ΧΡΙC(τός) <i>EDE</i> 31/2, p. 241 (232-3); <i>DM</i> 57
ΧΡ (όνος) <i>QDAP</i> III, 105 (539). Cf. <i>EO</i> XIV, 208	ΧΡΙC(τός) <i>PAES</i> 1139 (421?)
ΧΡ (υσός) <i>RB</i> 1933, 246 (485/6) = <i>SEG</i> VII, 1184	ΧΡΙCOC Χρισ(τ)ός <i>RB</i> 1893, 206
ΧΡΙ (υσός) <i>ZU</i> 117 (246)	ΧΡΙCτωΦO(ρος) <i>CIG</i> 8705 (1029)
* (ἑκατοντάρχης) <i>RA</i> 1908 B, 469	* ΜΓ } <i>MEL</i> v, p. xxv; <i>DÖLGER</i> 311;
* χρ(όνος) <i>DE</i> 385	* ΜΓΑ } v. ΧΜΓ
* Χρ(ιστός) <i>RAM</i> II, 737 (330-50); <i>L</i> 21 (III); <i>AM</i> xxv, 318 (355-400); <i>BZ</i> 1905, p. 49, No. 73 (456); <i>BCH</i> XXI, 40 (597)	ΧΡO(νων) <i>EO</i> XI 307
* Χρ(ιστός) <i>ANS</i> 88; <i>BYZ</i> II, 383 (350-400)	ΧΡOς χρό(νοις) <i>RB</i> 1903, 435 (653)
* (ἑκατονταρχία) <i>RA</i> 1903 B, 437	* χρ(όνος) <i>QSt.</i> 1895, 275 (720)
* (ἑκατοντάρχης) <i>W</i> 2532 (177-80)	ΧΡON(ος) <i>ἸRS</i> 1928, 168 (526/7)
	ΧΡON ^S (ος) <i>PAES</i> 560/1 (488)

* Different readings of one inscription.

CATALOGUE OF ABBREVIATIONS

- $\chi\rho\rho$ $\chi\rho(\acute{o}νoις)$ *Fitzgerald, Beth-Shan*, III, 46
 $\chi\rho\rho^o$ $\chi\rhoacute{o}(\nuoις)$ *RB* 1911, 289 (491-518)
 $\chi\rho\rho$ $(\acute{o}νoις)$ *CCB* 170 (c. 529)
 $\overline{\chi\rho\varsigma}$ $\chi\rho(\iota\sigma\tauacute{o})\varsigma$ *AAES* 268
 $\chi\rho\varsigma$ $\chi\rho(\iota\sigma\tauacute{o})\varsigma$ *BAILLET* 787 b
 $\chi\rho\varsigma\omicron\upsilon$ $\chi(\omega)\rho(\epsilon\pi\iota)\sigma(\acute{\kappa}\omicron\pi)\omicron\upsilon$ *BZ* 1906, 283
 $\chi\rho\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\rho(\eta\sigma)\tauacute{o}\varsigma$ *ERA* x, 131
 $\chi\rho\upsilon(\sigma\tauacute{o}\varsigma)$ *PAES* 1049 (418?)
 $\chi\rho^y(\sigmaacute{o}\varsigma)$ *IG* XII (1), 918 (I/II)
 $\overline{\chi\rho\upsilon}$ $\chi\rho(\iota\sigma\tau\omicron)\upsilon$ *TRAUBE* p. 114 (VI)
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\iota$ $(\sigmaacute{o}\varsigma)$ *ZU* 114 (250/1)
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma(\tilde{\alpha})$ *ZU* 111 (235)
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma(\acute{o}\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma)$ *CIG* 8695 (950-1000)
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma\iota$ $(\tilde{\alpha})$ } *ZU* 133 (233)
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma\bar{\iota}$ $(\tilde{\alpha})$ }
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\kappa(\acute{o}\sigma)$ *W* 2295 = $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\chi(\acute{o}\sigma)$ *K* 386
 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\times(\acute{o}\sigma)$ *W* 1916 (539)
 $\chi\varsigma$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tauacute{o})\varsigma$ *PAES* 814; *DÖLGER* 1, 14* (IV)
 $\overline{\chi\tau}$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tauacute{o})\varsigma$ *PAES* 1029 (524)
 $\chi\tau$ $\chi(\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota)\tau(1)$ *L* 18 (IV)
 $\chi\Phi$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron)\upsilon$ *ZDPV* 1914, 139
 $\chi\Upsilon$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron)\upsilon$ *RB* 1892, 244; *EP*, p. 161
 $\overline{\chi\Upsilon}$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron)\upsilon$ *JRS* 1920, 47 = *BYZ* 1, 696 (340); *L* 33 (III/IV)
 $\chi^+\Upsilon$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron)\upsilon$ *BCH* xiv, 616 (VI)
 $\chi\Phi$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tau\grave{\epsilon})$ $\phi(\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\chi\omicron\nu)$ *AAES* 143
 $\chi\chi$ $\chi(\iota\lambda\iota\acute{\alpha}\rho)\chi(\eta\varsigma)$ *ZDPV* 1913, 256 (274/5)
 $\chi\omega$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tau)\tilde{\alpha}$ *W* 1508 (1053)
 $\chi\omega(\rho\alpha)$ *EDE* 30/1, p. 98
 $\overline{\chi\omega}$ $\chi(\rho\iota\sigma\tau)\tilde{\alpha}$ *L* 3 (533)
 $\tilde{\chi}$ $\chi\acute{\omega}(\rho\alpha)$ *AAES* 75 (588/9)
 $\tilde{\chi}$ $\chi\omega(\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu)$ *IG* XII (2), 76-80 (IV)
- χ^{ω} $\chi\omega(\rho)\acute{\iota}(\omicron\nu)$ *BCH* IV, 338
 $\overline{\chi\omega\tilde{N}}$ $\chi\omega(\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron)\nu$ *MAMA* 1, 339
 $\chi\omega\rho(\tau\grave{\eta})$ *BAILLET* 1806
 $\chi\omega\rho\bullet(\tau\grave{\eta})$ *JRS* 1924, 74
 $\chi\omega\rho\varsigma(\iota\omicron\nu)$ *K* 500
 $\tilde{\chi}\rho\iota$ $\chi\omega\rho(\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu)$ *BCH* XLVI, 358
 $\chi\omega\rho\epsilon\pi(\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma)$ *QDAP* III, 96 (555)
 $\chi\omega\rho\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\kappa\bullet(\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma)$ *F*
 $\chi\omega\rho\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\kappa\omicron(\pi\omicron\varsigma)$ *W* 2631 a
 $\chi\omega\rho\tau(\grave{\eta})$ *BCH* XXI, 45
 $\chi\omega\rho\tau\bullet(\grave{\eta})$ *RA* 1908 B, 469
- Ψ
- $\Psi(\acute{\alpha}\lambda\tau\eta\varsigma)$ v. $\overline{A\Psi}$
 $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ v. ΨB , $\Psi B\Delta$, $B\bullet\Psi$
 $\Psi(\upsilon\chi\acute{\eta})$ *L* 564 (1157) [in $\tau\tilde{\eta}\nu$]
 $\Psi A(\lambda\tau\eta\varsigma)$ *K* 451
 $\Psi A\Lambda T$ v. $A\Psi A\Lambda T$
 ΨB $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ $\beta(\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varsigma)$ *CIG* 3620/1; *IGR* 1, 798
 $\Psi\bullet B\bullet$ $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ $\beta(\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varsigma)$ *AM* IX, 72; *BCH* 1936, p. 43 (c. 200)
 $\Psi B\Delta$ $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ $\beta(\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varsigma)$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\Delta(\acute{\eta}\mu\omicron\upsilon)$ *IG* XII (3), 484 (222-35)
 $\Psi\bullet B\bullet\Delta\bullet$ $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ $\beta(\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varsigma)$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\Delta(\acute{\eta}\mu\omicron\upsilon)$ *OJH* XXVI, BB 57 (c. 200)
 $\Psi B\kappa\Delta$ $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ $\beta(\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varsigma)$ $\kappa(\acute{\alpha}\iota)$ $\Delta(\acute{\eta}\mu\omicron\upsilon)$ *SEG* III, 448
 $\Psi\Gamma$ $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ $\gamma(\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma)$ *CIG* 2622
 $\Psi\epsilon\Gamma(\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma)$ *EDE* 30/1, 100 (235/40)
 $\Psi\epsilon\tilde{N}\theta A\eta\varsigma(\iota\varsigma)$ *ZU* 122
 $\Psi\eta\Phi$ $\beta\omicron\Upsilon A$ $\Psi(\acute{\eta}\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha)$ $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda(\tilde{\eta}\varsigma)$ *CIG* 3713
 $\Psi\eta\Phi\tilde{\omega}$ $(\sigma\iota\varsigma)$ *Vincent-Abel, Emmaüs*, 167
 $\Psi\Upsilon(\chi\acute{\eta})$ *L* 649
 $\Psi\Upsilon\chi(\grave{\eta})$ *ER* 471
 $\Psi\tilde{\Upsilon}(\grave{\eta})$ *Mi* 75 (890)
 $\Psi\Upsilon\chi^s(\grave{\eta})$ *L* 76

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ω

ω(ρα) *CIG* 5038 (V/VI)
 ωΑ (= Αω) *MAMA* I, 324
 ωΚΟΔΟΜ(ησαν) *RA* 1897 A, 315 (533)
 ωΚΟΔΟΜΗ(σεν) *RB* 1932, 578
 ωΜΑΤΗ <ὁ>(νό)ματ<ι> *W* 32
 ωΠ = 880 = Δία κύριον Μείθραν *RAO*
 VII, 398
 ωΡ(α) *RA* 1922 B, 398
 Ϝ ὠρ(ας) *EDE* 30/I, 107 (218)
 Ϝ ὠρ(οσκοπός) *ib.*
 ωCIΩ (τατος) *RB* 1934, 395 (617 or 632)
 ωCΤΡΑΚΑ(ριος) *K* 718

(b) SIGLA*

ἀμήν 𐀀 *AAA* XIII, Pl. LXIII (VI/VII)
 ἀρτάβαι 𐀀 *SEG* VII, 394 (235-400)
 Δεῖπνον 𐀀 *Bull. Serv. Antiq. Ég.* xxv, 160
 Δηνάριον * *IG* XII (2), 71; *SARD* 153
 (c. 225); very frequent
 𐀀 *IG* XII (2), 68; 𐀀 *AM* XII, 248
 Δίδραχμον v. Δραχμαί 2
 Διώβολον v. ὀβολοί 2
 Δραχμή 𐀀 *BSA* xxviii, 149 (IV B.C.);
 𐀀 *JHS* IX, 231 (c. 299 B.C.); 𐀀, 𐀀, 𐀀
JHS xxxiii, 28, 31 (II B.C.); * *PERG*
 374 D (117-38); 𐀀 *IG* XII (3) 327;
 𐀀 *IG* XII (1), 937; 𐀀 *ib.* (2), 67;
 𐀀 *OJH* XI, 63; < *BCH* x, 43; < *ib.*
 XLIV, 81; 𐀀 *RA* 1864 B, 462; 𐀀
BSA xviii, 122; D *RE*
 2: 𐀀 *JHS* xxxiii, 31 (II B.C.); 𐀀 *BSA*
 xxviii, 149 (IV B.C.) A *RE*
 4: B *ibid.*
 20: X *BSA* xxviii, 149 (IV B.C.); 8 *RE*
 50: 𐀀 *JHS* xxxiii, 28 f. (II B.C.)

ἔτος 𐀀 *JHS* IX, 231 (299 B.C.?) *IG* XII
 (3), 327 (229 B.C.); *BRE* 40 b
 58 B.C.; *BSRAA*, No. 25, 277
 (98 B.C., 94 B.C.);
 𐀀 *MAMA* IV, 75 (211/10); ? *QSt.*
 1895, 346; Σ, Ζ, *CIG* 5174; 𐀀 (?)
BCH xvi, 72 (488?) Cf. *BAILLET*,
 p. xcvi

ἥμισυ < *IG* XII (2), 646 a; cf. ὀβολός ½
 ἥμιωβέλιον cf. ὀβολός ½
 καὶ 𐀀 *PAES* 1049 (389-418), *ib.* 717
 (425?), *BCH* xxvi, 195 (497-6);
 𐀀 *ROTT*, p. 340 (1118); 𐀀 *PAES*
 711 (315); 𐀀 *W* 2412 m (623);
 𐀀 *RB* 1892, 123

μνᾶ — *BSA* xxviii, 149 (IV B.C.)
 10 > *ib.*

ὀβολός ½: • *JHS* xxxiii, 28 (II B.C.)
 ¼: — *BSA* xviii, 122
 ⅓: :: *JHS* xxxiii, 28 (II B.C.) (= 4
 χαλκοῖ)
 ½: // *RE*; — *BSA* xxviii, 149 (IV B.C.)
 1: > *BSA* xxviii, 149 (IV B.C.); 1 *JHS*
 xxxiii, 28 (II B.C.); < *BCH* XII, 216
 2: = *PERG* 255
 Parts of ὀβολός 0, Σ *PERG* 255

πῆχυς 𐀀 *Mi*, p. 24 (95 B.C.)
 στατήρ (gold): 𐀀 + 0 *JHS* xxxiii, 31
 0 *BSA* xviii, 119 (III B.C.)
 ½ < *JHS* xxxiii, 31
 τάλαντον 𐀀 *BSA* xxviii, 149 (IV B.C.)
 2: 𐀀 *ib.*
 4: 𐀀 *ib.*
 20: x *ib.*

τεταρτημόριον v. ὀβολός ¼
 υῖος 𐀀 *AM* XLIX, 46
 φυλή α *CIG* 5065
 χαλκοῦς v. ὀβολός ⅓

* Cf. M. N. Tod, *BSA* xviii, 98 ff.; *ib.* xxviii, 141 ff.; *JHS* xxxiii, 27 ff.; Bilabel, s.v. 'Siglae' in Pauly-Wissowa's *Real-Encyclopädie* (*RE*). Obvious acrophonic abbreviations such as M, X, Δ, Π, and their compounds 𐀀 𐀀 are excluded here.

SIGLA AND ADDENDA

Ɔ 'patrem homonymum indicat' *IG XII* (2), 85

Z indicates that the letters following are numerals *AHi* 153

(c) ADDENDA

ΑΓΙΟΤΩ(άτη) *LASSUS*, p. 155

ΑΓΙΩ(ν) *SEG VIII*, 746 (V/VII)

Α[Θ]ΛΟΦΟΡΟ(ς) *BIFAO xxx*, p. 4

Α A Θ(εός) Ω(?) *MAMA v*, 312 (V or later)

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ(εία) *BSRAA*, No. 25, p. 293

ΑΛΕΞΥ 'Αλεξ(άνδρο)υ *SEG VIII*, 323

ΑΝΕΘΗ(κεν) Dunand, *Musée de Soueïda*, No. 7

ΑΠΑΣΑ(ν) *JDAI xvi*, p. 157 (430)

ΑΠΕΛΛ(ς) (αἴος) *RB* 1938, 559 (VI/VII)

ΑΡΑΤ(ος) *LASSUS*, p. 45 (502-3)

ΑΡΤΕ(μίλων) *EDE* 32/33, 253

ΑΡΧ(έλαος) *ib.* 488

Α̅ ἄ(γίω)τ(ά)τ(η)? *RB* 1925, 575 and *SEG VIII*, 193 (VII)

ΑΥ(γουςτος) *AA xxxi*, 21 (1261-1453)

ΑΥΡ(ς) (ήλιος) *BCH* 1936, 47 (III)

ΑΥΡΗ• (λιος) *ib.* 336 (c. 200)

ΑΥΡΙΛΙ(ος) *EDE* 32/33, 38

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ• (ωρ) *MAMA v*, 60 (128-31 or 136-8)

ΑΥϣ αὐτ(ο)ϣ̅ *JEA* 1927, 227 (858)

ΒΑ ΡΩ βα(σιλεύς) 'Ρω(μαίων) *AA xxxi*, 18 (1261-453)

ΒΟΗΘ(ησον) *SEG VIII*, 736 (V/VII)

Βοι βο(ήθε)ι *LASSUS*, p. 21 (after 588)

ΒΩΘ(ησον) *SEG VIII*, 752 (V/VII)

Γ(εννηθείς) *LASSUS*, p. 126

ΓΥΜΝΑCΙΑΡΧ(ης) *BIFAO*, xxx, 4

Δ(έκα) *BSA xviii*, 119 (III B.C.); $\frac{1}{10}$ of ὀβολός *BSA xxviii*, 149 (IV B.C.)

ΔS Δ(ιάκονος) *LASSUS*, p. 43 (525-6)

ΔΕΕ (ιος) *LASSUS*, p. 50 (566)

ΔΗΜ(ήτριος) *AA xxxi*, 21 (1261-1453)

ΔΙΑ(κονος) *LASSUS*, p. 43 (525-6)

Δ+ΙΑΦΕ+Ρ³ Διαφέρ(ει?) *LASSUS*, p. 89

ΔΙΘΥΡ(αμβος) *AA xxiv*, 398

ΔΙΟΚΛΗ (τιανός) *JEA* 1927, 227 (858)

ΔΟΜ(ς) (έτιος) *ROTT*, p. 379 (366-77)

Δ̅ (λος) *ib.*, p. 150 (XIII)

Δ̅ (λος) *ib.*, p. 144

Δ̅ (λοι) *ib.*, p. 340 (1118)

ΔΘΛ(ος) *ib.*, p. 145 (897)

ΔΘΥΛ(ός) *MAMA v*, 165 (VI or later)

ΔΟΥΠΛΙ(κάρις) *Ann. Serv. antiq. d'Égypte* 1931, pp. 26

ΔΥC(ς) (τρος) *LASSUS*, p. 176 (510)

ΕΚΚΛ(ησία) *AA xlii*, 177 (before 527)

ΕΚΛCΙΑΝ ἐκ(κ)λ(η)σίαν *ROTT*, p. 228

ΕΚΟΙΜΘΙ ἐκοιμήθη(σαν) *ib.*, p. 340 (1118)

ΕΚΤΕΙ(σει) *ib.*, p. 362

ΕΛ(ήησον) *SEG VIII*, 745 (V/VII)

ΕΝΑΣ <ι>ν<Δ>ΙΚΤΙΩΝ *CL xiii*, 2397 (570-1)

ΕΝΔ(ικτιών) *SEG VIII*, 461 (V)

ΕΝΘ⁵ (άδε) *RB* 1938, 559 (VI/VII)

ΕΝΚΛ⁵ (ηστος) *QSt.* 1931, 65 (554); *SEG VIII*, 38

ΕΞΗΓΗΤ(ής) *BSRAA*, No. 32, p. 139 (187/8)

ΕΤ̅ (ίσκοπος) *SAARISALO*, Fig. 30 (c. 550)

ΕΠΙΚ⁵ ἐπί(σ)κ(οπος) *ROTT*, p. 9

ΕΠΙΚC⁵ ἐπίσκ(οπος) *RAC xiii*, 121 (597)

ΕΦC⁵ (ον) *SAARISALO*, Fig. 30 (c. 550)

ΕCXY <ι>σχ(υ)ρ(ός) *LASSUS*, p. 145 (551)

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- ΕΙ ΞΤ(ΕΙ) *ROTT*, p. 340 (1042)
ΕΤΕΛΕΥΤ(ήσασα) *RB* 1938, 559 (VI/VII)
ΕΥΘ(ήμιος) *AA* xxxi, 21 (1261-1453)
ΕΥΣ (έβιος) *ib.*
ΕΥΣΕΒ• (ιος) *AJA* 1938, 55 (205)
ΕΥΧΑΡ^s (ιστία) *Ann. Serv. antiq. d'Égypte* 1931, 17
ΖΗΝΟΝ(ος) Dunand, *Musée de Soueïda*, No. 72 (384)
Η h(εκατόν) *JHS* xxxiii, 29 (II B.C.)
^MΩ ήμω(ν) *MAMA* v, 312 (V or later)
ΗΞ <ή>(ν)Δ(ικτιών) *ROTT*, p. 340 (1118)
ΗΜΡ ήμ(έ)ρ(α) *CL* xiii, 1600 (238)
ΗΦ ή(μέ)ρ(α) *ROTT*, p. 246
Θ+Ε Θ(ε)έ *MAMA* v, 312 (V or later)
ΘΕΚΛΙΑΝ(όν) *SEG* viii, 746 (V/VII)
ΘΕΟΔΩ(ρος) *EDE* 32/33, 254
ΘΕΣΑ Θεσ(σ)α(λονικίση) *QSt.* 1900, 238 (before 458)
ΘΚΟΝ Θ(εοτό)κου *ROTT*, p. 208
ΘΤΟΚ Θ(εο)τόκ(ος) *LASSUS*, p. 146
ΘΩΜ(ᾱ) *ib.*, p. 120 (539-40)
ΙΑΛΑ^Μ (ος) *ib.*, p. 29 (562/3)
ΙΑΔ^Υ (ικτιών) *ib.*
ΙΑ·d·s *Archaiol. Deltikon* 1929, Pl. 1
ΙΑΔ† (ικτιών) *LASSUS*, p. 74 (574-5)
ΙΑ^Δ (ικτιών) *ROTT*, p. 340 (1042)
ΙΑΔ (ικτιών) *RB* 1938, 239 (719/20)
ΙΑΔ|| *Ann. Serv. antiq. d'Égypte* 1928, p. 34 (VI)
ΙΑΔω^s ίνΔ(ικτι)χ(ῶ)(νος) *BZ* 1936, 397
ΙΟΥΛ^s (ιανός) *LASSUS*, p. 155
ΙΤΑΡΑ Ι(ησου)σα<ν>α *AAA* xiii, 82 (VI/VII)
ΙΥ Ι(ησο)ϋ *LASSUS*, p. 145 (551)
ΙΩ (άννης) *ROTT*, p. 144
ΙΩΑΝΝ(ης) *SAARISALO*, Fig. 30 (c. 550)
Κ(αλάν)Δαι *CL* xiii, 1600 (238)
Κ• (αί) *AA* xlvi, 176
Κ< (αί) *BSRAA*, No. 32, 139, Pl. (187/8)
ΚΑΚΕΙΠΟΡ(ος) *AA* xlii, 324
ΚΙΡ(ος) *SEG* viii, 746 (V/VII)
ΚΙΡΗ(λλος) *EDE* 32/33, 488
ΚΛΗΡΟΥΧΕ(ος) *LASSUS*, p. 35 (519/20)
ΚΟΜ^s (ης) *AA* xxi, 23 (c. 536)
ΚΟ^Μ (ης) *LASSUS*, p. 26 (516)
ΚΟ^ΜC κόσμ(ου) *JEA* 1927, 227 (858)
ΚΤΙCΑΝ(τος) *JDAI* xvi, 157 (430)
ΚΥΡΙ(ε) *MAMA* v, 312 (V or later)
ΚΩΝCΤΑΝΤΙΝΟ(υ) *AA* xxxi, 18 (1261-1453)
ΚΩ^{ΤΝ} Κων(σταν)τίνος *ROTT*, p. 340 (1118)
ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤ(ατος) Dunand, *Musée de Soueïda*, 197 (164-75)
ΛΑΝΡ^s λα(μ)(π)ρ(ότατος) *Ann. Serv. antiq. d'Égypte* 1928, p. 34 (VI)
ΛΕΓΕΩΝ• (ος) Dunand, *op. cit.* 197 (164-75)
ΛΘC Λ(όγος) Θ(εός) *LASSUS*, p. 148 (551)
Μ^s Μ(αρία) *LASSUS*, p. 126 (N^s in facsimile)
Μ̃ (ήν) *ib.*, p. 26 (516)
Μ̃ μ(οναστήριον) *ROTT*, p. 151 (XIII)
ΜΑΓ(νος) *AA* xlii, 399
ΜΑΙ(ος) *CL* xiii, 1600 (238)
ΜΑΚΑΡ^s (ιος) *BSRAA*, No. 25, 293 (c. 500)

ADDENDA

- * I is an abbreviation mark.

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ΠΡΕCΒCΒC (ὑπεροι) *RB* 1934, 125
 ΠΡΕΤΟΡC (οC) *AA* xxi, 23 (c. 536)
 ΠΡΙΓΚΙ(που) *BSRAA*, No. 25, 291 (VI)
 ΠΡΙΜΙΚΗΡC (ιοC) *Ann. Serv. Antiq.*
d'Eg. 1928, 34 (VI)
 ΠΡΙΜΙCϣ (ίνιος) *LASSUS*, p. 35 (519/
 20)
 ΠΡΟCΑΒΒΑΤ(ον) *BIFAO* xxx, 4
 ΠΡΟΤΟΥΔC (ιόC) *LASSUS*, p. 43 (525/6)
 ΠΡΩΠΑΤΩΡ(οC) *SEG* viii, 675 (IV/V)
 ϣ Π(έντε) C(τατήρες) *BSA* xviii, 121
 (III B.C.)
 ΠΤΟΛΕΜ• (αίοC) *BSRAA*, No. 32, 139,
 (187/8)
 ΠΥΛ(άδης) *AA* xxxi, 22 (1261-1453)
 ϣ Π(έντε) χ(ίλιοι) *JHS* xxxiii, 29 (II
 B.C.)

Р Р ρ(ιββί) *Bull. Pal. Jew. Expl. Soc.* v,
 84

Р^x (έκατοντάρχης) *BSRAA*, No. 25, 283
 (1)

Σ(τατήρ) *BSA* xviii, 121 (early III B.C.)
 CΑΒΕΙΝ(οC) *QSt.* 1929, 108 (II)
 CΑΛΩ(μ) *RB* 1903, 612 (III/IV)
 CΕΟΥΗ(ροC) *EDE* 32/33, 488
 CΥ C(ο)ϣ *LASSUS*, p. 70 (452/3)
 CΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓ ϣ (φοC) *CL* xiii, 2240

τ τ(ήν) *JEA* 1927, 227 (858)

ϣ (οϣ) *ROTT*, p. 144.

τ (ῶν) *JEA* 1927, 227 (858)

ΤΑ(Δε) *RAC* xiii, 115 (IV/V)

ΤΕΧΝΙΠ: τεχνίτ(αι) *LASSUS*, p. 183

ΤΚΛ Τ(ι)(βέριος) Κ(αύδιος) *ROTT*,
 p. 360

Το (ν) *ib.*, p. 144

118

ΤΡΑΙΑΝ• (όC) *MAMA* v, 60 (128/31 or
 136/8)

ΤΥΡ(ησον) *SEG* viii, 746 (V/VII)=τήρη-
 σον

ΥΠΑΡΧC (οC) *AA* xxi, 23 (c. 536)

ΥΠΑΤο (C) *ROTT*, p. 144

ΥΠΕΟC 'Υπε(ρ)(βερεταίος) *LASSUS*,
 p. 8 (567)

ΦΙΛΑΝ(θρωποC) *AAA* xiii, 84, Pl. LXIII
 (VI/VII)

ΦΙΛΑΝΘC Φιλάν(θρωπ)οC *JEA* 1927,
 227 (858)

ΦΙΛΟΧ̄Ν φιλόχ(ριστο)ν *SEG* viii, 40
 (567)

ϣ φρ(έαρ) *SAARISALO*, Fig. 30 (c. 550);
 cf. *SEG* viii, 7

Χ(ίλιοι) *JHS* xxxiii, 29 (II B.C.)

Χ(ριστός) *AAA* xiii, 84, Pl. LXIII (VI/VII)

ΧΑΡΤΟΦΥΛΞ χαρτοφύλ(α)ξ *ROTT*,
 p. 340 (1118)

ΧΒ Χ(ριστὲ) β(οήθει) *ib.*, p. 273

ϣ_E χρε(ωφυλάκιον) *ib.*, p. 144

Χϣ Χρ(ιστ)οϣ *ib.*, p. 46

(d) CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

III B.C. Γϣ

II/I B.C. ΔΡᾹ ΔΑΡ ΑΡΓ^x ΑΡΓ^y

c. 138 B.C. ϣ̄ ϣ̄B

I B.C. ϣ

95 B.C. ΑΡ^τ

80-69 B.C. ΗΓ^P ΜΑΧΑΙΡΟϣ̄Ο, CΗΜC ΒΑ

42 B.C. ΤΟϣΟΝ

39-27 B.C. ΚΑΘ, ΚΑϣ̄

16 B.C. IC (έτους) ΚΑΤC ΜΗ

5 B.C. ϣ̄

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.

11 ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΙ

14 K/

14-37 Δ^x ΠΑ^Λ Π^Η

36 M^H

44 ΦΑΜΕΝ^Ω

After 50 ΛΕΓ• Π ΚΥΡ•

63 ΔΑ^K

64 M^H

66 ΔΕΚΑΠΡS

68 (?) ΑΝΘΥ

69 ΤΙ•

69-96 Υ ΚΑΡ^{FA} ΚΑ^{FA} ΚΑΡ^{FA} ΘΙΟΠ^{FA} ΚΑ^{FA} Λ^{FA}

Ρ^{FA} Ρ^{FA} ΤΒ^{FA} Γ^{FA} Α^{FA} ΦΑ^{FA} ΦΛ^{FA} ΙΘ^{FA} ΒΘ^{FA} Μ^{FA} Α^{FA}

After 69 •Φ•

71/2 Δ• Ρ•

75 Τ•

77/8 Λ• Ε

79-81 ΚΑ^Α ΑΥΤ• (?)

81-96 ΚΛ• ΑΚ• ΑΚΟ•

83-96 Δ^K Δ^K

84 Π

86-7 ΔΡΑΧ

97 ΚΛ^H

98-117 Α^Ρ Α^Α

99-100 Π^Π

I A.D. Μ ΟΥΕΙΚ^Δ C• CEB•

I/II A.D. ΠΕΝΤΑΚ- Ν ΝΕ ΧΡ^Υ

102-14 ΠΡΕCΒ Α ΑΝΤΙCΤΡ

Before 103: ΜΑΡ ΚΟ ΓΑ ΠΟ ΓΑΙ

104 Γ• Β ΤΙΒ•

104/5 ΚΑΙC•

105 Η^Α

After 105 ΤΑΥΡΟΒ' Π' ΤΥΛ'

109/17 Ρ^{*}

111/12 Π^Π Δ^K Δ^K Γ

ΛΑΒΕΩ^ΝΕΟC

116 Π^Π

After 117 •Θ• ΜΑΓΝ• CΜΥΡ•

118/19 Μ^Μ Μ^Μ

119 Ρ^Ρ

117-38 ΟΙΝΟΦ^Φ ΕΠΙΘ^Θ Φ ΕΠΘ^Θ ΦΛ Γ^Ε

ΠΟΧΚ ΝΕ Π^Π Μ ΟΙΝΟΦ^Υ ΑΡ^C Α Μ^Ε

Κ^Α Τ^Ε Κ^Λ ΑΝΤΩ• Β

120 Π ΔΗ^Ν

122 ΝΕΡ• ΥΠΑ• ΚΑΙ• ΜΕΓ• ΕΞΟΥ•

ΑΡΧΙ• ΑΥΤ•

122/3 ΠΑΛΑΤ• CΕΒ•

123/4 ΜΞ

124/5 ΑΥΤΟΚΡ•

130 Γ^Α

132 ΑΝ ΟΥΕΡ

133 ΤΡΑΙ:

134 ΤΡΑ• Τ• ΚΛ•

135-6 ΟΥΛ• CΩΜΑΤΟΦ

136 ΠΠ

138 *

139-61 Μ•Μ•

142 Α•

144 ΑΥΚΟΠ^Α

147 ΛΕΓΕΩ ΤΡ^ΑS Κ^Ο

148 (?) ΠΡ

148-9 ΟΙΚΟ^Δ ΚΑ^Θ ΤΙ^Χ

c. 149 Γ

150 ΦΛ^Δ Κ•ΑC ΤΡΙCΚΙ ΙΟΥΛ^Δ

151 Κ•

152 Μ

155 Α^ΧΡ

157 ΕΠΙΚΑ—

159 •Τ•

161 CΕΒ^X Μ^Λ Α• ΑΙΛ•

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

162	ΑΝΙΣΤΡΕ ΣΕΒΔ ΜΙΑ• ΚΟΛ• ΚΑΠΙ- ΤΩΛ•	211-12	ΣΕΟΥΗ• ΣΕΠΤ•
163	ΑΛ	211-17	Κ• ΓΡ ⁵ ΓΝ• Μ• ΕΥΣ ^ν Κ ^ν ΑΥΤ ^ν ΑΝΤ ^ν ΣΕΒ ^ν ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥΝ ΑΛΦ ^ν
167/8	ΥΙ• ΑΝΕ• ΣΕΝ ΤΕ• ΤΑ	212/13	ΒΡΥΤ• ΜΞΓ
169	ΑΡΜ• ΠΑΡΘ• ΜΗΔ• ΛΕΓ	212-17	•Μ•
171/3	ΕΒ	213	Ν-
173	Μ	214	ΦΥ•
175/8	Ρ	216	Ν/
176/80	Σ ^Β ΚΑΛΑΝ ^Α	216-17	ΗΛΚΥΣΑ-
177	Π	217-23	Π ^Ρ ΣΥΜΒ/ ΦΙΛ/ ΤΕΚΝΩ/
177-80	✠ ΔΗΜΑΡΧ'ΕΞ'	218	Φ
178	ΜΑΡ ΙΟΥ ²	219	ΑΝΘ ⁵
180-92	ΑΥΡ•	220	Τ ΦΙΛΟΣΕΒ• ΟΥΚ ΟΒΟ• ΑΓΑ ^Θ
185-95	ΑΝΤΩ	221	Τ/.
191	ΙΧΥΡ•	222	Μ
192	Η Ζ Ε	224	ΑΒΙ ΑΚ ΑΤ ΚΑΚ ΚΑΙ Ρ ΦΛ ΟΥΤ ΤΟΣ ΤΕΜ ΤΕΞ• ΤΗ ΠΥΡ ΒΑ ΠΙ
193-211	Μ	232	ΙΕΡΕΩΣΥ ΜΣ
194	ΔΑΚΤΥ ^Λ	233	ΠΑΧΩ' ΧΡΥC ΧΡΥC/ CΥΜΒ ΤΕΚΝΩ ΙΕΡ/ ΕΔΩΚ/ Κ ΑΛΛΩ
198-9	Κ	234/5	ΜΑΚ5
198-208	ΡΑC ΝΕC ΚCΑΡΙ Α ^Λ ΑΝΘ ^U	236	ΟΥΕΤ•
198-217	Ν ΦΙΛΟΣΕΒ-Μ	237	Μ
199	ΣΕΒΒ	238	Ψ•Β•
II century:	ΒΦ ΙΟΥΛ ^Χ ΤΒ• ΠΠ•	238/9	ΛΕΦ ΑΥΡΡ
II/III A.D.	ΜΑΓ ² Ψ•Β•Δ• ΕΠΙ• ✠	242	ΑΙΓ
200	ΦΑΒ• Η	243	Μ
200-250	ΚΟΡ• ΜΕΤ•	244-9	ΜΧ
201	Μ	246	ΧΡ/
204	ΚΑΛ-	247	ΣΕΒΒ
206	ΑΥΤΟΚ• ΠΟΡ• ΣΕΠΤΙ• Τ• ΑΥΡ• ΛΟΥΚ•	248	ΕΓΚΛΕΚ/
207	ΑΛΥ ^C	248/9	ΕΛΕΦ
208	ΝΕΩΤΕΡΞ Μ•	249	Τ
208-11	ΣΕΒΒΒ	250	ΧΡΥ/
209	CΗΜΕΡ ^ο	253	ΜΗΤΡ•
209-11	Π• ΚΡΑΤ ^ο	255	ΒΦ•
210	ΑΝΘ ⁵		

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

261	ΚΟΚ•	348	ΦΛ•
262	•ΒΦ•	350	ΘΥΔΕΟΣ CΑΤΟΡΝ?
263	ΗΜ ΥΦΗΓ•	351	ΔΙΑСНМ
264	ΗΓ•	351/4?	ΚΥΙΝΤ•
266	ΘΥΓ•	352	ΛΛΑ
268	ΑΣΚΑΛΩ ^s	354?	ΑΡΧΙΜΑΝΔΡ ^s ΔΙΑ& ΑΓΙΩΤ ^s ΠРВ ^s
270	М ΛΟΥΚ~	355-63	Ν ΦΛ~
275	ΕΓΚΕΧ•	358	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΠΟΛ•
276	ΗΓΕΜΟΝ• ΠΡΟ•	361-2	ΠΡΟΤ ^s ΕΤ st Π ^s
278	ΗΓΕΜ•	364-75	Π
284-305	ΗΓΕМ ^ε Μ ^ε ΟΥ ^α Λ ΔΙΑСНМ ΙΟΥΓ?	364-78	κ κ' ℥ κ & ΕРЕН<
286-305	ΕΠΙΦ'Φ' Γ ^o ΝΟΜ'	382	ΙΝΔΙΚΤ
292	ΠΠ	383-95	Φ\
293-305	СΕВВУ КР'	383-408	ΑΥΓΓΓ
III A.D.	ΑΥΡC † ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΗΝ• ΒΟΥΛ• ΝΕ• СЕΠТ• ΙΟΥΛ• ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤ- ΓΡΑΜΜ'	384-5	ΒΟΗΘ ΜΗΗМ
III/IV A.D.	ΚΥ? ΚC? ΘΕC? ΚΕ? ΘC? ΘΥ? ΧΥ?	388-92	ΛΑΜΠΡ ^s
300	Ζ ^H	395-408	ΑΑΥΥΓ ΑΥΓ ^s
301	ⲙ ΚΕΚΑΘΑΡМ' & Λ Θ † ΕΝΕCΜΕΝ ^s	c. 399	ΛΑΜΠ ^o Р
303	ΒΟΥ	IV A.D.	ΕΞ Μ ^ε Κ ^ε Ζ ^υ ΦΙΛΟCΕΒ' [CΕΒ< CΕΒ ^v] ΟΡΦ' ΤΡΙΒΟ' ΠΡΟΙΚ' † † CΠΟΡ ^o ΔΟΥΛ' ΕΛ' ΙΟΥΓ' Χ ^ω ΠΡΟΒ' ΠΡΩΤ' CΠΟΡ• † † ΕΤ ΑΙΛ ^c ΑΙΛ ^e Η ΓΥ ΓΥΡ' ρ † ΠР ΓΥР' ΝΟМ' CΠΟΡ' ΒΟΥ ΛΑΟΔΙ ΚΑΛΠΩ ΚΑΛ' ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ^o CΧ ΜΕР< ΚΑΜΕ ΦΑΡМ ^s † × ΘΥ ΦΑ ^s ΑМΠ ^e ΑΝΘ ^φ † ΛΑМ ^с †
305-6	ΓΑΛΕΡ' ΦΛΑΒ'	IV/V A.D.	ΑΝΑΓ ^н ΕΛΛΟΓΙМ ^s ΠΑΡΘΕ ^х Ν ^х ○ ΕΥΛΑΒΒ Π ^o ΧΕ
c. 306	ΘΗΒ' ΔΙΑСНМ/	403	ΙΝΔ†
307	ΘΥ	406-7	ΠΡΕ ^s
317	ΦΡΟΥΜΕΝΤ•	407?	ΜΑΡΤ
318	ΙΗ ΚΥ• ΠΡΕCΒC	413	ΑΑΝΘ
320	ΦΥΛ< ΦΥΛ•	418-19	ΟΡ ΑΥΡ
325 (?)	ΜΥΡ•	420-58	ΙΟΥΒΕΝΑ ^s ΜΟΝΑCΤΗΡ ^s
326	ΧΑΡΙ CΕΒ	421?	ΧΡΙC
328	ΥΠΕРВ•	424	ΠΝΥ ΠΠР
330-50	†		
335	Κ		
340	ΧΥ		
342	ΠΟΛ•		
343	ΒΟΥΛ• ΙΔ' ΜΕ/		
344-479	ΙΝΔ ^s		

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 427 ΠΝΥ ΤΕΧΝΙΤ ^S | 497 ΧΟΥ ΑΓ ΓΓ ΒΓ CΓ ΤΩ ΕΙΣΕΛΕΥ- |
| c. 430 ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΡ// | CONT ^S |
| 431 ΠΝΑ ^S | V A.D. ΠΛΗΡ ^S ΦΑΡΜ ^Θ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΥΟΜ ^C |
| 434 ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙ// | ΘΕΟΣΕΒ ^S ΑΝΤΙΓΡ ^S ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΡΕΠ [•] |
| 435 ΕΥΛΑΒ ^S | CPC |
| 436/7 ΧΕ | V/VI A.D. ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΩ ^Ε Μ ΕΠΙΚΙ ^Ε Μ ΜΕΡ |
| 439-40 ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠ ³ ΦΛ ³ | ΠΡΙΑΡΧ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙCΚ ^Κ ΕΚΚΛ ⁸ ΟΙΚ/ Υ |
| c. 441 ΚΑΘ ^S | ΕΤΩ ΑΥΡ ^W ΚΩ ΕΠΙ ^Κ |
| 446 ΛS | 500 ΜΑΡ/ ΤΕΧΝΙS |
| 447 ΧΡ ΕΛΛΟΓ ^S | 500-5 ΤΕΤΑΓΜ |
| 448 ΗΜΩ | c. 505 ΦΑΛ ^S |
| 449 ΤΡΙΤ | 507-8 IENΔ |
| 450 ΠΝΑ ΠΡC ΘΩ | 508 M K ΠΡΕCΒ ^V ΚSΕ |
| 452 ΕΙΝΔS | 509-10 ΔΙΑΚ ^ο M |
| 453? ΤΕΧ ΙΑΚΟΒ [•] | 510/11 ΓΕ ΕΝ |
| 459 CΑΡΔ ^ι ΛΑΜ ^S ΕΚΔ ^S | 512 ΖΟΡ/ ΠΡΟΦ ΘΕΟΦ ^S ΕΠΗΓΑΓ ^S |
| 463 ΛΕΙCΟ ^N | ΑΡΧΕΠΙCΚ ^κ |
| 466 ΕΚ ^ο ΓΟΡ | 513 ΠΑΝΔΟΧ ^S |
| 473 ΚΡΕ | 515 ΛΥΚΟΠΟ ^Λ |
| 474 ΙΝΔΙΚ ^ν | 516 IHC YC ΘΥ |
| 476 ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠ ^S | 516/17 ΕΤΕΛ ^S IHC |
| 478-86 ΠΡ ΟC ΠΡΕΝΕΝΚΑΝΤ | 517 ΕΠΑΡΧ ^S ΑΡΧΙΔ ^S |
| 479 ΕΚΤS | 518 ΜΑΚ ^S ΑΓ ^S |
| 480 ΕΥΑΒ [•] IV | 519/20 K _S |
| 485 ΠΙCΤ ^S ΜΕΡ | 521/2 ΜΟΝ ^S ΠΑΝΙΜ ^S CΧ ^S T ^S ΑΠΕΚ ^S |
| 485-6 ΧΡ | CEΤ ^S M ^Π Φ |
| 487-8 ΓΡ | 524 ΠΡΕC ΚΟΜ ΕΝΔΟΞ ⁴ IC ΔΙΩΚΛ ^S |
| 488 ΙΝΔΙΚ ^S CY ΧΡΟΝ ^S | ΑΓ ^S |
| 489 ΠΑΝΛΑΜΠΡ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΡ | 524/5 ΜΗΤ ^S Κ Λ ^ο ΝΓΙΝ ^S ΘΕΟΔΩ ^S |
| 490 Π | ΓΕΟΡΓ ^S |
| 491-518 ΘΕΟΦΙΛ ^S ΧΡΡ ^ο ΦΛ ^ο ΕΝΔΟΞ ^{<} | 527-65 ΤΕ ΑΑ Α>Α ΑΑ >Α >Α |
| ΠΕΡΙΒΛ ^λ Ν | ΕΥΑ~ ΕΓ Γ> Λ> ΕΛ Γ> ΓΥΘ |
| 492 ΟΙΚΟΔ ^{SS} | ΕΓ> ΕΥΡ ΕΥ ^ρ ΕΥΡ ΕΥΡ ^ρ ΕΥΡ ΕΥ ^ρ |
| 493 Ε ^S | ΥΘ ΕΥΤ ΥΘ ΚΝ ΚΝ ΚΝ ΝΥ Ψ Ψ Ρ Α |
| 495? Π ΠΡΕΡΓ ^S ΕΡΓ ^S ΑΡΧ ^S Β ^ο ΤΙΧ ^S ΜΑΡΧ ^S Κ | Υ Δ Ψ ΔΟΜ ^S ΕΝΔΟΞ ^S ΚΟΜΗΤ ^S |
| | ΕΚΚΛ ^S ΜΕΓ ^S ΓΕΝΥΝ Π ^Α ΟCΙΩΥ |
| | ΕΥCΕΒ ^C ΔΟΜ ^S Κ ^S |
| | 529 Κ Κ ₁ ΠΑΝΕΥΦ ^S ΧΡ ΥΠΕΡΦΥΕCΤ ^S |

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- c. 529 ΧΡΨ ΦΛ^s ΥΠΑΤΙΚ^ς ΒΕΣΤΙΤΟΨ
ΔΕΣΠΟΤΙΚ^ς ΙΝΔΙΚ^ς
- 530 ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝ^s
- 533 ΘΕ Ψ ΕΥΣΕΒΕ^s ΔΙΟΚΛΗ^s ΧΩ
- 534 ΚΑΘ^s Θ^sdo
- 535 ΑΡΧ^s
- 535/6 ΕΝ
- 535-45 Τ₁
- 536 ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚ^ς ΕΥΣΕΒ^s ΠΑΤΡΙΚ^s
ΤΟΠΟΤΗΨ
- 537 ΕΥΣΤΑΘ^s ΚΗΠΟΡ^s ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤ^s
- 538 ΦΛΣΦΛΣ ΚΟΜΗΣ ΕΥΤΥΧ^s ΕΥΣΕΒ^sΒ^s
ΕΥΛΑΒ^s
- 539 ΧΨ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ^s Δ^s ΔΗΜΩΤ^s ΜΗΤΡΠ^s
After 539 ΡΕΦΕΡΕ^s ΛΑΜΠΡ^s ΠΕΡΙΒΛ^s
ΑΓΙΩ^s Υ'' ΔΙΑΤΥΠΩΘ^s ΓΝ
- 540 ΕΠΑΓΟΜ^s
- 540-58 ΕΚΛΗ
- 541 Ψ
- 542 ΧΑ
- 543 ΚΩ
- 544 ΕΛΟΥΣΗΝ^s
- 545 ΓΑΖ^s
- 546 ΚΨ
- 546-7 ΚΝ ΕΥΛΟΓ^s
- 548 ΕΥΣΕΒ^s
- 549-50 ΚΥ
- 550 ΜΑΚΑΨ,Ρ, ΜΑΚΑΨ ΚΗ ΗΜ^Ε ΗΜ^Ε Π^Α
ΙΝΔ ΕΥΣΕΒ^s ΔΕΣΠ^ς ΑΥΤ^ς ΓΑΜ^Ε ΓΕΝΑΜ^Ε
ΒΑΣΙ, Μ
- c. 550 ΔΕΣΠΟΤΤ ΠΑΤ^s ΣΤΡΑΤΗΛΑΤ^s
ΥΠΑΤ^s ΕΠΙΣΚ^ςΠ ΔΕΥΤ
- 550/1 ΤΡΙΑΔ^s
- 551 ΠΕΨ
- 553 ΕΚΨ ΕΠΙΣΚ^ς
- 553-4 Ψ
- 553-7 ΔΕΣΠ^ς
- 554 ΠΡΡ ΘΕΟΦ ΓΟΡΠ
- 555 ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤ^s ΗΜ^s ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜ^s ΙΑΤΡ^s
ΥΠΕΡΒΕ.Ρ ΣΧΟΛ^s ΑΡΧΣΠ.ΡΒ
- 556 ΒΑΣΙΛ^s ΔΕΣΠ^ς
- 557 Μ^Ε Δ^s
- 558 ΑΘΛΟΦΟΡ^s Μ
- After 558 ΜΕΙ ΚΥΡ₁ ΚΤΙ₁ ΚΟΜ₁
- 559 ΥΠΕΡΘΥΨ ΚΑΣΤΡ^s
- 560 ΧΡ^s ΖΟΝ^s
- 561 ΥΠΕΡΘΥΡ^s
- 561/2 ΟΣΙΩΤ^s ΘΕΟΦΙΛ^s ΓΑΧ
- 563 ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛ^s
- 564 ΣΕΨ
- 565 ΧΟΡ^s ΑΡΤΕΜΙΕ
- 565-78 ΠΟΛ^s
- 565-648 ΚΟΜ^Η ΚΥ^Η ΛΑΜΠΡ^ο Μ^s
- 566 ΦΛΑΣ ΑΓΙΨ ΑΓΙΩΤΑΣ
- 566/7 ΔΕΣΠ^s
- 567 Π Γ^Ρ ΑΥΔΥ^s ΑΓΙΟΤ^Α ΒΑΣΙΛ^ς ΕΥΣΕΒ^s
ΕΥΛΟΓ^s Π ΗΜΝ
- 568 ΦΥΛΑΡΧ^s ΜΑΡΤ^s
- 569 Θ+ω
- 569-70 ΚΗΤ^s
- 572 ΔΕΣΠ^s
- 573 ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΑΨ ΙΔ^sΝ
- c. 573 ΔΟΥΨ ΕΝΔΟΚ^ς
- 575 ΕΛΑΧΙΣΤ^s ΚΤΗΜΑΤ^s ΚΑΡΠΟ-
ΦΟΡΩΝΤ^s ΣΩΤΗΡ ΧΟΡΕΠΙΣΚ^s
ΑΡΧΙΨ^s
- 577 ΙΝΔ^ς ΚΙΤ^s ΗΤ^s ΒΙΚΤΟΡ^s Ε₁
ΥΠΟΔΙΑΚ^ς
- c. 577 ΕΠΙΣΚ^ς

ABBREVIATIONS IN GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

578	ΕΠΙΤΡ ^ς ΠΑΤΡ	616/17	ΕΦΑΘ
578/9	ΕΠΙΣΚ ^ο ΟCΙΩ ^ς ΑΓΙΩ ^ς	617/32	ΚΑΡΠΟΦΟΡ ^ς ΩCΙΩ ^ς ΠΟΡΦΥΡ ^ς
578-82	ΕΙΡΗΜ ^ε ΠΡ ^ε ΠΑΡΑΜ ^ο Π ^α ΥΜ ^ε ΦΛ ^α ΗΜΕΡΩ ^τ ΘΕΟΦΙΛ ^α ΕΚΛ ^α ΑΓΙΩ ^τ ΔΙΑΚΕΙΜ ^ε ΔΙΑΦΕΡ ^ε ΑΥΓ ^υ ΑΝΩΝ	623	ΝΟΕΜΒΡ ^ς ΕΘΕΜΕΛ ^ς ΕΠΑΡ ^α Ια
579	ΙΩ ^ς ΕΝΔΟ ^ς	623/4	ΕΤΕΛΕΥΤΕC ^ς
580	ΔΥCΤΡ ΑΡΧΙΜ ^ς	624/5	ΕΠΡ
581	ΕΛΟΥC>	633-65	ΕΚΤΗC ΑΥΤC
582	ΕC ΥΠC	641	ΔΕCΓ ^η Γ ^η
583	ΠΡΟΤ ^ς	652	ΖΩΟΠ ^ν ΝΞΡ ΕΒΔ ^ς ΕCΤ ^ε Τ ΤΡΑΔ ⁺
584	ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΡ	653	ΧΡΟC
585	Τ ΕΤΕΦC	661	ΤΕΛΕΥΤΗC• ΖΗC ^ς ΖΑΧΑΡ ^ς
586	ΙΗΧΥ ΠΕΡΙΤ ^ς	665	ΑΜΠΑC
588	ΗΜΕΡ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ ΑΡΑΒC ΠΝC	692	ΔΟΥΛC
588/9	ΚΑΝΚΕΛΛΑΡ ΚΟΜ ^ω Χ ΛΑΜΠΡ	693	ΙΝΔ ^ο
590	ΧΡ ΗΜ ΚΥΡ ^ς ΤCΡ	698	ΟCΙΩΤΑ ^ς ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕCΤΑΤ ^η ΜΑΚ ^ς ΔΙΟΚΛΕ ^η ΕΛΑΧ ^ς ΜΑΚΑΡ
592	CΕΠΤΕΜΒΡ ^ς ΜΑΥΡΙΤ•	699	ΠΡΩ
597	ΠΗΡ ΗΜΩ ΙΝΔ ^ς ΔΙΟΚΛ ^ς ΠΕΡ ^η ΗΓΟΥΜ ^ς	VII:	ΚΑΓΚΕΛ ^η ΚΛΗΡΙ ^ς ΛΗΓC ΛΑΜΠΡ ΑΛΛΗ ^η ΙΝΑ ^ς ΟΙΚ ΤΟΠΟΤΗΡ CΤΡ CΤΡ CΙΓΓ ^η ΝΗCΛΑΘ ΝΙΚΩΛ ^η ΠΡ ^ς ΕΝΑ ^ς ΕΝΚ ^η ΠΑΘ ^ς ΦΙΛΧΡ ^ς ΔΙΑΦΕΡ
597/8	Χ	703	ΚΟCΜ ^η 90
VI:	ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡ ^η Μ ΤΕΛ• ΑΡΧ ^ς Κ ΕΜΠΡ ^ο ΕΥΤΥΧΕCΤ ^ς ΕΠΙCΚΟ ⁺ Χ+Υ Ι+Υ Θ+Υ ΝΔC ΚΑΘΟCΙΩΜ ^ς ΟΥΝΟC ΟΥΝΟΙC ΧΡΥ CΟC ΔΙΑΦΡC ΑΓC ΔΚ ^ο ΙΩ	720	ΧΡ ΜΙΜ
VI/VII:	ΕΝΔΟΞ ^η ΠΡΩΤ ^ς ΠΡΙΜ ^η ΠΡΙΜ ^η ΚΟΜ ^ς ΧΟ ΠΝΙ ΚΑΓΓΕ ^η	775	ΠΑΡΝ ΠΝΕΥ ^τ
601	ΑΔΕΛΦC	786	ΤΙ
604	Τ ^η ΠΑΝΕΥΦ ΕΥCΕΒCΒ CΩΤΗΡ ΑΓ ^ς ΚΥΡ	842	(Α) ΔΙΑΦΕΡC ΑΧΡΕΨ ^η Κ ^ς
605	CΚΡΙΝC ΜΙCΘC ΠΡΒC	876/7	ΝΟΝ ΚΑΝΔ ^η ΚΩΝCΤΑΝ ^η
606	ΤΩΤC ΠΡC	879	Μ
607/8	ΑΜΕΙΒΟΜ ^ε ΑΔΕΛΦ ^η	881	ΕΤΕΛΕΙΩ ^ο
608	ΤΑΥΤ ^ς	890	ΨΥ
609/10	ΚΑΡΠΟΦ ^ς	892-991	ΑΨ
613	ΜΑΚC	896	ΗΜΕρ
616	Μ	959-81	Π/ ΜΡ ΟΥ
		963-9	Μ CΡΟΝ
		969-76	ΤΕΠΤΕΡ ^ο ΝΔ ΜΗ ΕΚΑΛ ^η ΕΡΗΘ
		976-1025	ΚΑΡΑΝ ^η
		992-1092	ΕΤ Κ ^ο

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

993	ΦΑΡ ΔΙΣΟCYNH ANIC ΠNI ΦΙΛΑΝΟC ΔΟΥΛC ANIC	1063-4	ΙΩ M̄
X	ΠΑΘΡ ΑΕΙΠΑΘΡ ΕΔΙΔΑCΚN Φ'ΛΑΝΘ	1071	NIKĖ
X/XI	ΕΠΚΠ	1084	M̄ M̄ M̄
1007	ΙΩΥ ΟΥΝΩN ΜΑΡ	1084/5	ΑΕ'ΔΡΟΥ
1012-17	Π ^Ε ΒΑCΙΛΛ ΗN ^Δ ΑΦΕCĖ ^Τ ΑΜΑΡ ^{ΤΙΟ} ΚΩCΤΤΙ ^Ν ΠΑΤΡ'Α [×] Α [×] ΡΕΠΚΚΟ ^Π ΑΘ ²	1092	ΑΝΕΚΝΙCΘ
1017	ΑCΥΓΚĖ	1093	CΕΡΓΙΘΠΟΧ ^Ε ΑΚ ² ΜΘ Κ ² ΜΘ ΜΟΠΟΛΗΟΥ
1019	ΟΡΘΟΔ ² M̄ M̄ ΕΒΕCΤΑ ΕΠΙCΚΟ ^Π ΘΕ ^Δ	XI	Η
1027-8	M̄ ⁺ M̄ ⁺ ΘΩΦΙΛΑΤΟΝ CΤΡΟ- CΩΝΤΟΝ	1129	ΙΓ ^{AS} N̄ ΙΘΦ
1030	M̄I	1149	ΔΙΑΚΟ ^{ΤΟΛ} ΑΜΑΡ ^Τ ΑΩ
1041	ΑΠ ² Π	1157	ΠΡΩΤC ANOC Μ ^Τ ΑΡ ΠNATΩ ΥΩ ΠNΤΙ ΤΗN ^Ψ
1042/3	ΚΩNΓ ^Τ	1173	ΦΙΛΑΝΕ ΥΟ
1045	ΤΕΤΑΡ ^S ΕΝΤ ^Θ Α	1181	ΤΟΝ ΥΥ ΥΥ ^S
1053	ΘN—	1243	ΤΗN ANOIC ΜΑ ^Ρ ΠΡΙ ΠNATON
1055	Ι	XIII	M̄
1061	ΜΟΝ [×] Α [×] ΑCΝΚĖ	1396	ΥΨΗΛΟ [†]
1062	ΓΡΑΜΑ ^{Τ⁹}	1415	Κ•

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